DISCLAIMER

The material in this Plan has been written in accordance with State and Federal guidelines to meet current standards. However, this Plan cannot anticipate all possible events and situations or emergency responses. It should not be used without competent review, verification, and revision (when appropriate) by qualified emergency management professionals. This Plan should be tested by the County’s Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff after having received appropriate emergency management training. Conditions will develop in operations where standard methods may not be sufficient and nothing in this Plan shall be interpreted as a barrier to the experience, imitative, ingenuity and common sense of the staff in overcoming the complexities that exist during actual emergency conditions. The emergency management organization and EOC positions have been organized in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). Procedural checklists have been developed for each functional position in the organization addressing the common operational duties associated with the function. The checklists are available electronically in the WebEOC library or hardcopy as needed.

Prepared for use for the County of Santa Barbara

by

The County of Santa Barbara Office of Emergency Management
FOREWORD

This Emergency Management Plan (EMP) addresses the Santa Barbara Operational Areas planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies. The Plan does not address normal day-to-day emergencies, or the well-established and routine procedures used in coping with such emergencies. Instead, the operational concepts reflected in this plan focus on potential large-scale disasters, which can generate unique situations requiring unusual emergency responses.

This Plan is a preparedness document designed to be read, understood, and exercised prior to an emergency. It is designed to include the Santa Barbara Operational Area as part of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and comply with the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

Each element of the emergency management organization is responsible for assuring the preparation and maintenance of appropriate and current standard operating procedures (SOPs)/emergency operating procedures (EOPs), resource lists, and checklists that detail how assigned responsibilities are performed to support EOP implementation and to ensure successful response during a major disaster. Such SOPs/EOPs should include the specific emergency authorities that designated officials and their successors can assume during emergency situations.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- The Santa Barbara Operational Area is primarily responsible for emergency actions and will commit all available resources to save lives, minimize injury to persons, and minimize damage to property.
- The Santa Barbara Operational Area will utilize SEMS in emergency response operations.
- The Director of Emergency Services will coordinate the Santa Barbara Operational Area disaster response in conformance with its Emergency Services Ordinance.
- The resources of the Santa Barbara Operational Area will be made available to cities, unincorporated area, local agencies, and citizens to cope with disasters affecting this area.
- The Santa Barbara Operational Area will commit its resources to a reasonable degree before requesting mutual aid assistance.
- The Operational Area will request mutual aid assistance from the State, when disaster relief requirements exceed resources available in Santa Barbara County.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT GOALS:

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

- **Part One - Basic Plan.** Overall organizational and operational concepts relative to planning, response and recovery, and an overview of potential hazards. Intended audience—Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Management Team.

- **Part Two - Emergency Organization Functions.** Description of the emergency response organization. Intended audience—EOC staff.

- **Part Three - Supporting and legal documents to the Emergency Management Plan (EMP) to comply with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).** Intended audience—all elements of the SEMS staff.

ACTIVATION:

- By order of a designated official identified by local ordinance, when the existence or threatened existence of a LOCAL EMERGENCY is defined in the emergency ordinance.
- When the Governor has proclaimed a STATE OF EMERGENCY in an area, which includes Santa Barbara County.
- Automatically on the proclamation of a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY as defined in California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code).
- A Presidential declaration of a NATIONAL EMERGENCY.
- Automatically on receipt of an ATTACK WARNING or the observation of a nuclear detonation.

TRAINING, EXERCISE, AND MAINTENANCE:

The Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for coordination and scheduling of training and exercising of this plan. Santa Barbara County OEM will conduct regular exercises of this plan to train appropriate County staff in the proper response to disaster situations.

Each responsible organization or agency will review and upgrade its portion of the SEMS EMP and/or modify its Standard Operating Procedures/Emergency Operation Procedure as required based on identified deficiencies experienced in drills, exercises or actual occurrences. Changes in government structure and emergency response organizations will also be considered in the SEMS EMP revisions. Each County Department will receive a binder with the SEMS EMP from County OEM. Each city and identified special district will receive a copy of the SEMS EMP on CD.

The Santa Barbara County OEM is responsible for revising the SEMS EMP that will enhance the conduct of response and recovery operations. The Santa Barbara County OEM will prepare, coordinate, publish and distribute any necessary changes to the plan to all County departments, cities and other agencies as shown on the distribution list in this section on page vii of this SEMS EMP.
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SIGNED CONCURRENCE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTY DEPARTMENT

The County Counsel (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed J. Czuleger, County Counsel
(Name) (Title)

The Fire Department (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed R. Bell, Operations Chief
(Name) (Title)

The Sheriff Department (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed K. Moore, Lieutenant
(Name) (Title)

The Public Works (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed S. McGolpin, Director
(Name) (Title)

The Public Health (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed M. Mickiewicz, Deputy Director
(Name) (Title)

The Social Services (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed K. Gallagher, Director
(Name) (Title)
The __General Services___ (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed  R. Nisbet,  
(Name)  
(Title)  

The __CEO Budget Director____ (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed  T. Alvarez,  
(Name)  
(Title)  

The _Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Services    _ (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed  A. Detrick, M.D.  
(Name)  
(Title)  

The _Auditor-Controller   (dept. /agency) concurs with the County of Santa Barbara’s Emergency Management Plan. As needed, revisions will be submitted to the Office of Emergency Management.

Signed  G. Levin,  
(Name)  
(Title)
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PART ONE - SECTION 1.1
BASIC PLAN

PURPOSE

The Basic Plan addresses the Santa Barbara Operational Area’s planned response to emergencies associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies—including both peacetime and wartime nuclear defense operations. It provides an overview of operational concepts, identifies components of the County’s emergency management organization within the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and describes the overall responsibilities of the Federal, State and county entities for protecting life and property, and assuring the overall well-being of the population. The Emergency Management Plan (EMP) is reviewed and updated at least every five (5) years, or as needed.

SCOPE

The Basic Plan applies to all elements of the Santa Barbara County Emergency Organization during all phases of emergency management. The primary audience is intended to be emergency management professionals from city, county, special districts, operational area, state, and volunteer agencies. It is intended as an overview of emergency management in Santa Barbara County and is not a detailed operational document. Specific operating procedures exist at each agency and jurisdiction in support of this plan.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Disaster response and recovery operations will be conducted as outlined in Concept of Operations, and in accordance with the enabling legislation, plans, and agreements.

PREPAREDNESS ELEMENTS

In view of the County's susceptibility and vulnerability to natural disasters and technological incidents, 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.
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Operations during peacetime and national security emergencies involve a full spectrum of activities from a minor incident, to a major earthquake, to a nuclear detonation. There are a number of similarities in operational concepts for peacetime and national security emergencies. Some emergencies will be preceded by a build-up or warning period, providing sufficient time to warn the population and implement mitigation measures designed to reduce loss of life and property. Other emergencies occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the emergency management plan and commitment of resources. All agencies must be prepared to respond promptly and effectively to any foreseeable emergency, including the provision and utilization of mutual aid.

Emergency management activities during peacetime and national security emergencies are often associated with the four emergency management phases indicated below, however, not every disaster necessarily includes all indicated phases.

PREPAREDNESS PHASE

The preparedness phase involves activities taken in advance of an emergency. These activities develop operational capabilities and effective responses to a disaster. These actions might include mitigation activities, emergency/disaster planning, training and exercises, and public education. Those identified in this plan as having either a primary or support mission relative to response and recovery should prepare departmental Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) / Emergency Management Procedures (EMPs) and checklists detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists. Department personnel should be acquainted with these SOPs and checklists through periodic training in the activation and execution procedures.

INCREASED READINESS

The receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency is imminent or likely to occur soon will initiate increased readiness actions. Actions to be accomplished include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Review and update of emergency plans, SOPs/EMPs
- Dissemination of accurate and timely emergency public information
- Accelerated training of permanent and auxiliary staff
- Inspection of critical facilities
- Recruitment of additional staff and Disaster Services Workers
- Mobilization of resources
- Testing warning and communications systems
RESPONSE PHASE

Pre-Emergency

When a disaster is inevitable, actions are precautionary and emphasize protection of life, property and the environment. Typical incidents may be:

- Slow-rise flood
- Nuclear power plant incident (Diablo Canyon Power Plant)
- Tsunami watch / warning
- Hazardous materials incident
- Possible dam failure
- Approaching wildland fire
- Communicable disease incident

Actions accomplished during this phase may be concentrated on the movement of people from identified hazard areas to safer, lower risk areas, and on providing food, lodging, and shelter in the reception areas.

The following would be applicable:

- Warn the threatened population and initiate evacuation operations as necessary
- Establish social distancing measures
- Establish isolation and quarantine of exposed or ill individuals
- Advising agencies to activate resources, advise the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region.
- If state and possible federal aid is needed, a LOCAL EMERGENCY will be proclaimed as prescribed by local ordinance and a formal request submitted through OES requesting that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY or Secretary’s CONCURRENCE.
- If no emergency develops, all alerted agencies will be promptly notified
- As provided in the California Emergency Plan, state agencies will provide assistance to threatened or stricken areas. State agency representatives will establish liaison with their local counterparts to relay information and mutual aid requests. The OES Regional Administrator will coordinate intra-regional mutual aid and state assistance as necessary.
Emergency Response

During this phase, emphasis is placed on saving lives and property, control of the situation and minimizing effects of the disaster. Immediate response is accomplished within the affected area by local government agencies and segments of the private sector. Support for Emergency Operation Center (EOC) personnel are provided for by the EOC Logistics function, staffed by the General Services Department using the Department’s vendor/contractor data base.

Field level personnel for fire, law, and medical responses are dispatched by the public safety dispatch center. Emergency Operation Center (EOC) personnel are contacted utilizing the resources of an emergency directory maintained by the Office of Emergency Management (OEM). Notifications may be by made by phone or text messaging systems.

One of the following conditions will apply to the Operational Area during this phase:

- The situation can be controlled without mutual aid assistance from outside the Operational Area
- Evacuation of portions of Santa Barbara County is required due to uncontrollable, immediate and ensuing threats
- Mutual aid from outside the Operational Area is required
- The Operational Area is either minimally impacted, or not impacted at all, and is requested to provide mutual aid to other jurisdictions

The emergency management organization will give priority to the following operations:

- Dissemination of accurate and timely emergency public information and warning to the public
- Situation analysis
- Resource allocation and control
- Evacuation and rescue operations
- Medical care operations
- Coroner operations
- Care and shelter operations
- Access and perimeter control
- Public Health operations
- Restoration of vital services and utilities
When local resources are committed at maximum levels and additional resources are required, requests for mutual aid will be initiated through the State's Regional Emergency Operating Center (REOC). Fire, law enforcement, and medical/health agencies will request or render mutual aid directly through established channels. The appropriate local official must authorize any action, which involves financial commitment by the jurisdiction, or request for military assistance. If required, OES may coordinate the establishment of one or more Disaster Support Areas (DSAs) where resources and supplies can be received, stockpiled, allocated, and dispatched to support operations in the affected area(s).

Depending on the severity of the emergency, a Local Emergency may be proclaimed and the OES Secretary may request a gubernatorial proclamation of a State of Emergency. Should a State of Emergency be proclaimed, state agencies will respond to requests for assistance. These activities will be coordinated with the OES Secretary.

OES will activate the State Operations Center (SOC) in Sacramento to support OES Regions, state agencies and other entities in the affected areas, and to ensure the effectiveness of the State's SEMS.

The State REOC in Los Alamitos, or an alternate location, will support the Santa Barbara Operational Area.

If the Governor requests and receives a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency or a Major Disaster under Public Law 93-288, he will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO). The SCO and an appointed Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) will coordinate and control State and Federal recovery efforts in supporting local operations. All emergency response efforts and initial recovery support will be coordinated by the REOC.

Sustained Emergency

As initial life safety priorities continue, other objectives must be considered. Emphasis should be on actions to help displaced persons and secure dangerous areas. Activity during this phase includes more definitive medical treatment, operation of mass care facilities, registration of displaced persons, reuniting of family members, and detailed damage assessment.
RECOVERY PHASE

As soon as possible, the OES Secretary, operating through the designated SCO, will bring together representatives of Federal, State, County, and City agencies, as well as representatives of the American Red Cross, to coordinate the implementation of assistance programs and establishment of support priorities. Details, policies and procedures for rehabilitation and recovery activities are provided in the State Disaster Assistance Procedural Manual (published and issued separately). Local Assistance Centers (LACs) may be established, providing a single location to initiate receiving federal, state and local recovery assistance.

The recovery period objectives include:

- Providing individual assistance to families and businesses (if eligible)
- Provision of essential public services
- Restoration of private and public property
- Identification of residual hazards
- Mitigate future hazards
- Improvement of future emergency operations
- Cost recovery associated with response efforts

MITIGATION PHASE

Mitigation efforts occur both before and following disaster events. Post-disaster mitigation is part of the recovery process. Eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards that exist within the Operational Area and are a threat to life and property are part of the mitigation efforts. Additional information regarding recommended mitigation actions and projects are provided in the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan that was approved by FEMA and adopted by the Board of Supervisors September 2011.

Mitigation tools include:

- Local ordinances and statutes (zoning ordinance, building codes and enforcement, etc.)
- Structural improvements
- Tax levee or abatements
- Public information and community relations
- Land use planning
- Professional training
PEACETIME EMERGENCIES

The type and magnitude of the emergency dictates the County’s response to natural disasters or technological incidents. Generally, response to a major peacetime emergency will progress from local, to County, to State, to Federal involvement.

For planning purposes, OES has established three levels of emergency response to peacetime emergencies, which are based on the severity of the situation and the availability of local resources. (Note: These levels do not correlate to nuclear power emergency classifications.)

Level I—Decentralized Coordination and Direction
Local resources are adequate and available for a minor to moderate incident. A Local Emergency may or may not be proclaimed. The Operational Area EOC may or may not be activated. Off-duty personnel may be recalled.

Level II—Centralized Coordination and Decentralized Direction
A moderate to severe emergency wherein local resources are not adequate and mutual aid may be required on a regional or even statewide basis. Key management level personnel from the principal involved agencies will co-locate in a central location to provide jurisdictional or multi-jurisdictional coordination. The EOC should be activated. Off-duty personnel may be recalled. A Local Emergency may be proclaimed and a State of Emergency may be proclaimed.

Level III—Centralized Coordination and Direction
Major local or regional disasters 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 an Emergency or Major Disaster will be requested. All response and early recovery activities will be directed from the EOC. All off-duty personnel will be recalled.

Specific operational concepts, to include the emergency response actions of the various elements of SEMS, are reflected in Part Two of this Plan.
NATIONAL SECURITY EMERGENCIES AND THE NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)

National security emergencies may include such incidents as food and petroleum shortages to a worst-case scenario involving an attack on the United States utilizing nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. The National Incident Management System (NIMS) is based on the Incident Command System (ICS) and provides an emergency management system addressing incidents of national significance. The Santa Barbara County EMP complies with the NIMS requirements. Protective measures to be employed in the event of a threatened or actual attack on the United States include:

- In-place protection
- Spontaneous evacuation by an informed citizenry

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

A hazard analysis has indicated that Santa Barbara County may be at risk to certain incidents and to national security emergencies. These hazards are identified in the Appendices – Threat Annexes which provides general and specific information on possible impacts on the jurisdiction. The Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA, and adopted by the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors September 2011. The Plan identifies countywide natural hazards and mitigation projects to reduce the potential hazard impacts. The Plan is reviewed and updated every five (5) years.

STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS)

In an emergency, governmental response is an extraordinary extension of responsibility and action, coupled with normal day-to-day activity. Normal governmental duties will be maintained, with emergency operations carried out by those agencies assigned specific emergency functions. SEMS has been adopted by the Santa Barbara Operational Area for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies and to facilitate communications and coordination between all levels of the system and among all responding agencies. Chapter 1, Division 2, Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations establishes the standard response structure and basic protocols to be used in emergency response and recovery.

SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and existing mutual aid systems, the Operational Area Concept, the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), the State’s Response Information Management System (RIMS) and multi-agency or inter-agency coordination. Local governments must use SEMS to be eligible for funding of their personnel-related costs under State disaster assistance programs.

Fully activated, the SEMS consists of five levels: field response, local government, operational areas (countywide), OES Mutual Aid Regions, and State government.
FIELD RESPONSE LEVEL

The field response level is where emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat site. SEMS regulations require the use of ICS at the field response level of an incident. The ICS field functions to be used for emergency management are: command, operations, planning/intelligence, logistics, and finance/administration.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL LEVEL

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

Cities manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction. Local governments are required to use SEMS when their EOC is activated or a local emergency is proclaimed eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs. Local jurisdictions are responsible for overall direction of personnel and equipment provided for emergency operations through mutual aid (Government Code Section 8618). Additional details relative to the organization and responsibilities of the SEMS elements at each of the levels are provided in Part Two, Management System.

OPERATIONAL AREA

Under SEMS, the operational area is defined in the Emergency Services Act as an intermediate level of the state's emergency services organization consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. Political subdivisions include cities, a city and county, counties, special district or other local governmental agency, or public agency as authorized by law. The operational area is responsible for:

- Coordinating information, resources and priorities among local governments within the operational area,
- Coordinating information, resources and priorities between the regional level and the local government level, and
- Using multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall operational area level emergency response activities.

SEMS regulations specify that all local governments within a county geographic area be organized into a single operational area and that the County Board of Supervisors is responsible for its establishment. The County of Santa Barbara is the lead agency for the operational area composed of the cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Goleta, Guadalupe,
Lompoc, Santa Barbara City, Santa Maria and Solvang. All local governments should cooperate in organizing an effective operational area, but the operational area authority and responsibility is not affected by the non-participation of any local government.

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

In compliance with SEMS, on September 19, 1995, the Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors reaffirmed its commitment to assume responsibility for operational area coordination through a formal resolution establishing the Santa Barbara County Operational Area.

Activation of the Operational Area EOC during a State of Emergency or a Local Emergency is required by SEMS regulations under the following conditions:

- A city within the operational area has activated its EOC and requested activation of the operational area EOC to support their emergency operations.
- Two or more cities within the operational area have proclaimed a local emergency.
- The county and one or more cities have proclaimed a local emergency.
- A city, city and county, or county has requested a Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency, as defined in the Government Code Section 8558(b).
- The governor for the county or two or more cities within the operational area has proclaimed a state of emergency.

Coordination and communications should be established between activated local government EOCs and the Operational Area. Santa Barbara Operational Area will establish communication with impacted cities in order to coordinate response activities with the Operational Area EOC.

Santa Barbara Operational Area will use Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) concept when developing response and recovery operations. When possible, the Operational Area will include jurisdictional representatives in planning for jurisdictional support.
REGIONAL

Because of its size and geography, the State of California has been divided into six mutual aid regions. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for the more effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities.

OES has also established three Administrative Regions (Coastal, Inland and Southern). These Administrative Regions are the means by which OES maintains day-to-day contact with emergency services organizations at local, county and private sector organizations. Santa Barbara Operational Area is located in the Southern Region and coordinates with the OES Regional office in Los Alamitos.

In SEMS, the regional level manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas within the mutual aid region and between the operational areas and the State level. The regional level also coordinates overall State agency support for emergency response activities within the region.

STATE

The State level of SEMS manages State resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and State level. The State level also serves as the coordination and communication link between the State and the Federal disaster response system.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) serves as the main Federal government contact during emergencies, major disasters and national security emergencies.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A major disaster or national security emergency could result in the death or injury of key government officials and/or the partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, as well as public and private records essential to continued operations of government. Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership, authority and adequate direction of emergency and recovery operations. The California Government Code Section 8643(b) and the Constitution of California provide the authority for State and local government to reconstitute itself in the event incumbents are unable to serve. The Management Section of this document provides complete details on the Continuity of Government Program in the County of Santa Barbara.
PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

The public's response to any emergency is based on an understanding of the nature of the emergency, the potential hazards, the likely response of emergency services and knowledge of what individuals and groups should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery.

Public awareness and education prior to any emergency are crucial to successful public information efforts during and after the emergency. The pre-disaster awareness and education programs must be viewed as equal in importance to all other preparations for emergencies and receive an adequate level of planning. These programs are coordinated among local, State and Federal officials to ensure their contribution to emergency preparedness and response operations. Emergency Public Information procedures are addressed in Part Two, Management Section.

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Training and exercises are essential at all levels of government to make emergency operations personnel operationally ready. All emergency plans should include provisions for training.

The objective is to train and educate public officials, emergency response personnel and the public. The best method for training staff to manage emergency operations is through exercises.

Exercises are conducted on a regular basis to maintain the readiness of operational procedures. Exercises provide personnel with an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems which will actually be used in emergencies. There are several forms of exercises:

- **Tabletop exercises** provide a convenient and low-cost method designed to evaluate policy, plans and procedures, and resolve role coordination and responsibilities. Such exercises are a good way to see if policies and procedures exist to handle certain issues.
- **Drills** are a coordinated supervised activity usually used to test a specific operation or function within a single discipline or entity.
- **Functional exercises** are designed to test and evaluate the capability of an individual function such as evacuation, medical, communications or public information.
- **Full-scale exercises** simulate an actual emergency. They typically involve complete emergency management staff and are designed to evaluate the operational capability of the emergency management system.
FEDERAL ALERTING AND WARNING SYSTEMS

- **EAS - Emergency Alert System (previously the Emergency Broadcast System):** The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is designed for the broadcast media to disseminate emergency public information. This system enables the President, and Federal, State and local governments to communicate with the public through commercial broadcast stations.

This system uses the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a volunteer basis. EAS is operated by the broadcast industry according to established and approved EAS plans, standard operating procedures and within the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). FCC rules and regulations require all participating stations with an EAS operating area to broadcast a common program. Each broadcast station volunteers to participate in EAS and agrees to comply with established rules and regulations of the FCC.

EAS can be accessed at Federal, State, and local levels to transmit essential information to the public. Message priorities under Part 73.922(a) of the FCC’s rules are as follows:

- **Priority One** Presidential Messages (carried live)
- **Priority Two** EAS Operational (Local) Area Programming
- **Priority Three** State Programming
- **Priority Four** National Programming and News

Presidential messages, national programming and news will be routed over established network facilities of the broadcast industry. State programming will originate from the State Operations Center and will be transmitted through the State using the California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS) VHF/UHF radio relay stations.

EAS activation can be authorized by any one of the following parties:

- The County’s Director of Emergency Services or designee
- County OEM Manager or designee
- Authorized public official of the incorporated cities of Santa Barbara County
- Authorized representative of the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration (NOAA)

Local broadcast stations have the right to edit or use any or all of an EAS broadcast. Any jurisdiction may make separate programming arrangements with any broadcast station independent of the EAS.
• **NAWAS - National Warning System:**
NAWAS is a dedicated wire-line system that provides two-way voice communications between Federal warning center, State warning points and local warning points. If the situation ever presents itself, NAWAS is a nationwide system developed to send warnings of impending attack throughout the nation. The system may be activated from two Federal facilities that are staffed 24 hours daily: the National Warning Center (North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs) and the Alternate National Warning Center (Olney, Maryland).

**STATE ALERTING AND WARNING SYSTEMS**

• **CALWAS - California Warning System:**
CALWAS is the State portion of NAWAS that extends to communications and dispatch centers throughout the state. The OES headquarters ties into the federal system through the Warning Center in Sacramento. Circuits then extend to county warning points. The CHP headquarters in Sacramento is the state's alternate warning point.

• **CESFRS - California Emergency Services Fire Radio System:**
CESFRS is the statewide communications network, available to all fire agencies. The three available channels have been designated **Fire White #1, #2 and #3**.

• **CESRS - California Emergency Services Radio System:**
CESRS serves as an emergency communications system for OES and county emergency services organizations. The system assists in the dissemination of warning information and to support disaster and emergency operations. The system may be used on a day-to-day basis for administrative emergency services business.

• **CLEMARS - California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System:**
CLEMARS was established to provide common police radio frequencies for use statewide by state and local law enforcement agencies during periods of man-made or natural disasters or other emergencies where inter-agency coordination is required. It operates under appropriate FCC rules and regulations and is administered by the State of California through the OES.

• **CLETS - California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System:**
CLETS is a high-speed message switching system, which became operational in 1970. CLETS provides law enforcement and criminal justice agency access to various databases and the ability to transmit and receive point-to-point administrative messages to other agencies within California or via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) to other states and Canada.

The CLETS terminal in Santa Barbara County is located at the Sheriff’s Department, 4434 Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA.
• OASIS - Operational Area Satellite Information System:
The OASIS project, funded by the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1986, was established to create the most robust communications under system possible using leased transponder space from commercial satellite operators. The result is the establishment of a system that allows virtually uninterruptible communication between state, regional and operational area level EOCs.

OASIS is a system that consists of a communications satellite, multiple remote sites and a hub.

• RIMS – Response Information Management System:
California’s Response Information Management System (RIMS) is an internet-based system used to coordinate and manage the State’s response to disasters and emergencies. RIMS automates the State’s Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). RIMS was developed by OES in 1995 and now over 2,000 internal and external clients access RIMS via the Internet. RIMS is available to all cities, special districts and State agencies within California that have a computer with access to the Internet. Web access to RIMS is controlled by user identification and passwords.

Operational Areas (OAs) will also control access by their cities and special districts to RIMS. Any city or special district wishing to use RIMS will need to request access through their OA. The cities and special districts will have to provide for this access at their own expense and have OA authority.
PART ONE - SECTION 1.2
AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

GENERAL

The California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2 of the Government Code, commencing with Section 8550), hereafter referred to as The Act, provides the basic authorities for conducting emergency operations following a proclamation of Local Emergency, State of Emergency or State of War Emergency by the Governor and/or appropriate local authorities, consistent with the provisions of The Act.

The SEMS Regulations (Chapter 1, Division 2, Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations, commencing with Section 2400), hereafter referred to as SEMS, establishes the SEMS to provide an effective response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. SEMS is based on the ICS adapted from the system originally developed by the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) program. SEMS incorporates the use of ICS, the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and existing mutual aid systems, the Operational Area concept, multi-agency or inter-agency coordination and OASIS.

The California Emergency Plan, promulgated by the Governor, is published in accordance with The Act and provides overall statewide authorities and responsibilities, and describes the functions and operations of government at all levels during extraordinary emergencies, including wartime. Section 8568 of the Act states, in part, that "the State Emergency Plan shall be in effect in each political subdivision of the State, and the governing body of each political subdivision shall take such action as may be necessary to carry out the provisions thereof." Local emergency plans are, therefore, considered extensions of the California Emergency Plan. The California Emergency Plan was most recently updated June 23, 2009.

The California Health and Safety Code Section 1799.102 and Government Code Section 8659, 13970 and 50086 reference liability releases for those providing emergency services (Good Samaritan Act).

EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS
(See Part Three—Support Documents)

Local Emergency

The Director of Emergency Services is empowered to request the Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency if the Board of Supervisors is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the Board of Supervisors is not in session. Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services, the Board of Supervisors shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven calendar days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no
further force or effect (Santa Barbara County Code Chapter 12). The Board of Supervisors shall review the need for continuing the Local Emergency at least every 30 calendar days until the Board of Supervisors terminates the Local Emergency. The Board of Supervisors shall proclaim the termination of the Local Emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant. Proclamations are normally made when there is an actual incident or threat of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the county, caused by natural or man-made situations.

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

- If necessary, request that the Governor Proclaim a State of Emergency
- Promulgate, or suspend, orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including issuing orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries
- Exercise full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, or agreements
- Request State agencies and other jurisdictions to provide mutual aid
- Require the emergency services of any local official or employee
- Requisition necessary personnel and materials from any local department or agency
- Obtain vital supplies and equipment and, if required, immediately commandeer the same for public use
- Impose penalties for violation of lawful orders
- Conduct emergency operations without incurring legal liability for performance, or failure of performance. (Note: Article 17 of the Emergency Services Act provides for certain privileges and immunities.)

**State of Emergency**

A State of Emergency may be proclaimed by the Governor when:

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

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

State of War Emergency

Whenever the Governor proclaims a State of War Emergency, or if a State of War Emergency exists, all provisions associated with a State of Emergency apply, plus:

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

AUTHORITIES

The following provides emergency authorities for conducting and/or supporting emergency operations:

Federal

- Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (*Public Law 93-288*)
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (*Public Law 920, as amended*).
- Public Law p. 84-99 (*U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Flood Fighting*)
State

- SEMS Regulations (Chapter 1, Division 2, Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations commencing with Section 2400) and (Government Code Section 8607(a). SEMS Guidelines).
- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2 of the Government Code, commencing with Section 8550).
- “Good Samaritan” Liability (Health and Safety Code Sections 8659, 13970 and 50086).
- California Emergency Plan (Government Code Section 8568)
- California Disaster Assistance Act (Chapter 7.5, Division 1, Title 2 of the Government Code, commencing with Section 8680).
- State Toxic Disaster Contingency Plan, OES 1999 draft (prepared pursuant to Government Code Sections 8574.16-8574.18)
- California Health and Safety Code, (Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Sections 25115 (defines “Extremely Hazardous Waste”) and 25117 (defines “Hazardous Waste”), Chapter 6.95, Sections 25500 et seq. (Business and Area Plans relating to the handling and release or threatened release of hazardous material), (Section 114705 et seq., dealing with Control of Radioactive Contamination of the Environment).
- Orders and Regulations, which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a State of Emergency (see Part Three—Legal Documents).
- Orders and Regulations Promulgated by the Governor to Take Effect upon the Existence of a State of War Emergency (see Part Three—Legal Documents).
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement (see Part Three—Legal Documents).

Local

- Santa Barbara County Code (Chapter 12 adopted by the County Board of Supervisors)
- The California Master Mutual Aid Agreement adopted December 4, 1950
- Resolution No. 95-429, September 19, 1995, adopting the SEMS Multi-Hazard Functional Plan
- Inter-Region Cooperative Agreement for Emergency Medical and Health Disaster Assistance adopted October 14, 1997 by County Board of Supervisors
- Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan adopted September 13, 2011 by the County Board of Supervisors
- Santa Barbara Seismic Safety and Safety Element of the General Plan adopted August 10, 2010 by the County Board of Supervisors

REFERENCES

See Part Three of this Plan.
PART ONE - SECTION 1.3

HAZARD MITIGATION

PURPOSE

This section establishes actions, policies and procedures for implementing Section 409 (Minimum Standards for Public and Private Structures) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended), following a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster. It also assigns hazard mitigation responsibilities to various elements of Federal, State, and local governments in California.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Activities enumerated in this enclosure will be conducted in accordance with the enabling legislation, plans, and agreements listed in Part One, Section 1.2 Authorities and References.

GENERAL

Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards. Section 409 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 recipients 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.

Additional information regarding recommended mitigation actions and projects are provided in the Santa Barbara County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan that was approved by FEMA and adopted by the Board of Supervisors September 2011.

To be effective, hazard mitigation actions must be taken in advance of a disaster. After disaster strikes, mitigation opportunities exist only during recovery and even those opportunities can be limited by the absence of advance planning. Nevertheless, the immediate post-disaster period does present special opportunities for mitigation. Section 409 deals with the opportunities presented in a current disaster to mitigate potential hardship and loss resulting from future disasters. Thus, hazard mitigation is a continuing year-round effort and activity in which all local communities and state agencies are encouraged to prepare hazard mitigation plans that identify ways to reduce damage caused by disasters.
Hazard mitigation actions include:

- Improving structures and facilities at risk
- Identifying hazard prone areas and developing standards for prohibited or restricted use
- Recovery and relief from loss, including insurance
- Providing hazard warning and protecting the population
- Increased disease surveillance activities

Following a presidential disaster declaration, the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) authorized in Section 404, is activated. The program’s purpose is to fund projects which are cost-effective and which substantially reduce the risk of future damage, hardship, loss, or suffering resulting from a major natural disaster. Grants are available to eligible applicants in the declared areas only.

The HMGP fund is based upon a 15 percent share of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) estimate of all Damage Survey Reports (DSRs) for public assistance work performed, and Individual Assistance costs. The federal contribution can be up to 75 percent of the cost of the hazard mitigation project approved for funding, with applicants providing match funding through a combination of either State, local or private sources. HMGP funds cannot be used as the sole match for other Federally funded programs.

Section 404 funding may not be used to fund any mitigation project that might be eligible under Public Assistance or other Federal programs, although it might be used to complement or enhance mitigation funded under Individual or Public Assistance. By regulation, Section 404 funding is the funding of last resort.

**IMPLEMENTATION**

Following each Presidential declared Emergency or Major Disaster, the Regional Director of FEMA and the Governor execute a document called the Federal/State Agreement. This agreement includes appropriate provisions for hazard mitigation. Under the "typical paragraph" set out to serve this purpose, the State agrees to:

- Evaluate, or have the applicant evaluate, specific 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
A hazard mitigation officer is appointed for the State and local applicant. These individuals will constitute the hazard mitigation survey team, which will:

- Identify significant hazards in the affected areas, giving priority to disaster related hazards; and
- Evaluate impacts of these hazards and recommend mitigation measures.

The hazard mitigation survey team uses information from DSRs and visits selected sites where significant damage has occurred. The State and local representatives on the hazard mitigation survey team are responsible for ensuring that there is adequate consultation among interested Federal, State, and local parties.

The hazard mitigation survey team also prepares a hazard mitigation plan, which is submitted to the FEMA Regional Director through the Governor's authorized representative within 180 calendar days after a Presidential Declaration. The objectives of the plan are to:

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

**CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

Each applicant is expected to use its resources and capabilities as necessary to perform emergency work such as debris removal, emergency measures to save lives, 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 are used to identify major hazards and opportunities for hazard mitigation activities prior to a declaration of Major Disaster or Emergency. Damage survey reports shall include identification of hazards and shall recommend mitigation measures to be incorporated into the repair work.

The Federal and/or State hazard mitigation survey team shall review applicable land use regulations, construction standards, and other appropriate hazard mitigation measures. Utilizing information from preliminary damage assessments, DSRs, and all other pertinent information, the team shall visit the sites of significant damage and shall evaluate all hazards at those sites. For each identified significant hazard the team shall include appropriate hazard mitigation recommendations.

In cases where no plans for hazard mitigation exist or are inadequate, the team shall report its findings and make recommendations to develop, improve or maintain hazard mitigation plans. Existing local and State hazard mitigation plans shall be updated and new ones developed as deemed necessary. Technical advice and assistance will be sought from Federal, State and local agencies in developing new plans or updating existing plans to mitigate hazards identified.
The hazard mitigation survey team shall make recommendations on any needs for new or revised mapping of high hazard areas.

**RESPONSIBILITIES**

A set procedure has been established for hazard mitigation following a disaster to avoid similar disasters in the future. Hazard mitigation measures include avoidance, reduction and land use regulations.

The FEMA Regional Director is responsible for hazard mitigation actions under the terms of the Federal/State Agreement. The Regional Director shall provide overall leadership with respect to the general administration of Section 409 to ensure that the ultimate benefits to be gained through effective hazard mitigation programs are not diminished. The Regional Director also provides technical advice and assistance.

A representative of OES will be appointed by the Governor and will be responsible for State performance of hazard mitigation activities under the Federal/State Agreement. The applicant’s authorized representative, appointed locally, is responsible for local performance of hazard mitigation measures under the terms of the Federal/State Agreement. The applicant's authorized representative shall, 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. Each city and county is charged with implementing and enforcing its own hazard mitigation measures.

**Local Government Responsibilities**

The key responsibilities of local governments are to:

- Participate in the process of evaluating hazards and adoption of appropriate hazard mitigation measures, including land use and construction standards
- Appoint a Local Hazard Mitigation Officer, if appropriate
- Participate on Hazard Mitigation Survey Teams and Inter-Agency Hazard Mitigation Teams, as appropriate
- Participate in the development and implementation of Section 409 plans or plan updates, as appropriate
- Coordinate and monitor the implementation of local hazard mitigation measures
INTRODUCTION

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s). The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (see Part Three—Legal Documents), as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. This Agreement was developed in 1950 and has been adopted by the State, all 58 counties, and most incorporated cities in the State of California. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement creates a formal structure wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own facilities, personnel and resources, but may also receive or render assistance to other jurisdictions within the State. State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. It is the responsibility of the local jurisdiction to negotiate, coordinate and prepare mutual aid agreements. Mutual aid agreements exist in law enforcement, fire services, medical and public works, and through the Emergency Management Mutual Aid (EMMA).

MUTUAL AID SYSTEM

A statewide mutual aid system, operating within the framework of the Master Mutual Aid Agreement, allows for the progressive mobilization of resources to and from emergency response agencies, local governments, operational areas, regions and state with the intent to provide requesting agencies with adequate resources. The general flow of mutual aid resource requests and resources within mutual aid systems are depicted in the diagram in Figure 1.1, Mutual Aid System Flow Chart.

The statewide mutual aid system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems, such as fire and rescue, law, medical and public works. The adoption of SEMS does not alter existing mutual aid systems. These systems work through local government, operational area, regional and State levels consistent with SEMS.

Mutual aid may also be obtained from other states. Inter-State mutual aid may be obtained through direct state-to-state contacts, pursuant to inter-State agreements and compacts, or may be coordinated through Federal agencies.

MUTUAL AID REGIONS

The Governor establishes mutual aid regions under the Emergency Services Act. Six mutual aid regions numbered I-VI have been established within California. The County of Santa Barbara is within Region I. Each mutual aid region consists of designated counties. Region I comprises the OES Southern Administrative Region. See Figure 1.3 State Mutual Aid Region Map.
MUTUAL AID COORDINATORS

To facilitate mutual aid, discipline-specific mutual aid systems work through designated mutual aid coordinators at the operational area, regional and state levels. The basic role of a mutual aid coordinator is to receive mutual aid requests, coordinate the provision of resources from within the coordinator's geographic area of responsibility, and pass on unfilled requests to the next level.

Mutual aid requests that do not fall into one of the discipline-specific mutual aid systems are handled through the emergency services mutual aid system by emergency management staff at the local government, operational area, regional and State levels. The flow of resource requests and information among mutual aid coordinators is illustrated in Figure 1.2, Mutual Aid Coordinators Flow Chart.

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

- When an operational area EOC is activated, operational area mutual aid system representatives should be at the operational area EOC to facilitate coordination and information flow.
- When the OES REOC is activated, regional mutual aid coordinators should have representatives in the REOC unless it is mutually agreed that effective coordination can be accomplished through telecommunications. State agencies may be requested to send representatives to the REOC to assist OES regional staff in handling mutual aid requests for disciplines or functions that do not have designated mutual aid coordinators.
- When the SOC is activated, state agencies with mutual aid coordination responsibilities will be requested to send representatives to the SOC.

Mutual aid system representatives at an EOC may be located in various functional elements (sections, branches, groups or units) or serve as an agency representative, depending on how the EOC is organized and the extent to which it is activated.

PARTICIPATION OF VOLUNTEER AND PRIVATE AGENCIES

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

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

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

**EMERGENCY FACILITIES USED FOR MUTUAL AID**

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

**Marshaling Area:** Defined in the Federal Response Plan as an area used for the complete assemblage of personnel and other resources prior to their being sent directly to the disaster affected area. Marshaling areas may be established in other states for a catastrophic California earthquake.

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

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

**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, inter-jurisdictional 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.

The requests for, and the coordination of, mutual aid support is accomplished through established channels (cities to Operational Areas, to Mutual Aid Regions, to State). Requests should include the following information:

- 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

**AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES**

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

- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
- Local Mutual Aid Agreements
- Medical/Health Mutual Aid Plan
- Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement and Plan
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act *(Public Law 93-288, as amended; provides federal support to state and local disaster activities).*
FIGURE 1.1

MUTUAL AID FLOW CHART
Mutual Aid System Concept:
General Flow of Requests and Resources

RESOURCE REQUESTS
CA - Operational Area
FIGURE 1.2

MUTUAL AID COORDINATORS FLOW CHART

Discipline-specific Mutual Aid Systems
FIGURE 1.3
STATE MUTUAL AID REGION MAP

Governor's Office of Emergency Services

Mutual Aid and Administrative Regions

Coastal Region

Inland Region

Southern Region
PART ONE - SECTION 1.5
RECOVERY OPERATIONS

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The County, each of the cities in the Operational Area (OA), and all the special districts serving the Operational Area will be involved in recovery operations for the Operational Area. In the aftermath of a disaster, many citizens will have specific needs that must be met before they can resume their pre-disaster lives.

Typically, there will be a need for such services as:

- Assessment of the extent and severity of damages to homes and other property;
- Restoration of services generally available in communities – water, food, and medical assistance;
- Repair of damaged homes and property;
- Restoration of businesses; and,
- Professional counseling when the sudden changes resulting from the emergency have resulted in mental anguish and inability to cope.

Local governments can assist individuals; families and businesses recover by ensuring that these services are available and by seeking additional resources if the community needs them. Recovery occurs in two phases: short-term and long-term.

Short-term recovery operations will begin during the response phase of the emergency. The major objectives of short-term recovery operations include rapid debris removal and cleanup and the orderly and coordinated restoration of essential services (electricity, water, and sanitary systems). Short-term recovery operations will include all the agencies participating in the Operational Area.

The major objectives of long-term recovery operations include:

- Coordinating delivery of social and health services;
- Review of potential improvements in land use planning;
- Improving the Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Management Plan;
- Re-establishing the local economy to pre-disaster levels;
- Recovery of disaster response costs; and,
- Effectively integrating mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations.
LONG-TERM RECOVERY

The goal of long-term recovery is to restore facilities to at least pre-disaster condition. Long-term recovery includes hazard mitigation activities, restoration or reconstruction of public facilities, and disaster response cost recovery. Each affected jurisdiction will be responsible for their own approach to mitigation, which could include zoning variances, building codes changes, plan reviews, seismic safety elements, and other land use planning techniques.

With public safety a primary concern, rapid recovery may require adjustments to policies and procedures to streamline the recovery process. All jurisdictions will need to coordinate and employ hazard mitigation actions in all activities in order to ensure a maximum reduction of vulnerability to future disasters. The County, Operational Area jurisdictions, and special districts will strive to restore essential facilities to at least their pre-disaster condition by retrofitting, repairing or reconstructing them during long-term recovery operations. Individual citizens and private businesses will also seek to access recovery programs. The County's and other Operational Area jurisdictions' redevelopment agencies will play a vital role in rebuilding commercial areas of the Operational Area.

Recovery Operations Organization

For Santa Barbara County, recovery operations will be managed and directed by the Assistant County Executive Officer (Assistant CEO). Recovery issues involving OA jurisdictions and special districts will be coordinated and managed between the Assistant CEO and designated representatives. On a regularly scheduled basis, the Assistant CEO will convene meetings with County department directors, key individuals, and representatives from affected jurisdictions and special districts. These meetings will be held to make policy decisions collectively. They will also be used to obtain and disseminate information regarding completed and ongoing recovery operations. The County Office of Emergency Management (OEM) staff will assist the Assistant CEO in facilitating the recovery process. County departments will also be represented and responsible for certain functions throughout the recovery process.

During response, the County Clerk-Assessor, Building and Safety (a Division of Planning and Development), and the Planning and Development Department will assess, confirm, and provide valuation estimates for the Initial Damage Estimate.

The County Recovery Manager will be designated by the Director of Emergency Services (CEO) in consultation with the Policy Group.
SHORT-TERM RECOVERY

The goal of short-term recovery is to restore local government to at least a minimum capacity. Short-term recovery includes:

- Utility restoration;
- Expanded social, medical, and mental health services;
- Re-establishment of County government operations;
- Clearing and repairing transportation routes;
- Debris removal;
- Cleanup operations; and,
- Abatement and demolition of hazardous structures.

Each jurisdiction will coordinate its efforts to restore utility systems and services during recovery operations. The County and cities will ensure that debris removal and cleanup operations are expedited. On the basis of the County and other Operational Area jurisdictions' assessments, structures that pose a public safety concern will be demolished. For federally declared disasters, tele-registration centers may be established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to assist disaster victims and businesses in applying for grants, loans, and other benefits. In coordination with the American Red Cross, the County and other jurisdictions will provide sheltering for disaster victims until housing can be arranged. The County or cities may open Local Assistance Centers (LACs) to aid in the recovery process. These centers bring together providers of available assistance to victims in one location for disaster assistance. LACs may have a wide variety of local, State and Federal resources available in a single location.

RECOVERY DAMAGE / SAFETY ASSESSMENT

The recovery damage / safety assessment is the basis for determining the type and amount of State and / or Federal financial assistance necessary for recovery. Under the County/OA EOC’s Standard Operating Procedures, an Initial Damage Estimate is developed during the emergency response phase to support a request for a gubernatorial proclamation and for the State to request a Presidential declaration. During the recovery phase, this assessment is refined to a more detailed level. This detailed damage/safety assessment will be needed to apply for the various disaster financial assistance programs. A list of mitigation priorities will need to be developed by the jurisdictions’ departments. The County Building and Safety Division will complete the detailed damage/safety assessment for the County, in coordination with County OEM and other applicable County departments. The jurisdictional public works departments will complete the detailed damage assessments for their jurisdictions. The administrative and operational divisions of special districts will, in most cases, complete their portions of the detailed damage assessment.
DOCUMENTATION

Documentation is essential for recovering eligible emergency response and recovery costs. Damage assessment documentation will be critical in establishing the basis for eligibility of disaster assistance programs. Under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA), documentation is required for damage sustained to the following:

- Public buildings;
- Levees;
- Flood control works;
- Irrigation works;
- County roads;
- City streets;
- Bridges; and
- Other public works.

Under Federal disaster assistance programs, documentation must be obtained regarding damages sustained to:

- Roads;
- Water control facilities;
- Public buildings and related equipment;
- Public utilities;
- Facilities under construction;
- Recreational and park facilities;
- Educational institutions; and
- Certain private non-profit facilities.

Debris removal and emergency response costs incurred by the affected entities are documented for cost recovery purposes under the Federal programs. It will be the responsibility of the County, jurisdictions, and special districts to collect documentation of these damages and submit them to the Recovery Manager for their jurisdiction. Special districts not within a city should submit documentation to the County Recovery Manager (designated by the CEO, Director of Emergency Services).

The documentation information should include the location and extent of damage, and estimates of costs for debris removal, emergency work, and repairing or replacing damaged facilities to a non-vulnerable and mitigated condition. The cost of compliance with building codes for new construction, repair, and restoration will also be documented. The cost of improving facilities may be provided under Federal mitigation programs. Documentation is vital to recovering expenditures related to emergency response and recovery operations. For each jurisdiction and special district, documentation begins at the
field response level and continues throughout the operation of their Emergency Operations Center as the disaster unfolds.

**DISASTER RECOVERY ASSISTANCE**

Local government may consider activating Local Assistance Centers (LACs) to provide a centralized location for services and resource referrals for the unmet needs of disaster victims. State funding may be available for eligible LAC operations. Historically, LACs have proven to be a key factor for successful recovery. LAC characteristics generally include:

- Resource facility for recovery information, services and programs;
- Community based service facilities;
- Managed by local government; and
- Staffed by Private Non-Profit (PNP) organizations, local, State, and Federal government as appropriate.

Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC) may also be activated by key Federal agencies to provide convenient locations for victims and private non-profit organizations to obtain information about Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Small Business Administration (SBA) programs. DRC characteristics generally include:

- Fixed or mobile resource facility for FEMA and SBA recovery information
- Managed by Federal government; and
- Staffed by FEMA, OES, SBA and other Federal, State, and local agencies as appropriate.
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE THROUGH GOVERNOR’S OFFICE OF OES

Public agencies include State agencies and departments, cities, counties, and city and county, school districts, community college districts, special districts and certain private non-profit agencies. Governor’s Proclamation of a State of Emergency, Fire Management Assistance Program (FMAG), and Presidential Declaration of an Emergency and Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster. Listed below are a few types of assistance and authority; this is not a complete list. For further recovery information go the OES website at www.OES.ca.gov.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program Name and Authority</th>
<th>Type of Assistance</th>
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<tr>
<td>State Public Assistance Director’s Concurrence with local emergency</td>
<td>Funding to restore damaged public infrastructure (e.g. roads, buildings, utilities)</td>
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<td>State Public Assistance Governor’s Proclamation of a State of Emergency</td>
<td>Reimbursement of local emergency response costs, debris removal, and funding to restore damaged public infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMAG Stafford Act</td>
<td>Reimbursement for fire suppression costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal and State Public Assistance Presidential Declaration of an emergency</td>
<td>Reimbursement of local emergency response and debris removal costs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal and State Public Assistance Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster</td>
<td>Funding to restore public infrastructure and reimbursement of emergency response and debris removal costs</td>
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Public Assistance is categorized as emergency work or permanent work

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<td>Emergency protective measures</td>
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<td>Permanent</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Roads and Bridges</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Water control facilities, levees, flood channels</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Buildings and equipment (public property)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Utilities</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Parks, recreational facilities, beaches, etc</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# Chart 3
## Field ICS – EOC Lead Agency Responsibility Guidance Matrix

| INCIDENT|^{| INCIDENT COMMANDER | EOC OPERATIONS SECTION |
|---|---|---|
| Building/Structure Failure | Fire/Rescue (May be Unified Command with Law if criminal activity is suspected, e.g. bombing (Also see Presidential Directive 5.).) | Fire |
| Civil Disturbance | Law | Law |
| Drought | Agriculture Commissioner | OEM |
| Earthquake | Unified Command | Fire, Law |
| Pandemic | Public Health (Health Officer) | Public Health (Health Officer) |
| Evacuation | Unified Command | Law |
| Fire | Fire | Fire, Law |
| Flood | Fire/Rescue (May be Unified Command or lead by Law if evacuations are predominant and rescues are minimal.) | Fire |
| Tsunami | Unified Command | Law, Fire |
| Hazardous Materials | Unified Command | Law, Fire |
| Infestations | Agriculture Commissioner | Agriculture Commissioner |
| Severe Weather (Heat, Cold, Wind) | OEM | OEM |
| Terrorism | Law | Law |
| Air Craft Accident | The on-scene IC is based on life saving/public safety priority. After initial response/rescue operations, transition to a Unified Command or a new IC is then based on jurisdictional responsibilities and recovery efforts. The agencies shown to the right are reflective of jurisdictional responsibilities. | NTSB; FAA; DoD; Law |
| Water Accident | | USCG; Law Fire |
| Roadway Accident | Unified Command | Law (CHP); Law |
| Railroad Accident | Unified Command | Railroad Law; Law |
| Pipeline | Unified Command | USCG; DOT; CASFM; OSPR; County OEM |
| War | Law | Law |

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1. This appendix to the Santa Barbara County Operational Area EMP is meant as a guideline only. Decisions as to the most appropriate Incident Commander or EOC Operations Section Chief are based on initial actions required to provide life saving, property or environmental services. Some incidents are also guided by jurisdictional issues and, after initial response jurisdictional priorities make take precedent as required by law.

2. A drought by itself may not result in an incident location or the EOC being activated. If drought severity results in supportive actions such as water distribution, sheltering, etc., the EOC will assign the responsible department as lead within Operations.

3. An “Incident Site” in the context of a pandemic might be a treatment site or medication dispensary.

4. “Evacuations” are not in themselves an incident, but are actions taken secondary to an incident. The Incident Commander or the EOC Director, with recommendations from the Operations Section, will approve evacuations.

5. Tsunamis are an evacuation scenario with probability/severity information from the National Weather Service and/or USGS.

6. The respective city or County OEM will coordinate sheltering within their jurisdiction(s). Needs for medically fragile shelter residents can be coordinated through the Operational Area.

7. Terrorism is a federal crime. With law enforcement servicing as the Incident Commander (or potentially in a unified command if life saving actions are taking place such as heavy rescue (example)) and as EOC Operations Section Chief, transition will be made to support a federal response or investigation. Decisions to act as a unified command or full federal lead will be made by respective law enforcement officials (Refer to Presidential Directive 5).

8. National security responsibilities rest at the federal level of government. Local activities are lead in support of federal activities.
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# MANAGEMENT
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SECTION 2.1
MANAGEMENT

GENERAL

PURPOSE

This section establishes policies and procedures and assigns responsibilities to ensure the effective management of emergency operations under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). It provides information on the Operational Areas emergency management structure and how the emergency management team is activated.

OVERVIEW

Management is responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations. SEMS states the County as the lead agency for disaster response and recovery for the Operational Area. Local ordinance designates the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to manage the disaster as the Director of Emergency Services. If the disaster or emergency occurs in more than one jurisdiction, the CEO, or designee, will become the Coordinator of Emergency Services and will coordinate resources. The coordination or direction will be conducted at the Operational Area EOC.

OBJECTIVES

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

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

The Management Section will operate under the following policies during an incident as the situation dictates:

- The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) will be followed.
- All existing County and departmental operating procedures will be adhered to unless modified by the Board of Supervisors or EOC Director.
- All on-duty personnel are expected to remain on duty until properly relieved of duty.
- Off-duty personnel will be expected to return to work in accordance with the County of Santa Barbara Policy and Procedures, “Santa Barbara County Policy for Employees in the Event of a Declared Emergency / Natural Disaster / Inclement Weather”
- During the response, operational periods will be twelve (12) hours for the duration of the event. Operational periods will normally change at 7:00 a.m. (0700) and 7:00 p.m. (1900). Operational periods are event driven.

Operational Area emergency response and recovery operations occur within three (3) levels:

Level One – Duty Officer Status: The EOC is not staffed however; the Duty Officer coordinates situation status and/or information from the State or operational area to the Emergency Operations Chief. This is similar to day-to-day operations and would be used for those emergencies in which normal management procedures and local resources are adequate. The incident command is at the on the field level and reports through established 24-hour dispatch facilities.

Level Two – Essential Staffing Providing Centralized Coordination and Decentralized Direction: The EOC is activated however, the staffing maybe at minimal levels with select functions such as Operations, Public Information, and Management staff. This is the preferred mode of operation for response to emergencies that may require coordination among several county departments, agencies, or jurisdictions. In these situations, key management level personnel from the principal involved agencies will locate in a central location to provide jurisdictional or multi-jurisdictional management and policy direction for the emergency. Their activities can include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Provide incident policy and management leadership through multi-agency coordination by the Policy Group.
- Establishing an area-wide situation assessment function
- Determining resource requirements for the affected area and coordinating requests when resources are limited and require prioritization
- Coordinating the logistical systems necessary to support multi-incident management
Note: These functions are supplementary to those performed by a single agency or within a single jurisdiction.

Incident command systems established by cities or other agencies would continue to report through established 24-hour facilities or operation centers. Information would be provided to the EOC by department operation centers and/or liaison personnel.

Level Three – Centralized Coordination and Direction: The EOC is activated and fully staffed. This mode of operation would be utilized following a major disaster which would render it impossible for the County to effectively function in either of the other modes. Incident command systems (to the extent practicable) would report to and receive direction from the County EOC.
ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Santa Barbara Operational Area Emergency Management Organization

The Santa Barbara Operational Area (SBOA) operates under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which is discussed in detail under SEMS in this Section and County Resolution 95-429, Establishment of an Operational Area for Disaster Planning, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery. The Director of Emergency Services/EOC Director will direct the SBOA Emergency Management Organization (including emergency response and recovery). The Director of Emergency Services is responsible to the County Board of Supervisors and the Policy Group. The Director of Emergency Services is responsible for implementing the Emergency Management Plan (EMP). While serving as the Director of Emergency Services during an actual incident, this position will be referred to as the EOC Director (Management Section).

The Director of Emergency Services/EOC Director is supported by the Emergency Management Organization and has overall responsibility for:

- Organizing, staffing and operating the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- Operating communications and warning systems.
- Providing information and guidance to the public.
- Maintaining information on the status of resources, services, and operations.
- Directing overall operations.
- Obtaining support for the all cities in the County and providing support to other jurisdictions as required.
- Identifying and analyzing potential hazards and recommending appropriate countermeasures.
- Collecting, evaluating, and disseminating damage assessment and other essential information.
- Providing status and other reports to the State’s Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) via the web based Response Information Management System (RIMS). The Planning & Intelligence section will be responsible for entering the data into RIMS.
- The SBOA Emergency Organization Matrix is contained in Chart 1
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Field Incident Management Level
Incident level management will be implemented as required for the on-scene management of field operations. The county incident management system is identical to that used by members of FIRESCOPE.

County Level Emergency Operations Center Management
The County of Santa Barbara adopted Emergency Services Ordinance No. 3014 on February 21, 1978. The County Executive Officer (CEO) is the Director of Emergency Services and is empowered to direct and control the emergency organization for the accomplishment of the purposes of Ordinance 3014.

Ordinance 3014 created the Santa Barbara County Disaster Council which consists of the following: The Chair of the Board of Supervisors, the Emergency Services Director, the Chair, Vice Chair; such chiefs of emergency services as are provided for by the Director of Emergency Services; the Emergency Operations Chief, Office of Emergency Management and such other persons having an official emergency responsibility as may be appointed by the Emergency Services Director. The title of Disaster Council was later changed to Policy Group.

Responsibility for providing incident command is assigned to specific county departments except for those incidents for which the Emergency Services Director retains overall command authority. Generally, when the EOC is activated, the initial responding agency has established an on-scene Incident Commander. The Incident Commander will continue to direct field operations according to that department's standard operating procedures (SOP) unless and until relieved of command by a superior officer. For example, the Incident Commander has the authority to order the evacuation of a particular area. It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to assure that the information of the evacuation is continuously provided to the EOC and members of the Policy Group.

The Policy Group will be responsible for management of emergency response actions associated with a major incident or disaster.

Upon the activation of the EOC, the Planning Section will brief members of the Policy Group on the status of the situation. A multi-agency command group will develop priorities for incident management teams. The County Director of Emergency Services has ultimate authority to determine such priorities of actions and the allocation of resources in accordance with these priorities.
The County emergency management staff will have overall responsibility for:

- Organizing, staffing and operating the EOC.
- Operating communications and warning systems.
- Providing information and guidance to the public.
- Maintaining information on the status of resources, services and operations.
- Obtaining support for the county and providing support to other jurisdictions as required.
- Analyzing contamination and other hazards and recommending appropriate counter-measures.
- Collecting, evaluating and disseminating damage assessment and other essential information.
- Providing status and other reports to the operational area emergency management staff (if activated) or the Regional Office of Emergency Management.

The general responsibilities of key members of the County operational area emergency management staff are listed below.

**Director of Emergency Services**
The Emergency Services Director manages and coordinates the County's overall response to emergency situations.

**Emergency Operations Chief, Office of Emergency Management**
The Emergency Operations Chief assists the Emergency Services Director in coordinating emergency response efforts and maintaining liaison with Cal EMA Region I.

**Mutual Aid Region Emergency Management**
The Santa Barbara Operational Area is within OES Southern Region I. The primary mission of OES Southern Region's organization is to support Operational Area response and recovery operations and to coordinate Mutual Aid Regional response and recovery operations through the Regional EOC (REOC). The OES Region Office may also serve as a Disaster Support Area (DSA) when necessary.

**State Emergency Management**
The Governor, through OES and its Mutual Aid Regions, will coordinate statewide operations to provide mutual aid and other support to local jurisdictions and the redirection of essential supplies and other resources as required. The OES Secretary, assisted by State agency directors and their staffs and identified volunteer agency staff, will constitute the State emergency management staff.
# County of Santa Barbara Emergency Organization Matrix

**Functional Responsibilities of County Departments/Agencies**

- **L** = Denotes lead agency/organization
- **S** = Denotes supporting agency/organization

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Chart 2

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA
RESOURCE REQUEST DIAGRAM

MUTUAL AID REQUESTED

CITY USES INTERNAL ASSETS

CITY REQUESTS OUTSIDE AID

LOCAL PROCLAMATION

OPERATIONAL AREAS USE INTERNAL ASSETS

STATE PROCLAMATION

OPERATIONAL AREA REQUESTS OUTSIDE AID

PRELIMINARY DISASTER ASSESSMENT TEAMS

STATE REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER USES INTERNAL ASSETS
Chart 3
STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION MATRIX

GOVERNOR
- California Emergency Council
- Governor's Cabinet

Director Office of Emergency Services

FEMA
Federal Agencies

Directors of State Agencies

State Agency Field Units: Regional and Local Offices

OES Administrative Regions

Mutual Aid Regions

Operational Areas

Cities, Counties, and Other Local Jurisdictions

Incident Command

Volunteer Organizations
Business Sector Resources

PRIVATE
SECTOR
RESOURCES

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT LINES OF AUTHORITY
EMERGENCY RESOURCE COORDINATION / SUPPORT

COORDINATION PER FEMA / OES MOU – FEDERAL STATE AGREEMENT
CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

PURPOSE

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

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

Applicable portions of the California Government Code and the State Constitution (cited in the following paragraphs) provide authority for the continuity and preservation of State and local government.

RESPONSIBILITIES

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

PRESERVATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code) provides the authority, as well as the procedures to be employed, to ensure continued functioning of political subdivisions within the State of California. Generally, Article 15 permits the appointment of up to three standby officers for each member of the governing body, and up to three standby officers for the chief executive, if not a member of the governing body. Article 15 provides for the succession of officers who head departments responsible for maintaining law and order, or in furnishing public services relating to health and safety.

Article 15 also outlines procedures to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions in the event the governing body, including standby officers, is unavailable to serve.

The Emergency Services Act provides for the preservation of county government in the event of a peacetime or national security emergency.
LINES OF SUCCESSION FOR OFFICIALS CHARGED WITH DISCHARGING EMERGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

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

Article 15, Section 8638 of the Emergency Services Act authorizes governing bodies to designate and appoint three standby officers for each member of the governing body and for the chief executive, if not a member of the governing body. Standby officers are qualified residents or officers from within the Operational Area. Standby officers take the same oath as regular officers and are designated Number 1, 2, or 3 respectively.

The County Board of Supervisors appoints a successor to the position of Director of Emergency Services (or Emergency Services Director). The succession occurs should the Director be unavailable or unable to serve, assuming the role of the Director or Emergency Services. Should these positions be unavailable or unable to serve, the individuals who hold permanent appointments to the following positions in the County will automatically serve as acting director. The individual who serves as acting Director shall have the authority and powers of the Director, and will serve until the Director is again able to serve, or until the County Board of Supervisors has appointed a successor.

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

Article 15, Section 8637 of the Emergency Services Act authorizes political subdivisions to provide for the succession of officers (department heads) having duties related to law and order and/or health and safety. (The Lines of Succession for county departments was adopted in 1978, and revised with the adoption of SEMS in 1993.)

Article 15, Section 8644 of the Emergency Services Act establishes a method for reconstituting the governing body. County Code Chapter 12, as required by Section 8640 of the Government Code of the State of California, each person holding a position designated as a standby officer shall take an oath of office required for the officer occupying the office for which the officer is standby. Persons acting in interim, acting, or temporary capacities in the positions designated as standby officer, shall not take an oath of office and shall not assume the standby duties designated; in this case the next designated standby officers shall assume the standby office.
Chapter 12 (the Emergency Management Ordinance) of the County Code describes the policies and procedures for the succession of the members of the Board of Supervisors, the County Executive staff, and the composition of the Policy Group.

Each elected official and department Director shall designate in writing, standby personnel so as to maintain continuity of government services within their office or department. A copy of such written designation shall be filed with both the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors and the Emergency Operations Chief and shall be updated as appropriate.

Article 15, Section 8642 of the Emergency Services Act authorizes 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 necessarily within the political subdivision.

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

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

TEMPORARY COUNTY SEAT

Per Section 23600 of the California Government Code:

The County Board of Supervisors shall either designate 511 E. Lakeside Parkway, Santa Maria, as an alternative county seat, or locate a facility outside the county boundaries.

Real property cannot be purchased for this purpose. A resolution designating the alternate County seats must be filed with the Secretary of State. Additional sites may be designated subsequent to the original site designations if circumstances warrant.

In the event the primary location is not usable because of emergency conditions, the temporary seat of County government will be determined.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

The SBOA EOC is a purpose built facility located at 4408 Cathedral Oaks Road, Santa Barbara. The OEM staff also have offices in the building. The Global Positioning System (GPS) Coordinates are Latitude 34.45, Longitude -119.77.
PRESERVATION OF VITAL RECORDS

Since the County is decentralized, each department is responsible for the maintenance of its vital records. The Information Technology Manager and/or Supervisor of said department are responsible for record preservation according that department's Standard Operating Procedures.

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

- Protect and preserve the rights and interests of individuals, governments, corporations and other entities. Examples include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation.
- Conduct emergency response and recovery operations. Records of this type include utility system maps, locations of emergency supplies and equipment, emergency operations plans and procedures, personnel rosters, etc.
- 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.

Record depositories should be located well away from potential danger zones and/or housed in facilities designed to withstand blast, fire, water, and other destructive forces. Such action will ensure that constitutions and charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, official proceedings, and financial records would be available following any disaster.

Each department within the County should identify, maintain, and protect its own essential records.

REFERENCES

- Judicial System, Article VI, Section 1, 4, 5, and 10, of the Constitution of California.
- Local Government, Article XI, of the Constitution of California.
- Preservation of Local Government, Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).
- Temporary County Seats, Section 23600, Article 1 of Chapter 4 of Division 1 of Title 3 of the Government Code.
## CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT
### LINES OF SUCCESSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
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| County Executive Officer         | 1. County Executive Officer  
                                    | 2. Asst. County Executive Officer  
                                    | 3. Fiscal & Policy Analyst         |
| Fire Department                  | 1. Fire Chief  
                                    | 2. Deputy Fire Chief  
                                    | 3. Division Fire Chief             |
| Law Enforcement                  | 1. Sheriff  
                                    | 2. Undersheriff                     |
| Building & Safety                | 1. Building & Safety Engineer  
                                    | 2. Engineering Associate           |
| County Clerk                     | 1. County Clerk  
                                    | 2. Deputy County Clerk             
                                    | 3. Administrative Secretary       |
| Planning & Development           | 1. Director of Planning & Development  
                                    | 2. Asst. Dir. of Planning & Development  
                                    | 3. Project Manager                |
| Community Services               | 1. Director of Community Svcs  
                                    | 2. Asst. Director of Community Svcs  
                                    | 3. Community Svcs Operations Mgr   |
| Personnel                        | 1. Asst. CEO / HR Director  
                                    | 2. Asst. HR Director               |
| Public Works                     | 1. Director of Public Works  
                                    | 2. Asst. Dir. of Public Works      
                                    | 3. Public Works Manager            |
STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS)

GENERAL
The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the system required by Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdiction emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels that are activated as necessary: field response, local government, operational area, regional and state.

SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System (ICS), the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and existing mutual aid systems, the Operational Area Concept, the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), Response Information Management Systems (RIMS) and multi-agency or inter-agency coordination. Local governments must use SEMS to be eligible for funding of their personnel-related costs under State disaster assistance programs.

The ICS Organization allows a modular and rapid expansion to meet the needs of the incident. The ICS can be used during any multi-disciplinary (e.g., fire, law, medical) emergency within a jurisdiction, and is particularly useful for any kind of incident involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies.

Some incidents, particularly those involving hazardous materials, can escalate to area-wide emergencies requiring further activation of the emergency management system. In area-wide emergencies one or more Incident Command Posts may be established to assist in managing emergency operations.

FIELD RESPONSE LEVEL
Coordination among SEMS levels is necessary for effective emergency response. In a major emergency, both Operational Area and city EOCs may be activated to coordinate the overall response while field responders use the Incident Command System.

Incident Commanders may report to department operations centers (DOCs), which in turn will coordinate with the EOC. In some jurisdictions Incident Commanders may report directly to the EOC, usually to their counterpart in the Operations Section.

Area Commands may be established between the Incident Command teams and the EOC. During a major disaster, the Operational Area may be divided into areas, with an Area Command overseeing the Incident Command teams within each area.

Another scenario for EOC-Area Command interaction would be the occurrence of several similar type incidents located in close proximity but in different jurisdictions. A Unified Area Command may be established to oversee Incident Commands operating in general proximity to each other. The Unified Area Command would coordinate with activated local government EOC(s).
LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL IN SEMS
Local government is one of the five levels of SEMS. The basic role of a local government is to manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within its jurisdiction.

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

Cities are responsible for emergency response within their boundaries, although some cities contract for municipal services from other agencies.

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

All local governments are responsible for coordinating with other local governments, the field response level and the operational area. Local governments are also responsible for providing mutual aid within their capabilities.

Local jurisdictions may provide overall emergency management in three different modes:

- Decentralized coordination and direction (no local EOC activation).
- Centralized coordination and decentralized direction (activation of EOC for coordination purposes only).
- Centralized coordination and direction (all activities directed from the EOC).

OPERATIONAL AREA LEVEL
Coordination and communications should be established between activated local government EOC(s) and the Operational Area. Santa Barbara Operational Area will establish communication with impacted cities in order to coordinate response activities with the Operational Area EOC in accordance with Santa Barbara County Resolution 95-429.

Santa Barbara Operational Area will use Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) concept when developing response and recovery operations. When possible, the Operational Area will include jurisdictional representatives in planning for jurisdictional support.
REGIONAL LEVEL
Because of its size and geography, the State has been divided into six mutual aid regions. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for the more effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities. The California Emergency Management Agency provides administrative oversight to the mutual aid regions through its regional offices. Santa Barbara Operational Area is located in the Southern Region and coordinates with the OES Regional office in Los Alamitos.

STATE LEVEL
The State Level of SEMS manages State resources in response to the emergency needs of other levels, and coordinates mutual aid among mutual aid regions and between regional and state level.

The state level also serves as the initial coordination and communication link between the State and Federal disaster response system. After initial contact at the state level, those federal response elements deemed necessary by the REOC Administrator would be directed to the appropriate locations within the State.

EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT REQUIREMENTS
Section 8605 of the Emergency Services Act designates each county as an Operational Area. Use of the Operational Area to coordinate emergency activities and to serve as a link in the communications system is required in a State of War Emergency. Use of the Operational Area during a State of War Emergency or a Local Emergency is at the option of the county and the political subdivisions within the county area.

If an Operational Area is activated following a disaster, a county official, designated by County Ordinance, will function as the Operational Area supporting emergency operations within the county. The Area Coordinator and supporting staff will constitute the Operational Area Emergency Management Staff.

SEMS REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
The Santa Barbara Operational Area will comply with SEMS regulations in order to be eligible for State funding of response-related personnel costs and will:

- Use the Incident Command System (ICS) at the field response level
- Use SEMS when a local emergency is declared or proclaimed, or the local government EOC is activated.
Establish coordination and communications with field Incident Commanders/Incident Command Post either through departmental operating centers (DOCs) to the EOC, when activated, or directly to the EOC, when activated.

Use existing mutual aid systems for coordinating fire and law enforcement resources.

Establish coordination and communications between the city EOCs and the Operational Area EOC when activated, and any Federal, State or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident within the County’s boundaries.

Use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.

The requirement to use SEMS includes:

- Fulfilling the management and coordination role of local government, and providing for the five essential SEMS functions of management, operations, planning & intelligence, logistics and finance/administration.

**SANTA BARBARA COUNTY RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SEMS**

The development of SEMS will be a cooperative effort of all departments and agencies within Santa Barbara County with an emergency response role. The Santa Barbara County Office of Emergency Management has the lead staff responsibility for SEMS development and planning with responsibilities for:

- Communicating information within the County on SEMS requirements and guidelines.
- Coordinating SEMS development among cities, county departments and agencies.
- Identification of all county departments and agencies involved in field level response.
- Identification of departments and agencies with department operations center (DOCs).
- Coordinating with other local governments and volunteer and private agencies on development of SEMS.
- Incorporating SEMS into the County’s Emergency Management Plan and procedures.
- Incorporating SEMS into all the County emergency ordinances, agreements, memorandum of understandings, etc.
- Identification of special districts that operate or provide services within the boundaries of Santa Barbara County. The emergency role of these special districts should be determined and provisions made for coordination during emergencies.
• Identification of local volunteer and private agencies that have an emergency response role. Contacts should be made to develop arrangements for coordination in emergencies.

All local government staff who participate in emergencies in the EOC, in Department Operations Centers (DOCs) or at the field level must receive appropriate SEMS training as required by SEMS regulations.

Local governments should develop an exercise program that provides periodic exercises for EOC and DOC personnel under SEMS.

SEMS EOC ORGANIZATION
SEMS regulations require local governments to provide for five emergency management functions: management, operations, planning & intelligence, logistics and finance/administration. These functions are the basis for structuring the EOC organization.

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

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

Planning/Intelligence
Responsible for collecting, evaluating and disseminating information, developing the EOC Action Plan and the After-Action Report in coordination with other functions, and maintaining documentation.

Logistics
Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment and materials during the incident operational period.

Finance/Administration
Responsible for financial activities and other administrative aspects during the incident operational period and recovery efforts.

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

Organization Flexibility—Modular Organization
The five essential SEMS functions will be established as “sections” within the EOC and all other functions will be organized as branches, groups or units within sections. The types of activated functions and their relationship to one another will depend upon the size and nature of the incident. Only those functional elements that are required to
meet current objectives will be activated. Those functions, which are needed but not staffed, will be the responsibility of the next higher element in the organization.

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

The position title "coordinator" refers to the lead person of each organizational element in the EOC. The term coordinator is used because the role of EOC function is to coordinate. Each activated function will have a person in charge of it, but a supervisor may be in charge of more than one functional element. Every individual will have a supervisor and each supervisor will be responsible for no more than seven employees, with the ideal span-of-control being three to five persons.

Coordinators for Operations, Planning & Intelligence, Logistics and Finance/Administration constitute the EOC General Staff. The EOC Director and General Staff function as the EOC management team. The General Staff are responsible for overseeing the internal functioning of their section, and interacting with each other, the EOC Director, and other entities within the EOC to ensure the effective functioning of the EOC organization.

**EOC ACTION PLANS**

Action Plans maybe verbal or written, but are required by SEMS. At local, operational area, regional and State levels, the use of EOC action plans provide designated personnel with knowledge of the objectives to be achieved and the steps required for achievement. Action Plans not only provide direction, they also serve to provide a basis for measuring achievement of objectives and overall system performance. Action planning is an important management tool that involves:

- A process for identifying priorities and objectives for emergency response or recovery efforts,
- Documentation of the priorities and objectives, the tasks and personnel assignments associated with meeting them.

The action planning process should involve the EOC Director and General Staff along with other EOC elements, special district representatives and other agency representatives, as needed. The Planning/Intelligence function is normally responsible for development of the Action Plan and for facilitation of action planning meetings.

Action Plans are developed for a specified operational period that may range from a few hours to 24 hours. The operational period is determined by first establishing a set of priority actions that need to be performed. A reasonable time frame is then established for accomplishing those actions. The action plans need not be complex, but should be sufficiently detailed to guide EOC elements in implementing the priority actions. Guidelines for developing action plans and example action plan formats are contained in Part Two—Planning & Intelligence Action Planning.
MULTI-AGENCY OR INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION AT THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEVEL

Emergency Responder Notification
The Operational Area will communicate with emergency responders according to the County Emergency Directory. During any incident Santa Barbara County Dispatch will immediately notify the Staff Officer on-duty. The Staff Duty Officer will contact the OEM Emergency Operations Chief who will contact the CEO/ Director of Emergency Services (or designee). A determination for the opening of the County EOC and call back procedures will be at the discretion of the Emergency Director or his designee. First arriving OEM staff will begin call out procedures according to the line of succession established in the County Emergency Resource Manual.

Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination is important for:

- Establishing priorities for response.
- Allocating critical resources.
- Developing strategies for handling multi-agency response problems.
- Sharing information.
- Facilitating communications.

Multi-agency or Inter-agency Coordination in the EOC

- Emergency response is coordinated at the EOC through representatives from the County departments and agencies
- Representatives from outside agencies including special districts, volunteer agencies and private organizations
- Coordination with agencies not represented in the EOC may be accomplished through Departments Operating Centers (DOCs) or various methods of communications. Communication with the DOCs will be via radio, telephone, fax, and if applicable RIMS. ARES will also be used in the event that all communications are down.
- Involvement in the EOC action planning process is essential for effective emergency management.

Multi-agency or Inter-agency Coordination Group

- May be established formally.
- Should develop consensus on priorities, resource allocation and response strategies.
- May function within the EOC, at another location or through conference calls but should remain in contact with the EOC.
- EOC Action Plan should incorporate group priorities and objectives.
- Group objectives should be implemented through the EOC.
• Santa Barbara County may participate with other local governments and agencies in a multi-agency coordination group organized by another local government, operational area or regional level.

COORDINATION WITH THE FIELD RESPONSE LEVEL
Coordination among SEMS levels is clearly necessary for effective emergency response. In a major emergency, the SBOA EOC may be activated to coordinate the overall response while field responders use the Incident Command System. Incident Commanders may report to Department Operations Centers (DOCs), which in turn will coordinate with the EOC. When the EOC is directly overseeing Incident Command teams, the EOC is operating in a centralized coordination and direction mode.

It is also possible for Area Commands to be established between the Incident Command teams and the EOC. During a major countywide disaster, the county may be divided into areas, with an Area Command overseeing the Incident Command teams within each area. The Area Commands would receive policy direction from the SBOA EOC.

Another scenario for EOC-Area Command interaction would be the occurrence of several similar type incidents located in close proximity but in different jurisdictions. A Unified Area Command may be established to oversee Incident Commands operating in general proximity to each other. The Unified Area Command would coordinate with activated local government EOCs.

COORDINATION AND COMMUNICATION WITH SANTA BARBARA COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA
Coordination and communications should be established between activated local government EOCs and the SBOA. The County/Operational Area EOC will communicate and coordinate with the most heavily impacted cities.

Santa Barbara County will use an Operational Area MACS concept when developing response and recovery operations. When and where possible, the County will include jurisdictional representatives in planning for jurisdictional support.

SPECIAL DISTRICT INVOLVEMENT
When a special district is wholly contained within the county, the special district should have a liaison representative at the SBOA EOC and direct communications should be established between the special district EOC and the County / Operational Area EOC. An exception may occur when there are many special districts within the county.

Typically, special district boundaries cross municipal boundary lines. A special district may serve several cities and county unincorporated areas. Some special districts serve more than one county. In such a situation, the special district may wish to provide a liaison representative to the Operational Area EOC to facilitate coordination and communication with the various entities it serves.
COORDINATION WITH VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE AGENCIES

The EOC will generally be a focal point for coordination of response activities with many non-governmental agencies. The SBOA’s EOC should establish communication with private and volunteer agencies providing services with the County. Many volunteer, private non-profit and non-governmental organizations are members of the Voluntary Organizations Assisting in Disaster (VOAD).

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

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

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

SANTA BARBARA OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Day-to-day operations are conducted from departments and agencies that are widely dispersed throughout the County. An EOC is a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed during a major emergency or disaster. This facilitates a coordinated response by the Director of Emergency Services, Emergency Management Staff, and representatives from organizations that are assigned emergency management responsibilities. The level of EOC staffing will vary with the specific emergency.

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

- Managing and coordinating emergency operations.
- Receiving and disseminating warning information.
- Developing emergency policies and procedures.
- Collecting intelligence from, and disseminating information to, the various EOC representatives, and, as appropriate, State agencies, military, and Federal agencies using the States Internet Response Information Management System (RIMS). If the Internet system is down then fax, phones, the OASIS system, and/or radio will handle communications.
- Preparing intelligence/information summaries, situation reports, operational reports, and other reports as required.
- Maintaining general and specific maps, information display boards, and other data pertaining to emergency operations.
- Continuing analysis and evaluation of all data pertaining to emergency operations.
- Controlling and coordinating, within established policy, the operational and logistical support of departmental resources committed to the emergency.
- Maintaining contact and coordination with field units support DOCs, other local government EOCs, and the Santa Barbara County Operational Area via RIMS, radios, or phones.
- Providing emergency information and instructions to the public, providing official releases to the news media and the scheduling of press conferences as necessary.
EOC LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION
The SBOA EOC is a purpose built facility located at 4408 Cathedral Oaks Road, Santa Barbara, 93110. The EOC has the capability to provide staffing for 24 hours, seven days a week.

The alternate EOC will be activated only when the primary EOC is damaged, inaccessible, and/or evacuation of EOC staff members becomes necessary. When the use of an alternate EOC becomes necessary, those occupying the primary EOC will be asked to relocate to the alternate EOC site. If the primary EOC is unusable before its activation, staff members will be asked to report to the alternate EOC site. The Logistics Section will arrange for relocation of EOC staff members to the alternate EOC. All Section Coordinators will advise their emergency response field forces of the transition to the alternate EOC.

DISPLAYS
Because the EOC’s major purpose is accumulating and sharing information to ensure coordinated and timely emergency response, status boards for tracking emergency activities will be made available for use in the primary EOC. The Planning & Intelligence Section is responsible for coordinating display of information and should maintain display devices so that other sections can quickly comprehend what actions have been taken, what resources are available, and to track the damage in the County / city resulting from the disaster.

At the onset of any disaster, a significant events log (OES-214) should be compiled for the duration of the emergency. Key disaster related information will be recorded in the log; i.e., casualty information, health concerns, property damage, fire status, size of risk area, scope of the hazard to the public, number of evacuees, etc. The posting of the significant events log is the responsibility of the Planning & Intelligence Section.

EOC MANAGEMENT
The EOC and alternate EOC facility management is the responsibility of the EOC Director and includes maintaining the operational readiness of the primary and alternate EOCs.

Positions assigned to the EOC will advise / brief County decision makers of the emergency situation and recommend actions to protect the public, i.e., alerting and warning the public, evacuation of risk area, activation of shelters, request for State/Federal assistance, etc.

Emergency Notification and Scheduling Procedures are contained in the EMP.

The Director of Emergency Services/EOC Director (hereafter referred to as the EOC Director) will ensure that the County Board of Supervisors is kept apprised of the situation and will bring all major policy issues to the Policy Group for review and decision.
SANTA BARBARA OPERATIONAL AREA
EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER DIAGRAM

Generalized Emergency Operations Center layout (not to scale)
SANTA BARBARA OPERATIONAL AREA

EOC ACTIVATION POLICY
Santa Barbara County will provide an efficient and coordinated response to any emergency or disaster that threatens the health and well being of the community.

Activation of the local government level means that at least one local government official implements SEMS as appropriate to the scope of the emergency and the local government’s role in response to the emergency.

The local government level is activated when field response agencies need support. The local official(s) implementing SEMS may function from the EOC or from other locations depending on the situation. Activated EOCs may be partially or fully staffed to meet the demands of the situation.

When a city EOC is activated, notify the Santa Barbara Operational Area via the County’s Office of Emergency Management and send a Status Report indicating that the EOC is activated.

PURPOSE
The Office of Emergency Management (OEM) is responsible for the activation and staffing of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). OEM developed the Emergency Operations Center Activation Plan (Plan) to effectively activate the Santa Barbara Operational Area’s EOC in response to emergencies or disasters. The Plan provides operational concepts, contact information, and identifies components of the County’s emergency management organization in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Plan describes the responsibilities of EOC staff and is reviewed and updated at least every three (3) years, or as needed.

SCOPE
The scope of the Plan is for the effective activation of the EOC for emergencies or disasters, including but not limited to; earthquakes, fires, floods, terrorism, nuclear incidents, hazardous materials incidents, civil disturbances, disease, or other emergencies requiring a coordinated multi-agency response. Specific operating procedures exist for each function or agency in support of this Plan. The primary audience is emergency management from city, county, special district, operational area, and volunteer agencies.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES:
- Protect and save lives
- Protect property
- Maintain law and order
- Restore vital services and utilities
- Protect the environment
- Return communities to normal operations
- Ensure cost recovery
WHEN TO ACTIVATE:
- A significant earthquake causing damage in the County or neighboring jurisdictions.
- Wildland fire
- An uncontrolled release or Dam failure.
- An impending or declared "State of War Emergency."
- An emergency situation that has occurred or may occur of such a magnitude that it will require a large commitment of resources from two or more cities over an extended period of time. Examples include a major hazardous material incident, civil disturbance, aircraft disaster, high-rise structure fire or severe weather conditions.

WHO CAN ACTIVATE:
The following individuals, either acting as the EOC Director or on behalf of the EOC Director, or their appointed representatives are authorized to activate the EOC:
- County Executive Officer
- Emergency Operations Chief, OEM
- Assistant County Executive Officer

HOW TO ACTIVATE:
The EOC will be activated whenever any situation exists or threatens to exist that exceeds the response resources of the Santa Barbara Operational Area.

The EOC shall be activated upon the request of:
- The County’s Director of Emergency Services or designee
- The Emergency Operations Chief
- Authorized public official of the incorporated cities of Santa Barbara County

Actions accomplished during this phase may focus on the movement of people from identified hazard areas to safer, lower risk areas and providing food, lodging, and shelter for the public in the reception areas.

The following actions are implemented:
- Warning threatened elements of the population & initiating public movement operations as necessary.
- Advising agencies to activate resources
- Advising the State OES Region of emergencies
- Preparing for the receipt and application of mutual aid.

DEACTIVATION:
Section Coordinators and the EOC Director will authorize deactivation by position and function.
## EOC STAFFING GUIDE

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<td>Other Department Directors and Jurisdictional Executives as necessary based on nature and scope of the incident</td>
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SEMS ORGANIZATION CHART

EOC Director
Management

EOC Deputy Director  Public Information Officer
Liaison Officer  County Counsel
Functional Needs Coordinator  Safety Officer

Operations *  Planning / Intelligence *

Fire
Law - Coroner
Public Health / EMSA
Public Works
Care & Shelter
Building & Safety
Mental Health

Situation Status
Documentation
Damage Assessment
Advance Planning
Recovery Planning
Deactivation
Technical Specialist

Resources
IT Systems
Communication
Transportation
Personnel
Procurement
Facilities

Cost Recovery
Documentation
Time
Purchasing
Compensation / Claims
Cost Analysis

DOC(s)

* If all elements are activated, a deputy may be appointed to provide a manageable span of control.
Responsibilities:

EOC Director (Management Section)
Responsible for overall emergency management policy and coordination through the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations. The EOC Director will either activate appropriate sections or perform their functions as needed.

Operations Section
Responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of the emergency response through implementation of the County’s EOC Action Plan.

Planning & Intelligence Section
Responsible for collecting, evaluating and disseminating information, developing the County’s EOC Action Plan in coordination with other sections, initiating and preparation of the County’s After-Action Report and maintaining documentation.

Logistics Section
Responsible for providing communications, facilities, services, personnel, equipment, supplies and materials during the incident operational period.

Finance/Administration Section
Responsible for financial activities and other administrative aspects during the incident operational period and recovery efforts.
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MANAGEMENT STAFF

The Management role is filled by the EOC Director, or designee, and is established during each EOC activation to coordinate EOC operations. The County Executive Officer fills this position and serves as the Director of Emergency Services during an incident. The Assistant County Executive Officer serves as first alternate. The Management Team is composed of the EOC Director, EOC Deputy Director, Section Coordinators and the EOC Public Information Officer. The team is responsible for advising the EOC Director on policy matters. They also assist the EOC Director in the development of overall strategy and tactics to mitigate the incident.

- County Board of Supervisors
- EOC Director
- EOC Deputy Director
- Public Information Officer
- Liaison Officer
- Functional Needs Coordinator
- County Counsel*

* Optional or as needed

**County Board of Supervisors**
The Board of Supervisors are elected officials and the designated governing body for Santa Barbara County. The Board of Supervisors or other designated officials, as specified by ordinance adopted by the Board, may proclaim a Local Emergency. The County Board of Supervisors must ratify a proclaimed Local Emergency within seven (7) calendar days. The Board of Supervisors will also review the need for continuing the Local Emergency every thirty (30) calendar days until the emergency has terminated. The Local Emergency must be terminated by Board resolution when conditions warrant.

**EOC Director**
The EOC Director manages the Emergency Operations Center, coordinates with other agencies and the SB Operational Area, while adhering to SEMS levels of emergency response. The Director of Emergency Services (CEO) and EOC Deputy Director, in consultation with the Policy Group, will designate the County Recovery Manager.

**EOC Deputy Director**
The EOC Deputy Director manages the EOC and its functions either in support of the Director or in the Director’s absence.
**Public Information Officer**
The Public Information Officer (PIO) ensures that information support is provided upon request, that released information is consistent, accurate and timely, and that appropriate information is provided to all required agencies, jurisdictions and the media.

After receiving a briefing from the EOC Director, the PIO establishes contact and a briefing schedule with the ICS Field PIO, and provides a briefing area for the media away from the EOC and Command Post. The PIO provides news releases, answers media questions, and arranges for tours or photo opportunities of the incident. The PIO coordinates all information releases and media contacts with the EOC Director.

**Liaison Officer**
The Liaison Officer serves as the point of contact for Agency Representatives from assisting organizations and agencies outside the County government structure. The Liaison Officer aids in coordinating the efforts of these outside agencies to reduce the risk of their operating independently. This ensures that each agency is doing what it does best and maximizes the effectiveness of available resources. Any State and/or Federal emergency official should make contact with the Liaison Officer to ensure continuity of operations.

The Liaison Officer also serves as the multi-agency or inter-agency representative for Santa Barbara County to coordinate the response efforts. Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination is defined as the participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization, working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

**Functional Needs Coordinator**
The Functional Needs Coordinator (FNC) coordinates public agencies support services to meet the access and functional needs of residents or evacuees impacted by an emergency. This position ensures that public information and shelter comply with ADA requirements.

**County Counsel**
County Counsel acts as the legal advisor to the Board of Supervisors, the EOC Management, and the Policy Group, and provides the necessary language for the proclamation of a Local Emergency or disaster.
POST DISASTER RECOVERY

The County Recovery Manager will be designated by the Director of Emergency Services (CEO) in consultation with the Policy Group. The Recovery Manager will:

- Coordinate disaster proclamation, and State proclamation of disaster.
- Apply for disaster and or mitigation funding as available.
- Attend applicant briefings.
- Perform or coordinate joint site inspections with OES and FEMA.
- Coordinate filing of necessary documentation to procure FEMA, OES and/or other eligible reimbursements.
- Prepare periodic billing and determination of actual costs, and provide to departments for review.
- Maintain supporting documentation
- Ensure that necessary scope increases are made, that projects are completed within due dates and timelines, or request project timeline extensions.
- Close out projects, large project (> $100,000) closeout at project completion, small project closeouts when aggregate of projects are completed (as defined by OES).
- Obtain audit waiver letter and track process.
- Ensure proper record retention & destruction.
- Coordinate audit and appeals.
- Provide ongoing disaster recovery training.
# OPERATIONS

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SECTION 2.2
OPERATIONS

GENERAL

PURPOSE
To enhance the capability of the Santa Barbara Operational Area to respond to emergencies by carrying out coordinated tactical operations based upon the EOC Incident Action Plan. It is the policy of this Section that the priorities of responses are to:

- Protect life, property, and the environment.
- Carry out objectives of the EOC Incident Action Plan.
- Ensure coordinated incident response.
- Cooperate with other sections of the County’s emergency response team.

OVERVIEW
The Operations Section’s primary responsibility is to manage the tactical operation of various response elements involved in the incident. These elements may include:

- Fire/Rescue/Hazardous Materials
- Law Enforcement/Coroner
- Public Health (includes Animal Control Unit)
- Care & Shelter
- Mental Health
- Public Works
- Building & Safety

OBJECTIVES
The Operations Section is responsible for coordination of all response elements applied to the incident. The Operations Section carries out the objectives of the EOC Incident Action Plan and requests additional resources as needed.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
The Operations Section will operate under the following concepts during an incident as the situation dictates:

- The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) will be followed.
- All existing County departmental operating procedures will be adhered to unless modified by the Board of Supervisors.
- All on-duty personnel are expected to remain on duty until properly relieved of duty. Off-duty personnel will be expected to return to work in accordance with County of Santa Barbara Policy and Procedures, “Santa Barbara County Policy for Employees in the event of a Declared Emergency / Natural Disaster / Inclement Weather”
Operational periods will be 12 hours for the duration of the incident. Operational periods will normally change at 7:00 a.m. (0700 hrs) and 7:00 p.m. (1900 hrs). Operational periods should be event driven.

SECTION ACTIVATION PROCEDURES
The EOC Director is authorized to activate the Operations Section.
OPERATIONS SECTION
ORGANIZATION CHART

EOC Director
Management Section

Operations Section
Planning & Intelligence Section
Logistics Section
Finance/Admin Section

Law Branch
Coroner Group
Fire Branch
Public Health / EMSA Branch
Animal Control Group
Mental Health Branch
Care & Shelter Branch
Public Works Branch
Building & Safety Branch
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OPERATIONS STAFF

The Operations Section Coordinator will determine, based on present and projected requirements, the need for establishing specific and/or specialized branches/units. The following branches/units may be established as the need arises:

- Fire Branch
- Law Branch
- Public Health / EMSA Branch (includes Animal Control Group)
- Mental Health Branch
- Care & Shelter Branch
- Public Works Branch
- Building & Safety Branch

The Operations Section Coordinator may activate additional units as necessary to fulfill an expanded role.

Operations Section Coordinator
The Operations Section Coordinator, a member of the EOC Director's General Staff, is responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of the emergency response through implementation of the County's EOC Incident Action Plan and for coordinating all requests for mutual aid and other operational resources. The Operations Section Coordinator is responsible for:

- Understanding the current situation.
- Predicting probable resource needs.
- Preparing alternative strategies for procurement and resources management.

Fire Branch
The Fire Branch is responsible for coordinating personnel, equipment and resources committed to a fire, field medical, search and rescue, or hazardous materials elements of the incident. The Fire Department Operating Center (DOC) is referred to as Expanded Dispatch, and is located at the Fire Department Headquarters. In the event of a significant fire incident, Expanded Dispatch coordinates initial attack resources.

Law Branch
The Law Branch is responsible for alerting and warning the public, coordinating evacuations, enforcing laws and emergency orders, establishing safe traffic routes, ensuring that security is provided at incident facilities, ensuring access control to damaged areas, ordering and coordinating appropriate mutual aid resources, and assuming responsibility for the Coroner function. The Sheriff Department Operating Center is located at the Sheriff Headquarters and coordinates law enforcement activities and resources for significant events impacting public safety.
Public Health / EMSA Branch  
The Public Health / EMSA Branch is responsible for implementing the medical portion of a response to an emergency and will coordinate with the Public Health Department’s DOC for appropriate medical/health response. The Public Health / EMSA Branch is also responsible for managing personnel, equipment, and resources to provide the best patient care possible and coordinating the provision of public health and sanitation, taking into consideration the needs of individuals with access and functional needs. The Animal Control Unit coordinates the evacuation and sheltering of animals with the Santa Barbara Humane Society, Equine Evac, and other volunteer agencies.

Mental Health Branch  
The Mental Health Branch is responsible for coordinating Alcohol Drug and Mental Health Services personnel, equipment, and resources committed to a significant incident or event and will coordinate with the appropriate response. The Mental Health Branch is also responsible for managing personnel, equipment, and resources to provide the best patient care possible and coordinating the provision of public mental health care with the American Red Cross, Public Health Department, Social Services Department, and other volunteer agencies.

Care and Shelter Branch  
The Care and Shelter Branch is responsible for providing care and shelter for disaster victims and will coordinate efforts with the American Red Cross and other volunteer agencies.

Public Works Branch  
The Public Works Branch is responsible for coordinating all Public Works operations; maintaining public facilities, surviving utilities and services, as well as restoring those that are damaged or destroyed; assisting other functions with traffic issues, search and rescue, transportation, etc. as needed.

Building and Safety Branch  
The Building and Safety Branch is responsible for the evaluation of all county-owned and private structures damaged in an incident.
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# PLANNING & INTELLIGENCE

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SECTION 2.3
PLANNING & INTELLIGENCE SECTION

GENERAL

PURPOSE
To enhance the capability of Santa Barbara Operational Area to respond to emergencies by planning application and coordination of available resources. It is the policy of this section that the priorities of responses are to:

- Protect life and property.
- Provide planning and direction for the emergency operations and optimize the management of resources.
- Provide support to the other sections of the County’s emergency response team.
- At the earliest possible opportunity restore essential services and systems.

OVERVIEW
The Planning & Intelligence Section’s primary responsibility is to collect, evaluate, display, and disseminate incident information and resource status. This Section functions as the primary support for decision-making to the overall emergency organization. This Section also provides anticipatory appraisals and develops plans necessary to cope with changing field events. During an incident, other department heads will advise the Planning & Intelligence Section Coordinator on various courses of action from their departmental level perspective.

OBJECTIVES
The Planning & Intelligence Section ensures that safety/damage assessment information is compiled, assembled, and reported in an expeditious manner to the various EOC sections and the State. The Planning & Intelligence Section is also responsible for the detailed recording of the entire response effort and for the preservation of these records during and following the disaster. The Planning & Intelligence Section will accomplish the following specific objectives during an incident:

- Collect initial situation and safety/damage assessment information.
- Display situation and operational information in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) using maps and visual aids.
- Disseminate intelligence information to the EOC Director, EOC Deputy Director, Public Information Officer, General Staff and the State Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) via RIMS Reports.
- Conduct mapping and recording operations.
- Prepare summary safety/damage assessment reports for dissemination to other sections, County departments, Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (OES), and FEMA via RIMS (Should RIMS be unavailable, all reports are to be sent via OASIS.)
• Prepare required reports identifying the extent of damage and financial losses.
• Determine the County’s post-event condition.
• Provide Planning & Intelligence support to other sections.
• Ensure accurate recording and documentation of the incident.
• Prepare the County’s EOC Incident Action Plan.
• Prepare the County’s After-Action Report.
• Prepare a post-disaster recovery plan.
• Maintain accurate documentation of all actions taken to ensure that all required records are preserved for future use and CalEMA and FEMA filing requirements.
• Acquire technical experts for special interest topics or special technical knowledge subjects.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
The Planning & Intelligence Section will operate under the following policies during an incident as the situation dictates:
• The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) will be followed.
• All existing County and departmental operating procedures will be adhered to unless modified by the Board of Supervisors or EOC Director. All on-duty personnel are expected to remain on duty until properly relieved. Off-duty personnel will be expected to return to work in accordance with County of Santa Barbara Policy and Procedures, “Santa Barbara County Policy for Employees in the Event of a Declared Emergency / Natural Disaster / Inclement Weather”
• While in a disaster mode, operational periods will be 12 hours for the duration of the event. Operational periods should be event driven.

IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS
As part of the County’s general plan, the public safety element identifies safety risks throughout the County related to:
• Public Health and Safety
• Goals for Public Safety
• Fire Protection
• Geologic Hazards
• Crime Prevention
• Utilities
• Transportation
• Disaster Management

SECTION ACTIVATION PROCEDURES
The EOC Director is authorized to activate the Planning & Intelligence Section.
ACTION PLANNING

Action plans are an essential part of SEMS at all levels. Action planning is an effective management tool involving two essential items:

1. A process to identify objectives, priorities and assignments related to emergency response or recovery actions; and
2. Plans that document the priorities, tasks and personnel assignments associated with meeting the objectives.

There are two kinds of action plans—Incident Action Plans and EOC Incident Action Plans. EOC Incident Action Plans (known as action plans) should focus on jurisdictional related issues. The format and content for action plans at the Incident level and at EOC levels will vary. The process for developing action plans is quite similar for all SEMS levels.

Incident Action Plans (Field Level)

At the field level, action plans developed for use at incidents are called Incident Action Plans (IAP). Incident Action Plans are required for each operational period. (An operational period is the length of time scheduled for the execution of a given set of operational actions as specified in the IAP.) Incident Action Plans may be either verbal or written.

Written Incident Action Plans are recommended for:

- Any multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional incident.
- Complex incidents.
- Long-term incidents when operational periods would span across shift changes.

Special forms are used within ICS to record information for written Incident Action Plans. These forms should be used whenever possible. The format for an Incident Action Plan will generally include the following elements:

- Incident objectives and priorities
- Primary and alternative strategies (as appropriate) to achieve incident objectives.
- Tactics appropriate to the selected strategy.
- The types and quantity of resources to be assigned (determined by the tactics to be used).
- The operation’s organization necessary for the selected strategy and tactics (can include describing the incident geographically or functionally).
- Overall support organization including logistical, planning, and finance/administration functions.
- A Communications plan.
- Safety plan.
- Other supporting documentation needed, e.g. an incident map showing access, key facilities, etc.; a medical support plan, etc.
Action Planning at SEMS EOC Levels

Action Planning at all EOC levels is based around the use of an operational period. First establishing a set of objectives and priority actions that need to be performed and then establishing a reasonable time frame for accomplishing those actions determine the length of the operational period for the EOC. Generally, the actions requiring the longest time will define the length of the operational period.

Typically, operational periods at the beginning of an emergency are short, sometimes only a few hours. As the emergency progresses, operational periods may be longer, but should not exceed twenty-four hours. Operational periods should not be confused with staffing patterns or shift change periods. They may be the same, but need not be.

The initial EOC Incident Action Plan may be a verbal plan put together in the first hour after EOC activation. The EOC Director in concert with the General Staff produces the plan. Once the EOC is fully activated, EOC Incident Action Plans should be written.

EOC Incident Action Plans should not be complex or create a time-consuming process. The format may vary somewhat within the several EOC SEMS levels, but the EOC Incident Action Plan should generally cover the following elements:

- Listing of objectives to be accomplished (should be measurable).
- Statement of current priorities related to objectives.
- Statement of strategy to achieve the objectives. (Identify if there is more than one way to accomplish the objective, and which way is preferred.)
- Assignments and actions necessary to implement the strategy.
- Operational period designation, the time frame necessary to accomplish the actions.
- Organizational elements to be activated to support the assignments. (Also, later EOC Incident Action Plans may list organizational elements that will be activated during or at the end of the period.)
- Logistical or other technical support required.

EOC Incident Action Plan

The primary focus of the EOC Incident Action Plan should be on jurisdictional issues. The plan sets overall objectives for the jurisdiction and may establish the priorities as determined by the jurisdictional authority. It can also include mission assignments to departments; provide policy and cost constraints, inter-agency considerations, etc. Properly prepared, the EOC Incident Action Plan becomes an essential input to developing departmental action plans.

After-Action/Corrective Action Reports

The completion of After-Action/Corrective Action Reports is a part of the required SEMS and NIMS reporting process. The Emergency Services Act, Section 8607(f) mandates that the Governor’s OES, in cooperation with involved state and local agencies, complete an After-Action/Corrective Action Report within 120 days after each declared disaster.
After Action/Corrective Action Questionnaire

An After Action/Corrective Action Report Questionnaire should be completed for all functional or full-scale exercises, and actual incidents. When completing an After Action/Corrective Action Report in the Response Information Management System (RIMS) a questionnaire is included in the report. Questions are typically “Yes” or “No” responses. A few questions identify and address areas as “needing improvement and corrective action”.

Section 2450(a) of the SEMS Regulations states that...."Any city, city and county, or county declaring a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency, and any state agency responding to that emergency shall complete and transmit an After-Action/Corrective Action Report to Governor’s OES within ninety (90) days of the close of the incident period as specified in the California Code of Regulations, section 2900(j)."

Use of After-Action/Corrective Action Reports

After-Action/Corrective Action Reports are made available to all interested public safety and emergency management organizations and serve the following important functions:

- A source for documentation of response activities.
- Identification of problems/successes during emergency operations.
- Analysis of the effectiveness of the components of SEMS.
- Describes and defines a plan of action for implementation of improvements.

The SEMS approach to the use of After-Action/Corrective Action Reports emphasizes the improvement of emergency management at all levels. The After Action/Corrective Action Report provides a vehicle for not only documenting system improvements, but may also provide a work plan for how these improvements can be implemented.

It may be useful to coordinate the After Action/Corrective Action Report process when multiple agencies/jurisdictions are involved in the same emergency. Jurisdictions are encouraged to work together in the development of After Action/Corrective Action Reports when appropriate and feasible. For example, an operational area may take the lead in coordinating the development of an After-Action Report that involves several jurisdictions. If appropriate, jurisdictional reports may become part of an overall operational area report.

COORDINATION

Coordination is required in passing on information to and cooperating with other units and elements of the emergency organization. The dissemination of information, establishment of priorities and distribution of resources cannot be done by any one person or agency; a concerted effort on the part of many individuals in many agencies or departments will be required.
PLANNING & INTELLIGENCE SECTION
SEMS ORGANIZATION CHART

EOC Director Management Section

Operations Section

Planning & Intelligence Section

Logistics Section

Finance/Admin Section

- Situation Status Unit
- Documentation Unit
- Damage Assessment Unit
- Advance Planning Unit
- Recovery Planning Unit
- Deactivation Unit
- Technical Specialist
PLANNING & INTELLIGENCE STAFF

The Planning & Intelligence Section Coordinator will determine, based on present and projected requirements, the need for establishing specific and/or specialized branches/groups/units. The following may be established as the need arises:

- Situation Status Unit
- Documentation Unit
- Damage Assessment Unit
- Advance Planning Unit
- Recovery Planning Unit
- Deactivation Unit
- Technical Specialist

The Planning & Intelligence Section Coordinator may activate additional branches/groups/units as necessary to fulfill an expanded role.

Planning & Intelligence Section Coordinator
The Planning & Intelligence Section Coordinator, a member of the EOC Director's General Staff, is responsible for the collection, evaluation, forecasting, dissemination and use of information about the development of the incident and status of resources. Information is needed to:

- Understand the current situation.
- Predict probable course of incident events.
- Prepare alternative strategies for the incident.

Situation Status Unit
The Situation Status Unit is responsible for the collection and organization of incident status and situation information. The Unit is also responsible for the evaluation, analysis and display of information for use by EOC staff.

Documentation Unit
The Documentation Unit is responsible for initiating and preparing the County’s EOC Incident Action Plans and After-Action Reports; maintaining accurate and complete incident files; establishing and operating an EOC Message Center; providing copying services to EOC personnel and preserving incident files for legal, analytical and historical purposes.

Damage Assessment Unit
The Damage Assessment Unit is responsible for maintaining detailed records of safety/damage assessment information and supporting the documentation process.
Advance Planning Unit
The Advance Planning Unit is responsible for developing reports and recommendations for future times and for preparing reports and briefings for use in strategy and/or planning meetings.

Recovery Planning Unit
The Recovery Unit is responsible for ensuring that the County receives all emergency assistance and disaster recovery costs for which it is eligible. The Unit is also responsible for all initial recovery operations and for preparing the EOC organization for transition to a recovery operations organization to restore the County to pre-disaster condition as quickly and effectively as possible.

Deactivation Unit
The Deactivation Unit is responsible for preparing a Deactivation Plan to ensure an orderly, safe and cost-effective release of personnel and equipment.

Technical Specialist
Technical Specialists are advisors with special skills needed to support a field or function not addressed elsewhere or by any other discipline. Technical Specialists (which may or may not be an employee of a public or private agency) may report to the Planning & Intelligence Section Coordinator; may function within an existing unit such as the Situation Status Unit; form a separate unit if required or be reassigned to other parts of the organization, i.e. Operations, Logistics, or Finance/Administration.
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# LOGISTICS
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SECTION 2.4
LOGISTICS SECTION

GENERAL

PURPOSE
To enhance the capability of Santa Barbara Operational Area to respond to emergencies by establishing logistics protocols in managing personnel and equipment. It is the policy of this section that the priorities of responses are to:

- Protect life, property, and the environment.
- Provide operational and logistical support for emergency response personnel and optimize the utilization of resources.
- Provide support to the other sections of the County’s emergency response team.
- Support the restoration of essential services and systems.

OVERVIEW
The Logistics Section’s primary responsibility is to ensure the acquisition, transportation, and mobilization of resources to support the response effort at the disaster sites, public shelters, EOC, and DOCs, etc. This Section provides all necessary personnel, supplies, and equipment procurement support. Methods for obtaining and using facilities, equipment, supplies, services, and other resources to support emergency response at all operational sites during emergency/disaster conditions will be the same as those used during normal operations unless authorized by the EOC Director or through emergency orders from the Board of Supervisors.

OBJECTIVES
The Logistics Section ensures that all sections are supported for the duration of the incident. Any required personnel, equipment, supplies or services will be ordered through the Logistics Section.

The Logistics Section will accomplish the following specific objectives during a disaster/emergency:

- Collect information from other sections to determine needs and prepare for expected operations.
- Coordinate provision of logistical support with the EOC Director.
- Prepare required reports identifying the activities performed by the Logistics Section.
- Determine the County’s logistical support needs and plan for both immediate and long-term requirements.
- Maintain proper and accurate documentation of all actions taken and all items procured to ensure that all required records are preserved for future use and OES and FEMA filing requirements.
CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Logistics Section will operate under the following policies during a disaster/emergency as the situation dictates:

- The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) will be followed.
- All existing cities and county departmental operating procedures will be adhered to unless modified by the Board of Supervisors or EOC Director.
- All on-duty personnel are expected to remain on duty until properly relieved of duty. Off-duty personnel will be expected to return to work in accordance with County of Santa Barbara Policy and Procedures, “Santa Barbara County Policy for Employees in the Event of a Declared Emergency / Natural Disaster / Inclement Weather”
- While in a disaster mode, operational periods will be 12 hours for the duration of the event. Operational periods will normally change at 6:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Operational periods should be event driven.
- State Marshal Mutual Aid procedures will be followed. Non-fire and non-law mutual aid will be accessed through the State Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC) via RIMS (Internet); or if RIMS is not available, then all requests and reports are to be sent via OASIS.

SECTION ACTIVATION

The EOC Director is authorized to activate the logistics section.
LOGISTICS SECTION STAFF

The Logistics Section Coordinator will determine, based on present and projected requirements, the need for establishing specific and/or specialized units. The following units may be established as the need arises:

- Resources Unit
- IT Systems Branch
- Communications
- Computer Systems
- Transportation Unit
- Personnel Unit
- Procurement Unit
- Facilities Unit

The Logistics Section Coordinator may activate additional units as necessary to fulfill an expanded role.

Logistics Section Coordinator
The Logistics Section Coordinator, a member of the EOC Director's General Staff, is responsible for supporting the response effort and the acquisition, transportation and mobilization of resources. Information is needed to:

- Understand the current situation.
- Predict probable resource needs.
- Prepare alternative strategies for procurement and resources management.

Resources Unit
The Resources Unit is responsible for maintaining detailed tracking records of resource allocation and use (resources already in place, resources requested but not yet on scene and estimates of future resource needs), for maintaining logs and invoices to support the documentation process, and for resource information displays in the EOC. The Unit cooperates closely with the Operations Section (to determine resources currently in place and resources needed) and with the Planning & Intelligence Section (to provide resource information to the EOC Action Plan).

IT Systems Branch
The Information Systems Branch is responsible for managing all communications and computer needs of the EOC staff.

Transportation Unit
The Transportation Unit is responsible for transportation of emergency personnel, equipment, and supplies.
**Personnel Unit**
The Personnel Unit is responsible for obtaining, coordinating and allocating all non-fire and non-law enforcement mutual aid personnel support requests received; for registering volunteers as Disaster Services Workers and for managing EOC personnel issues and requests.

**Procurement Unit**
The Procurement Unit is responsible for obtaining all non-fire and non-law enforcement materials, equipment and supplies to support emergency operations and arranging for delivery of those resources.

**Facilities Unit**
The Facilities Unit is responsible for ensuring that adequate facilities are provided for the response effort, including securing access to the facility and providing staff, furniture, supplies and materials necessary to configure the facility in a manner adequate to accomplish the mission.
FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION
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SECTION 2.5
FINANCE / ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL

PURPOSE

To enhance the capability of the Santa Barbara Operational Area to respond to emergencies by providing financial support and coordination to emergency operations and coordinating the recovery of costs as allowed by Federal and State law. It is the policy of this section that the priorities are to:

- Protect life, property, and the environment.
- Provide continuity of financial support to the County.
- Cooperate with the other sections of the emergency response team.
- Documentation of costs and recovery of those costs as allowable.
- Maintain a positive image for the County in its dealings with the community.

OVERVIEW

The Finance/Administration Section’s primary responsibility is to maintain to the greatest extent possible the financial systems necessary to keep the County functioning during a disaster/emergency. These systems include:

- Payroll
- Payments
- Revenue collection
- Claim processing
- Cost recovery documentation

The Section also supervises the negotiation and administration of vendor and supply contracts and procedures.

The extent of the disaster/emergency will determine the extent to which the Finance / Administration Section will mobilize. In a low-level emergency, only part of the section will mobilize. In a widespread disaster that damages communications and systems, the entire section will mobilize.
OBJECTIVES

The Finance/Administration Section acts in a support role in all disasters/emergencies to ensure that all required records are preserved for future use and OES and FEMA filing requirements through maintenance of proper and accurate documentation of all actions taken. Depending on the type of emergency, the Fire, Police or Public Works departments will have the principal role in directing the County’s overall response efforts. To carry out its responsibilities, the Finance/Administration Section will accomplish the following objectives during a disaster/emergency:

A. For all disasters/emergencies:
   1. Notify the other sections and County departments that the Disaster Accounting System is to be used for the disaster/emergency.
   2. Determine the extent to which the computer systems are accessible and/or usable.
   3. Determine if the County's bank can continue handling financial transactions.
   4. Maintain, as best possible, the financial continuity of the County (payroll, payments and revenue collection).
   5. Disseminate information about the Disaster Accounting System to other sections and departments as necessary.
   6. Upon declaration of a disaster by the State and/or Federal Government coordinate with disaster agencies to initiate the cost recovery process.
   7. Coordinate with the other sections and departments the collection and documentation of costs pertaining to the disaster/emergency.
   8. Coordinate with the disaster assistance agencies for the required inspections, documentation, audits and other necessary work in order to recover costs.

B. For disasters/emergencies where the County computer systems and bank are accessible and usable:
   1. Inform the other sections and departments that the payroll and payments processing will be handled on a "business-as-usual" basis except that the Disaster Accounting System will be used for disaster/emergency-related costs.
   2. Continue with objectives A.5. through A.8. above.

C. For disasters/emergencies where the County’s computer systems and/or bank are either inaccessible or unusable for a short period of time; i.e., less than one week:
   1. Inform the other sections and departments that payroll and payments will be on hold for a short time and that processing will continue on a normal basis as of a specified date.
   2. Continue with objectives A.4. through A.8. above.
D. For disasters/emergencies where the County’s computer and/or bank systems are either inaccessible or unusable for an extended period of time; i.e., one week or more:
   1. Inform the other sections and departments that disaster accounting procedures will be necessary for the next payroll and all critical payments.
   2. Activate other Finance/Administration Section Units as necessary.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The Finance/Administration Section will operate under the following policies during a disaster/emergency as the situation dictates:

- The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) will be followed.
- All existing County departmental fiscal operating procedures will be adhered to unless modified by the Board of Supervisors or EOC Director.
- For disasters/emergencies that leave the accounting systems accessible and usable, normal working hours will be retained for all but the Cost Recovery Documentation Unit. This unit will function on the schedule determined necessary to perform its objectives.
- For disasters/emergencies that render the accounting systems either inaccessible or unusable for any period, appropriate personnel in the activated units will be on an operational period determined by the Finance/Administration Section Coordinator. This may be a period of 12 hours.

SECTION ACTIVATION PROCEDURES

Authorization
The EOC Director or designee is authorized to activate the Finance/Administration Section for response to a disaster/emergency.

When to Activate
The Finance/Administration Section will be activated during any EOC activation. The Finance/Administration Section’s Cost Recovery Documentation Unit may continue to function when the EOC has been deactivated.

In all cases the Cost Recovery Documentation Unit will be activated. Other units will be activated only as conditions necessitate. Invariably, these other conditions will mean that the EOC will also be activated.

The Finance/Administration Section Coordinator will activate the various units of the Finance/Administration Section as the disaster/emergency situation develops. All units will be notified when there is warning of an impending or developing disaster/emergency.
In the event of a major, widespread disaster/emergency that disrupts normal communication channels, all units in the Finance/Administration Section are to assume activation and are to report to their assigned emergency location.

**FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION ORGANIZATION CHART**

- EOC Director Management Section
- Operations Section
- Planning & Intelligence Section
- Logistics Section
- Finance/Admin Section
  - Cost Recovery Documentation Unit
  - Time Unit
  - Purchasing Unit
  - Compensation / Claims Unit
  - Cost Analysis Unit
FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION
SECTION STAFF

The Finance/Administration Section Coordinator will determine, based on present and projected requirements, the need for establishing specific and/or specialized Branches/Groups/Units. In certain of the functional areas such as procurement, a functional unit need not be established if only one person would work in the unit. In that case, the normal procurement officer would be assigned rather than designating a unit. The following may be established as the need arises:

- Cost Recovery Documentation Unit
- Time Unit
- Purchasing Unit
- Compensation/Claims Unit
- Cost Analysis Unit

The Finance/Administration Section Coordinator may activate additional Branches/Groups/Units to fulfill an expanded role if necessary.

Finance/Administration Section Coordinator
The Finance/Administration Section Coordinator supervises the financial support, response and recovery for the disaster/emergency; ensures that the payroll and revenue collection process continues and activates the Disaster Accounting System.

Cost Recovery Documentation Unit
The Cost Recovery Documentation Unit should be activated at the onset of any disaster/emergency and is responsible for maintaining the Disaster Accounting System and procedures to capture and document costs relating to a disaster/emergency in coordination with other sections and departments. The Unit also acts as liaison with the disaster assistance agencies and coordinates the recovery of costs as allowed by law. Maintenance of records in such a manner that will pass audit is also an extremely important task of this Unit. Accurate and timely documentation is essential to financial recovery.

Time Unit
The Time Unit is responsible for tracking hours worked by paid personnel, volunteers, contract labor, mutual aid and all others and ensuring that daily personnel time recording documents are prepared and compliance to agency’s time policy is being met. The Time Unit is responsible for ensuring that time and equipment use records identify scope of work and site-specific work location consistent with initial safety/damage assessment records, sites and Project Worksheets (PWs) and Damage Survey Reports (DSRs).
Personnel time and equipment use records should be collected and processed for each operational period as necessary. Records must be verified, checked for accuracy and posted according to existing policy. Excess hours worked must also be determined and separate logs maintained. Time and equipment use records must be compiled in appropriate format for cost recovery purposes.

**Purchasing Unit**
The Purchasing Unit is responsible for administering all financial matters pertaining to purchases, vendor contracts, leases, fiscal agreements, and tracking expenditures. The Purchasing Unit is responsible for identifying sources of equipment, preparation and signing equipment rental agreements, and processing all administrative paperwork associated with equipment rental and supply contracts, including incoming and outgoing mutual aid resources. The Purchasing Unit is also responsible for ensuring that all records identify scope of work and site-specific work location.

**Compensation/Claims Unit**
The Compensation/Claims Unit is responsible for managing the investigation and compensation of physical injuries and property damage claims involving Santa Barbara County arising out of an emergency/disaster. Including, completion all forms required by worker's compensations programs and local agencies, maintaining a file of injuries and illnesses associated with the incident and for providing investigative support of claims and for issuing checks upon settlement of claims.

**Cost Analysis Unit**
The Cost Analysis Unit is responsible for providing cost analysis data for the incident to help the planning and recovery efforts. The Unit must ensure that all pieces of equipment and personnel that require payment are properly identified; obtain and record all cost data; analyze and prepare estimates of incident costs and maintain accurate records of incident costs.

The Cost Analysis Unit will be increasingly tasked to support the planning function in terms of cost estimates of resources used. The Unit must maintain accurate information on the actual costs for the use of all assigned resources.
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OVERVIEW

THREAT SUMMARY FOR THE SANTA BARBARA COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA APPENDICES

INTRODUCTION

The Santa Barbara Operational Area recognizes that the planning process must address each hazard that threatens Santa Barbara County. There are three broad categories of hazards: natural, technological or human caused and national security.

The Santa Barbara County Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA and adopted by the Board of Supervisors in September 2011. (Plan can be found on the SB County OEM webpage: http://www.countyofsb.org/ceo/oes. The Plan identifies the natural hazards that could or actually have impacted the county documented by federally declared disasters or emergencies. The Plan also identifies mitigation projects designed to reduce or minimize the impacts of those hazards. The Plan conforms to the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.

The Santa Barbara Operational Area is located within OES Region I. The OES Region offices are in Los Alamitos, California. Santa Barbara County has a residential population of about 424,000 and is bordered on the south by Ventura County, San Luis Obispo County to the north, Kern County to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west. The County is 2,739 square miles with one-third of the County located in the Los Padres National Forest.

The County has eight incorporated cities: Santa Barbara City, Santa Maria, Goleta, Lompoc, Carpinteria, Guadalupe, Solvang, and Buellton. The largest cities in the county and their respective populations are Santa Barbara City, the County Seat, at 90,000; Santa Maria at 100,000; Lompoc at 42,400 and Goleta at 30,000. The unincorporated area, with a population of about 134,200, is comprised of several communities. The largest employment categories in the county include wholesale and retail trades, public administration, education, manufacturing, and agriculture. The mild climate, picturesque coastline, and numerous parks and beaches make the county a popular tourist and recreational area.

Santa Barbara County has had 19 disaster declarations, eleven (11) for winter storm flooding and eight (8) for wildfire. Flood insurance rate maps (FIRM) were last updated September 15, 2009. The County has a rating of 6 in the Community Rating System under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). There are 2,462 buildings in the special flood hazard area. Santa Barbara County is a Seismic Zone 4 earthquake area and has a high earthquake risk. The county has a significant urban/wildfire interface and wildland fire hazard profile.
This Section of the Basic Plan consists of a series of threat assessments, which describe the risks and the anticipated nature of the situation.

- An earthquake impacting portions of the county
- A wildland fire
- Hazardous materials releases from fixed (industry or pipelines) or mobile sources (rail or roadway)
- Catastrophic dam failure impacting the cities of Buellton, Carpinteria, Lompoc, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, or Solvang
- The county is vulnerable to flooding and storm surge inundation associated with tropical storms
- A transportation incident such as an air accident, train derailment or highway incident
- Civil unrest within a city or the county
- An act of terrorism or terrorist threat

Any single incident or a combination of events may require evacuation and/or sheltering of the population. Depending on the event, there may be a requirement for sheltering in place, or evacuating to a designated reception center or shelter within the jurisdiction or outside the jurisdiction’s boundaries.

During a large scale emergency or disaster the Santa Barbara County Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated and serves as the coordination and communication point for emergency management. The EOC is a purpose built facility located at 4408 Cathedral Oaks Road in Santa Barbara.

The following threat assessment sections identify and summarize the hazards that could impact Santa Barbara County.
APPENDIX 1
MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

GENERAL

The County of Santa Barbara has numerous faults located both on and offshore. The San Andreas Fault zone is located near the north east corner of the county (see Figure 1.5, Faults in California Northwest Region, page 45). The Santa Barbara coastal plain is located in the western Transverse Ranges along a west-trending segment of the southern California coastline about 100 km (62 mi) northwest of Los Angeles. The coastal plain region, which extends from the Santa Ynez Mountains on the north to the Santa Barbara Channel on the south, is underlain by numerous active and potentially active folds and partly buried thrust faults of the Santa Barbara fold and fault belt. Strong earthquakes that occurred in the region in 1925 (6.8 magnitude) and 1978 (5.1 magnitude) are evidence that such structures pose a significant earthquake hazard to the approximately 200,000 people living within the major coastal population centers of Santa Barbara, Carpinteria, and Goleta. Young landslide deposits along the steep lower flank of the Santa Ynez Mountains indicate the potential for continued slope failures and mass movements that may threaten parts of the coastal plain.

In addition to the San Andreas Fault, local faults have been the source of earthquakes: the Mesa Fault was implicated in the 1925 Santa Barbara Earthquake (magnitude 6.3), the Arguello Fault is thought to have caused the 1812 earthquake (estimated magnitude 8.0), the moderate but locally damaging Goleta Earthquake (1978, magnitude 5.1) was caused by an unnamed offshore fault, and the Santa Ynez Fault has the potential to produce a Magnitude 7 earthquake. Unrecognized faults may exist that will be discovered only after the event. Any significant earthquake has the potential of damaging local water supply systems from Lake Cachuma to the south coast area or any other reservoirs throughout the county.

Most people are familiar with the Richter scale, a method of rating earthquakes based on strength using an indirect measure of released energy. The Richter scale is logarithmic. Each one-point increase corresponds to a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic shock waves and a 32-fold increase in energy released. An earthquake registering 7.0 on the Richter scale releases over 1,000 times more energy than an earthquake registering 6.0.

Liquefaction is the phenomenon that occurs when ground shaking causes loose, saturated soils to lose strength and act like viscous fluid. Liquefaction causes two types of ground failure: lateral spread and loss of bearing strength. Loss of bearing strength results when the soil supporting structures liquefies and causes structures to collapse.

The Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan Seismic Safety and Safety Element provide a comprehensive description of the factors relevant to Santa Barbara County concerning earthquakes.

A condensed seismic history is provided in the Seismic Safety and Safety Element. This section of the General Plan references more than the strong earthquakes provided
in this section. For a complete listing of earthquakes affecting Santa Barbara County, please refer to the Seismic Safety and Safety Element.

HAZUS is a regional earthquake loss estimation model that was developed by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the National Institute of Building Sciences. The primary purpose of HAZUS is to provide a methodology and software application to develop earthquake losses at a regional scale. These loss estimates would be used primarily by local, State and regional officials to plan and stimulate efforts to reduce risks from earthquakes and to prepare for emergency response and recovery.

The HAZUS model was used to estimate the impact of a significant earthquake for the 2005 Santa Barbara County Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

There are over 152 thousand (152,000) households in the region and a total population of 423,895 people (2010 Census Bureau data).

CASUALTIES
HAZUS estimates the number of people that will be injured and killed by the earthquake. The casualties are broken down into four (4) severity levels that describe the extent of the injuries. The levels are described as follows:

- **Severity Level 1**: Injuries require medical attention but hospitalization is not needed.
- **Severity Level 2**: Injuries require hospitalization but are not considered life-threatening
- **Severity Level 3**: Injuries require hospitalization and can become life threatening if not promptly treated.
- **Severity Level 4**: fatalities due to earthquake.

The model estimates that an earthquake occurring at mid day (2 PM) would result in:

- **Level 1**: 4,013 – minor injuries
- **Level 2**: 1203 – moderate injuries
- **Level 3**: 202 – major injuries
- **Level 4**: 386 - fatalities

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT
There are an estimated 128 thousand (128,000) buildings in the region with a total building replacement value (excluding contents) of $32,239 (millions of dollars). Approximately 91.00% of the buildings (and 79.00% of the building value) are associated with residential housing.

HAZUS estimates that about 55,031 buildings will be at least moderately damaged. This is over 43.00% of the total number of buildings in the region. There are an estimated 7,207 buildings that will be damaged beyond repair. The definition of the ‘damage states’ is provided in Volume 1: Chapter 5 of the HAZUS technical manual.
Before the earthquake, the region had 920 hospital beds available for use. On the day of the earthquake, the model estimates that only 316 hospital beds (34.00%) are available for use by patients already in the hospital and those injured by the earthquake. After one week, 81.00% of the beds will be back in service. By 30 days, 98.00% will be operational.

The total building-related losses were $8,465.23 (millions of dollars); 17% of the estimated losses were related to the business interruption of the region. By far, the largest loss was sustained by the residential occupancies which made up over 57% of the total loss.

The replacement value of the transportation and utility lifeline systems is estimated to be $4,354 and $1,153 (millions of dollars), respectively.
### FIGURE 1.4
MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE

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<td>I</td>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>Detected only on seismographs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Feeble</td>
<td>Some people feel it</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>Felt by people resting; like a truck rumbling by</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Felt by people walking</td>
<td>&lt; 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Slightly Strong</td>
<td>Sleepers awake; church bells ring</td>
<td>&lt; 4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Trees sway; suspended objects swing; objects fall off shelves</td>
<td>&lt; 5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Very Strong</td>
<td>Mild Alarm; walls crack; plaster falls</td>
<td>&lt; 6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>Destructive</td>
<td>Moving cars uncontrollable; masonry fractures; poorly constructed buildings damaged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>Ruinous</td>
<td>Some houses collapse; ground cracks; pipes break open</td>
<td>&lt; 6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Disastrous</td>
<td>Ground cracks profusely; many buildings destroyed; liquefaction and landslides widespread</td>
<td>&lt; 7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>Very Disastrous</td>
<td>Most buildings and bridges collapse; roads, railways, pipes and cables destroyed; general triggering of other hazards</td>
<td>&lt; 8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>Catastrophic</td>
<td>Total destruction; trees fall; ground rises and falls in waves</td>
<td>&gt; 8.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Definition of Masonry A, B, C, D:**

**Masonry A:** Good workmanship, mortar, and design; reinforced, especially laterally, and bound together by using steel, concrete, etc.; designed to resist lateral forces.

**Masonry B:** Good workmanship and mortar; reinforced, but not designed in detail to resist lateral forces.

**Masonry C:** Ordinary workmanship and mortar; no extreme weaknesses like failing to tie in at corners, but neither reinforced nor designed against horizontal forces.

**Masonry D:** Weak materials, such as adobe; poor mortar; low standards of workmanship; weak horizontally.
FIGURE 1.5

FAULTS IN CALIFORNIA
CENTRAL COAST REGION
FIGURE 1.6

EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS OF THE SANTA BARBARA FOLD BELT

Fault map from "Earthquake Hazard of the Santa Barbara Fold Belt, California" by E.A. Gurrola and E.A. Keller, June 1999
Institute for Crustal Studies, University of California at Santa Barbara
APPENDIX 2

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

GENERAL

Hazardous materials are any substance or combination of substances, which because of quantity, concentration, or characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in death or serious injury, or pose substantial hazards to humans and/or the environment.

Hazardous material incidents differ from other emergency response situations because of the wide diversity of causative factors and the pervasiveness of the potential threat. Circumstances such as the prevailing wind and geographic features in the vicinity of emergency incidents are relevant factors that may greatly increase the hazardous chemical dangers. Incidents may occur at fixed facilities where, the occupants have filed site-specific emergency response contingency and evacuation plans. However, incidents may also occur at any place along any land, water or air transportation routes, and (in event of vessel mishaps, aircraft accidents, misuse of agricultural chemicals and illegal dumping) may occur in remote areas, relatively inaccessible by ground transportation.

The increasing volume and variety of hazardous materials that are generated, stored, or transported within Santa Barbara County is a concern to public officials and the community. A hazmat accident and/or spill could endanger the health and safety of a number of people who may be within a mile of the accident scene. Rail transportation by through the county brings various types of hazardous and explosive materials. Several fixed site industrial firms use potentially hazardous materials to operate. Underground pipelines carry flammable and hazardous liquids. Commercial airliners flying over the county pose a potential threat.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The Health and Safety Code under Standards mandate emergency response coordination for Area Plans (6.95 HSC 25503). These Standards include provisions for pre-emergency planning and coordination among emergency responders within the jurisdiction of the administering agency. The authority is vested in the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) of the Environmental Health Services Division of the Santa Barbara County Public Health Department. The CUPA is responsible for the development and maintenance of the Santa Barbara County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (Area Plan). The Santa Barbara County Fire Department has the responsibility for emergency planning for hazardous materials incidents and for the coordination among hazardous materials emergency response agencies. The Environmental Health Services Division is the administering agency for the Business Plan program.
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APPENDIX 3

FLOODING

GENERAL
A flood occurs when water from rainfall flows into rivers and streams where it exceeds the bank capacity and is forced onto the river’s floodplains. Floodplains are lowlands adjacent to rivers, lakes, and oceans that are subject to recurring floods. Most injury and death from floods occur when people are swept away by flood currents, and property damage typically occurs as a result of inundation by sediment-filled water. Most areas around the globe are subject to some form of flooding. Portions of the County are subject to flooding due to flash flooding, urban flooding, river channel overflow, and downstream flooding.

Between 1862 and the 2010, Santa Barbara experienced 15 significant floods. Eight of these floods received Presidential Disaster Declarations.

Several factors determine the severity of floods, including rainfall intensity and duration, surface permeability, and geographic characteristics of the watershed such as shape and slope. A large amount of rainfall in a short time can result in flash flood conditions, as can a dam failure, or other sudden spill. 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.

Coastal Storm Surge
When coastal storms make landfall they produce large ocean waves that sweep across coastlines. Storm surges inundate coastal areas, destroy dunes, and cause flooding. If a storm surge occurs at the same time as high tide, the water height will be even greater. The County historically has been vulnerable to storm surge inundation associated with tropical storms.

The Santa Barbara County General Plan’s Seismic Safety and Safety Element provide a discussion of the risks associated with flooding.

Flooding has been a major problem throughout Santa Barbara County’s history. Santa Barbara County has several hydrologic basins that have different types of flooding problems, including over bank riverine flooding, flash floods, tidal surge, and dam failure. The most common flooding in Santa Barbara is due to riverine flooding and flash flood events. Details of flooding due to tsunamis and dam failure can be found subsequent to this section.
The drainages in the southern part of the county are characterized by high intensity, short duration runoff events, due to the relatively short distance from the top of the Santa Ynez Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. Runoff from high intensity, short duration storm events can cause inundation of over bank areas, debris in the water that can plug culverts and bridges, erosion and sloughing of banks, and loss of channel capacity due to sedimentation. The drainages in the northern part of the county are contained in the upper mountain areas, but broaden out into level valley floors. The drainages in the northern part of the county are generally characterized by longer duration and less intense storms than the southern coastal areas.

**Reservoirs**

There are four major reservoirs located in the County: Lake Cachuma, Twitchell, Gibraltar, and Jameson Lake. The Cachuma and Twitchell reservoirs are owned by the Bureau of Reclamation (a federal agency) administered by the County Water Resources Division, and operated by local water purveyors. The Gibraltar Reservoir is owned and operated by the City of Santa Barbara and the Jameson Reservoir is owned and operated by the Montecito Water District.

Lake Cachuma, Gibraltar Reservoir, and Jameson Lake are located along the Santa Ynez River, in the South County. Lake Cachuma is the largest reservoir along the Santa Ynez River, with a drainage area of 421 square miles upstream of the Bradbury Dam. Gibraltar Reservoir has a drainage area of 214 square miles upstream of Gibraltar Dam and Jameson Lake has a drainage area of 14 square miles upstream of Juncal Dam.

In the North County, the Twitchell Reservoir is located along the Cuyama River. The Cuyama River Basin has a drainage area of approximately 1,140 square miles and it is the confluence of the Cuyama and Sisquoc Rivers that form the Santa Maria River. The Twitchell Reservoir has a drainage area of 1,135 square miles above Twitchell Dam.

**FLOOD MAPS**

Flood zones are geographic areas that FEMA has defined according to varying levels of flood risk. These zones are depicted on a community’s Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). Each zone reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area. The FIRM boundaries are developed by FEMA to convey flood risk and be used for the purpose of determining flood insurance rates. Flood maps are available from the Santa Barbara County Flood Control District office – (805) 568-3440
APPENDIX 4
FLOODING - DAM FAILURE

GENERAL

Dam inundation is defined as flooding which occurs as the result of structural failure of a dam. Dam failure can result from a number of natural or manmade causes. Sources of dam failure are erosion of the face or foundation, improper sitting, rapidly rising floodwaters, structural/design flaws, landslides flowing into a reservoir, or terrorism.

FEMA is responsible for producing the dam flood inundation maps and the Bureau of Reclamation is responsible for maintenance of the larger dams in the county.

Structural damage is often a result of a flood, erosion, or earthquake. A catastrophic dam failure could inundate the area downstream. The force of the water is large enough to carry boulders, trees, automobiles, and even houses along a destructive path downstream. The potential for casualties, environmental damage, and economic loss is great. Damage to transmission lines could impact life support systems in communities outside the immediate hazard area.

The cities of Lompoc, Santa Barbara, and Carpinteria and portions of Santa Maria, Buellton, and Solvang are subject to potential dam failure. There are nine major dams in the County. These include: Alisal Creek, Bradbury, Dos Pueblos, Gibraltar, Glen Anne, Juncal, Ortega, Rancho Del Ciervo, and Twitchell. Bradbury Dam has the largest concern of failure because floodwaters from this dam would affect Cachuma Village, Solvang, Buellton, Lompoc City, Lompoc Valley, and south Vandenberg AFB. A failure of the remaining eight dams would affect portions of populated cities and communities, forest and agricultural lands, roads, and highways.

A brief discussion of dam failure is provided in the Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan Seismic Safety and Safety Element.

Built in 1917, the Sheffield Dam only survived for eight years, failing catastrophically during an earthquake in 1925. It was built on sandy soil which liquefied during the event. The center 300-feet of the 720-feet long dam broke off and were carried away on the liquefied soil, spilling 30 million gallons of water. Damage estimates are unavailable. This is the only major dam failure identified in the county.

The floods of 1995 and the nearby 1994 Northridge earthquake prompted the Santa Barbara County Grand Jury to investigate preparedness for disasters within the County of Santa Barbara. The findings of the investigation noted that the Bradbury Dam could suffer catastrophic structural damage if a major earthquake should occur in its vicinity. When the US Department of the Interior evaluated all dams under its jurisdiction, the review of the Bradbury Dam disclosed deficiencies.

The alluvial earth at the front of the Bradbury Dam was water saturated. In 1995, to alleviate this condition, 17 pumps were installed after holes were drilled down to the bedrock. The removal of this water was done to prevent liquefaction and instability that can result from an earthquake. Although this mitigation project was completed, further work on the Bradbury Dam is needed.
When it was first announced that seismic dam failure was a possibility before repairs were completed, the County OEM distributed safety brochures throughout the Santa Ynez Valley, including Lompoc, Solvang and Buellton. Since the possibility of a major earthquake is rare, the risk of a catastrophic dam break cause by an earthquake is also minimal. The City of Lompoc has plotted those areas of the city that would be impacted by flood waters and has installed warning sirens, designated evacuation routes, and held simulated drills.

Dam failure events are infrequent and usually coincide with the events that cause them, such as earthquakes, landslides and excessive rainfall and snowmelt. There is a “residual risk” associated with dams; “residual risk” is the risk that remains after safeguards have been implemented. For dams, the residual risk is associated with events beyond those that the facility was designed to withstand. However, the probability of occurrence of any type of dam failure event is considered to be low in today’s regulatory and dam safety oversight environment.

General information, maps or potential inundation areas, and proposed evacuation routes for dams are included in separate publications with the County of Santa Barbara Flood Control District at (805) 568-3440.
APPENDIX 5
TRANSPORTATION

GENERAL
Transportation incidents other than those involving hazardous materials can cause great loss of property or life. This section is concerned with other aspects of transportation incidents.

The greatest loss of life can occur when commercial passenger carriers such as trains, airliners, or buses are involved. Multiple vehicle accidents can result in a large number of injuries and fatalities. Mass casualty incidents impact local resources to transport and provide emergency care to victims.

Highway accidents can impact the community beyond those problems caused by the immediate casualties.

Santa Barbara County is located in a transportation corridor. The Union Pacific Railroad and U.S. Highway 101 carry a large volume of through-traffic daily. In addition the highway carries local traffic with volume varying with the time of day.

Highways

U.S. 101 is the primary highway route from Los Angeles to the central coast of California. It carries truck, freight, private cars, and passenger buses.

Highway 154 is not a regular truck route but does carry automobile and tour bus traffic to the Santa Ynez Valley. Transport of hazardous materials and hazardous waste are not allowed on Highway 154.

Railroad

The coast route of the Union Pacific Railroad passes through the county. The line carries several northbound and southbound freight trains every day. Passenger service is currently limited to one northbound and one southbound train daily. A derailment occurred during the 1978 earthquake. In 1991, a major hazardous materials incident resulted in Ventura County from the “Seacliff Incident”. The derailment impacted Santa Barbara County rail and highway traffic for about a week.

Major Air Accident

In addition to flights in and out of the municipal airports, commercial and private air traffic passes over the county. Military aircraft utilize Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Each airport maintains emergency response plans that are tested at regular intervals with local government response agencies in accordance with FAA regulations.
A major air accident that occurs in a heavily populated residential area can result in considerable loss of life and property. Damage assessment and disaster relief efforts associated with an air accident will require support from other local governments, private organizations, and in certain instances, from the State and Federal governments.

Investigators from the National Transportation and Safety Board (NTSB) and the Santa Barbara County Coroner’s Office will have initial jurisdiction over the accident area and investigations will be completed before the area is released for clean up. The recovery operation may consist of debris removal and clearing of roadways.

It is anticipated that the mental health needs of survivors and surrounding residents will have to be addressed resulting from the trauma associated with the accident. A coordinated response team, comprised of mental health professionals, should take a proactive approach meeting the mental health needs from any traumatic disaster.

Santa Barbara City and Santa Maria Airport handle the greatest amount of air traffic. Other airports in the county are the Santa Ynez Airport, Lompoc Airport, and Vandenberg Air Force Base.

Each airport maintains emergency response plans that are tested at regular intervals with local government response agencies in accordance with FAA regulations.
APPENDIX 7

WILDFIRE

GENERAL

Santa Barbara County has several climatic zones. The vegetation in Santa Barbara County is conducive to wildfires. Commonly called chaparral, it is a dense and scrubby bush that has evolved to persist in a fire-prone habitat. Chaparral plants will eventually age and die; however, they will not be replaced by new growth until a fire rejuvenates the area. Chamise, manzanita, and ceanothus are all examples of chaparral which are quite common in Santa Barbara County.

Large fires have several indirect effects beyond those of a smaller, local fire. These may include air quality and health issues, road closures, business closures, and other forms of losses. Large wildfires increase the threat of other impacts such as landslide and flooding.

The Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan Seismic Safety and Safety Element provides information on the major wildfires in Santa Barbara County from 1922-2009. The La Brea Wildfire occurred in 2010 and should be noted as a recent major wildfire. The Santa Barbara County Comprehensive General Plan Seismic Safety and Safety Element further provide a comprehensive description of wildfires in the County.

Between the years 1950 and 1997, Santa Barbara County was declared a state of emergency due to fires four (4) times. More recently, the Painted Cave Fire of 1990 burned 6.6 square miles and the 2004 Gaviota fires burned over 7,000 acres. Since 2004, five major wildfires have impacted the County. The Zaca Fire was fully contained on the evening of September 2nd 2007. The total acreage burned by the fire was 240,207 acres, making the Zaca Fire the second largest wildfire in California history. The total cost of suppression was over $119 million. During the month of July 2008, the Gap Fire burned 9,443 acres in the Los Padres National Forest. The fire was located in the Santa Ynez Mountains north of the city of Goleta. The 2009 Jesusita Fire burned over 8,700 acres in the hills above the City of Santa Barbara. This wildfire was driven by a combination of a large dead fuel bed and sundowner winds gusting over 60 miles per hour. The damage, as a result of this fire, was significant, with 80 homes destroyed and another 15 homes badly damaged. No deaths were reported, but at least 30 firefighters were injured battling the fire. In the month of August 2009, the La Brea Wildfire burned over 89,000 acres in the Los Padres National Forest in the County of Santa Barbara. The fire was fueled by very hot temperatures, low relative humidity and significant fuels.

Over the last ten years, Santa Barbara County has experienced seven major fires. Three of these fires, Gap, Tea, and Jesusita, directly threatened the heavily populated Santa Barbara Front Country. Two of these fires, Tea and the Jesusita, destroyed close to three hundred structures and burned a total 16.5 square miles. Combined, the La Brea Fire and the Zaca Fire burned a total of 518 square miles, predominately in backcountry areas of the county. Although these two fires did not directly threaten urban areas, the resulting smoke and ash produced air quality issues for hundreds of miles.
APPENDIX 8

DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

Emergency response action plans are not specifically required for Santa Barbara County for a nuclear power emergency at the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP). Santa Barbara County is beyond the Diablo Canyon Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ). However, the Santa Barbara Operational Area is committed to a support role in the event of an emergency in San Luis Obispo County involving DCPP since the Santa Barbara Operational Area may become a support / host area for evacuees and the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ) extends into Santa Barbara County. The presumption is based on the north-south transportation evacuation patterns within the area.

The Santa Barbara County procedures are contained in the Southern Evacuee Monitoring, Decontamination (EMAD) and Reception Center Operations Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) revised December 2011.

Relicensing of DCPP is currently under review by the NRC and FEMA.

GENERAL

The Diablo Canyon Power Plant, operated by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), is located on the San Luis Obispo County coast approximately twelve miles west of the City of San Luis Obispo and thirty miles northwest of the City of Santa Maria. The plant consists of two nuclear power generating units. Both units are operational. Each unit is a pressurized water-type reactor having an electric power generating capacity in excess of 1,000 megawatts.

The plant is designed to use slightly enriched uranium dioxide (UO2) as a fuel. This fuel poses no major concern in its un-enriched form since it is of very low radioactivity. However, after being in the core during operation of the reactor (fission process), the fuel becomes extremely radioactive from the fission by-products. These highly radioactive by-products, if released to the environment, are the main concern in a nuclear power plant accident.

When any nuclear power plant is operated, the potential for a radiological accident exists. The principal deterrent to an accident is prevention through conservative design, construction and operation, which assures that the integrity of the reactor system is maintained. Protective systems are installed and are automatically activated to counteract the resulting effects when any part of the reactor system fails. Emergency planning is necessary to assure public safety in the unlikely event that reactor safety systems fail.

The Santa Barbara Operational Area and Cities of Santa Maria and Guadalupe have a support role in the event of a nuclear power emergency at DCPP.
PLANNING BASIS

This plan is based on guidance from the Federal planning document title NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1, Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants. This document was developed jointly by the NRC and FEMA after the Three Mile Island accident in 1979. The document incorporates the lessons learned from inquiries into the response actions taken during the accident. Other Department of Homeland Security and State guidance and direction are also utilized.

EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES

The regulatory and lead agencies for DCPP are the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The NRC and EPA have determined that an Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) should be an area that is roughly a 10-mile circle around a nuclear power plant. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has oversight responsibilities for emergency planning within the approximate 10 mile area. OES adopted San Luis Obispo County’s recommendations to expand the Diablo Canyon EPZ so that it is much larger than the 10 mile radius EPZ defined by the Federal government. OES has oversight responsibilities for the expanded EPZ beyond the 10 mile area. These zones are discussed in the Science Applications, Inc., June 23, 1980, report, “A Study of Postulated Accidents at California Nuclear Power Plants” and the State of California report, November 1980, “Emergency Planning Zones for Serious Nuclear Power Plant Accidents.” The Santa Barbara Operational Area has adopted the official state EPZs. These EPZs are described below.

Federal Emergency Planning Zones: To facilitate a preplanned strategy for protective actions during an emergency, the NRC/DHS have established two EPZs around each nuclear power plant. One zone, the Plume EPZ, is a 10-mile radius limit and the second zone, the Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ), is a 50 mile radius limit. However, the 50-mile IPZ does include portions of northern Santa Barbara County.

State Emergency Planning Zones: The State has defined three planning zones to facilitate emergency planning. In addition to the NRC-required zones, the State has established a Public Education Zone (PEZ), which extends 35 miles around each plant. The PEZ ensures that residents outside the EPZ are advised of planned emergency activities within the EPZ. The three planning zones are the EPZ, IPZ and the PEZ. These zones are discussed in the Science Applications, Inc., June 23, 1980, report, “A Study of Postulated Accidents at California Nuclear Power Plants” and the State of California report, November 1980, “Emergency Planning Zones for Serious Nuclear Power Plan Accidents.”
The PEZ extends across the San Luis Obispo County border and into Santa Barbara County. It includes the cities of Santa Maria and Guadalupe, as well as the Orcutt area. Educational materials are distributed to inform the public about nuclear power plant operations, what to expect in the event of an accident, and what plans are in place for public protection. PG&E is required to publish and disseminate information for residents and transient populations.

**EXPOSURE PATHWAYS**

There are two exposure pathways to consider in planning for radiological emergencies.

- **Plume Exposure Pathway:** The principal exposure pathways that must be considered are:
  a. Whole body external exposure from gamma and beta radiation from the plume or deposited material
  b. Internal exposure from inhalation of radioactive materials from the plume and deposited material.

In the Plume Exposure Pathway, sheltering and/or evacuation would be the protective actions most likely recommended by San Luis Obispo County authorities to limit or reduce radiation exposure to the public. Protective actions would be generally recommended for the EPZ.

Federal guidance recommends the plume exposure pathway extend to a radius of 10 miles. The EPZ for DCPP extends beyond this 10-mile federal zone, extending to about 18 miles north and east and 20 miles south and east. OES has the oversight responsibilities for the expanded EPZ beyond the 10 mile area. The planning effort for this zone involves identification of major exposure pathways from contaminated food and water and the associated control and interdiction points and methods.

- **Ingestion Exposure Pathway:** The principal exposure pathway would be from the ingestion of contaminated foods and water. The State Department of Health Services has the lead role in IPZ planning and implementation. IPZ is detailed later in this section.

**METEOROLOGY**

The predominant wind direction for Central California is off the Pacific Ocean from the northwest therefore the Wind Rose is based on the direction the wind is blowing. The Wind Rose figure represents the percentage distribution of wind direction on an annual timeframe. Extensive meteorological and dispersion data may be found in Volume II, Site Characteristics of the Final Safety Analysis Report, DCPP. In addition, discussion of certain “worst-case” meteorological conditions is included in Emergency Planning Zone for Serious Nuclear Power Plant Accidents, State of California, and Office of Emergency Management.
PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

Protective actions are advised in the event that it is necessary to avoid or reduce a projected dose of radiation. A projected dose is an estimate of the potential radiation dose to affected individuals. Generally, protective actions will be either evacuation or sheltering in place. Federal and State guidance advises protective actions for the EPZ that lies entirely within San Luis Obispo County.

Protective actions for Santa Barbara County are not anticipated during the plume phase of an incident. However, Santa Barbara County could be directly affected by protective actions taken in San Luis Obispo County including evacuation, and ingestion pathway exposure, covering food supplies, interdiction and decontamination.

- **Evacuation:** Santa Barbara County could be affected by a directed evacuation of the public in San Luis Obispo County where evacuees are directed south along U.S. 101 or State Route 1. Evacuees entering Santa Barbara County will affect traffic flow and will need lodging or congregate care and shelter. Contaminated individuals and automobiles could also affect Santa Barbara County. Santa Barbara County could also be directed by a non-directed (spontaneous) evacuation from both San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara County.

- **Covering stored feed supplies:** As an ingestion pathway consideration, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and County Agriculture Commissioner may recommend covering of stored livestock feed to avoid contamination. A portion of northern Santa Barbara County could be affected since it lies within the IPZ.

- **Interdiction:** As an ingestion pathway consideration, the CDPH has the authority to prevent the sale, distribution or consumption of contaminated water and food items. Once confiscated, the food may be decontaminated, or embargoes will be allowed to decay or be destroyed. A portion of northern Santa Barbara County could be affected since it lies within the IPZ.

- **Decontamination:** Decontamination is the reduction or removal of radioactive material from a structure, area, object or person. Decontamination may be accomplished by: 1) treating the surface to remove or decrease contamination, 2) letting the material stand so that radioactivity is decreased through decay, 3) covering the contamination to shield or attenuate the radiation emitted. Decontamination may be required for Santa Barbara County personnel responding to support sites in this county or for supplies or equipment transported into Santa Barbara County.

EVACUATION ROUTES

The predetermined evacuation routes leading from San Luis Obispo County into Santa Barbara County are U.S. 101 and State Route 1.
CHP AND CALTRANS

Notifications
It will be each local municipality’s (the cities of Carpinteria, Santa Barbara and Goleta), responsibility to make traffic alert notifications to their citizens. Additionally, it will be the responsibility of the City of Goleta to deploy Changeable Message Signs (CMS) for all on ramps in Goleta which connect with northbound US-101.

CMS and CalTrans
California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) will deploy CMS signs at the following locations:

- N/B US101 at Bates Road: Exit at SR-150…US 101 Closed Buellton
- N/B US101 at Mission Street: Exit at Los Positas US 101 Closed Buellton
- N/B US101 at Las Positas Road: Exit at Turnpike US 101 Closed at 154
- N/B US101 at Los Carneros Road: Exit at Glen Annie US 101 Closed at 154
- N/B US101 at South of Mariposa Reina
- N/B US101 exit at Mariposa Reina Freeway Closed at 154
- N/B US101 at South of SR-246
- N/B US101 exit at SR-246 Freeway Closed at 154
- N/B US 101 south of SR 154: All traffic exit SR154….101 Closed.
- N/B US 101 SR246 and SR154 closed at SR154 Buellton

The two primary evacuation routes south from San Luis Obispo County are US 101 and SR-1. These two routes will lead motorists toward the evacuation shelter at the Fairpark in the city of Santa Maria or to destinations in southern California. In addition, US 101 and SR-1 intersect with SR-166, which is an east–west route. Motorists will also be allowed to utilize SR-166 and travel east to the Central Valley and Interstate 5 near the city of Bakersfield.

The CHP and the California Department of Transportation (CalTrans) will work in concert with local and county officials to move traffic safely and efficiently through the area. The CHP and CalTrans will set up “hard” road closures on US 101 N/B north of the Santa Maria River at the SR-166 off ramp, and on SR-1 at the Santa Maria River north of the city of Guadalupe to prevent motorists from traveling into the evacuated area and to provide assistance as needed to evacuees.

Caltrans has two CMS boards in the Santa Maria area. These will be used to warn motorists that US 101 N/B is closed at SR-166 (north of the Santa Maria River). The signage locations will be:

- US 101 N/B south of Betteravia Road
- US 101 N/B south of Donovan Road
CLASSIFICATION OF EMERGENCIES

Federal guidelines in NUREG 0654/FEMA REP-1 group emergency conditions at nuclear power plants into four categories. The categories from least to most severe are the following: Notification of Unusual Event (NUE), Alert, Site Area Emergency (SAE) and Notification of General Emergency (GE).

NOTIFICATION OF UNUSUAL EVENT (NUE)

This classification generally characterizes off-normal plant conditions that may not in themselves be particularly significant from an emergency preparedness standpoint, but could reasonably indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant if proper action is not taken or if circumstances beyond the control of operating staff render the situation more serious from a safety standpoint. No release of radioactive materials is expected. Thus, no environmental monitoring or protective actions are necessary unless further degradation of facilities’ safety occurs.

The primary purpose of this notification is to notify a San Luis Obispo County official of off-normal conditions at the facility that may create significant public interest. Due to the fact that unusual events do not constitute emergency conditions themselves, Santa Barbara County will not be notified at this emergency classification.

ALERT

This classification is characterized by events that are in progress, or have occurred, which involve an actual or potentially substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of hostile action.

At the ALERT action level, small releases of radioactivity may occur (greater than Technical Specification limits for normal operation, but only a small fraction of the EPA Protective Action Guideline (PAG) exposure levels at the site boundary). It is the lowest level where emergency off-site response may be anticipated. However, for most of the ALERT events, the plant would be quickly brought to a safe condition and releases, if any, would be minimal.

An ALERT classification constitutes the lowest level where offsite emergency response may be required (except medical, fire or law enforcement assistance at the site). An alert classification requires that plant and offsite emergency personnel be available to respond if the situation becomes more serious. Offsite agencies, including Santa Barbara County will be notified of alert classifications.

Events in which projected dose rates of $\geq 0.57$ mRem/hr Total Effective Dose Equivalent (TEDE) or $\geq 1.7$ mRem/hr Thyroid Committed Dose Equivalent (CDE) at the site boundary were indicated, for actual or expected releases, would lead to an ALERT Classification.
SITE AREA EMERGENCY (SAE)

This classification reflects events which are in progress or have occurred involving actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of hostile action. Any releases are not expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guides except near the site boundary. However, because the possible release associated with a SITE AREA EMERGENCY is significant, care must be taken in alerting off-site authorities to distinguish whether the release is merely potential, likely, or actually occurring. Response of off-site authorities will be guided initially by this determination.

Events in which projected dose rates $\geq 100$ mRem/hr TEDE or $\geq 500$ mRem/hr Thyroid CDE at the site boundary were indicated, for actual or expected releases, would lead to a SITE AREA EMERGENCY classification.

Such a release would almost certainly require that protective measures be taken in the vicinity of the site and may require some precautionary measures to be taken in the downwind Low Population Zone (LPZ) sectors. The appropriate near-term response for such an occurrence is to make an assessment of conditions as they actually exist and take action based on this assessment.

A site area emergency notification ensures that response centers are activated and staffed; monitoring teams are dispatched and personnel are available for protective measures should they become necessary to disseminate public information. Offsite agencies including Santa Barbara County will be notified of site area emergency classifications.

GENERAL EMERGENCY (GE)

This classification reflects accident situations involving actual or imminent substantial core degradation or melting with potential loss of containment integrity or hostile action which results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels off-site for more than the immediate site area.

The GENERAL EMERGENCY classification includes any releases which exceed 1 Rem TEDE and/or 5 Rem thyroid CEDE at the site boundary.

A condition where an actual release exceeds the levels for a GENERAL EMERGENCY would almost certainly require some protective action on-site and in the downwind areas of the LPZ. Lack of available shelter for many of the persons in this area makes precautionary evacuation of the LPZ the appropriate response following a declaration of GENERAL EMERGENCY. For areas beyond the LPZ, directing transients to return to their homes outside the EPZ, sheltering of permanent residents, and deployment of law enforcement agencies in preparation for possible evacuation are the appropriate responses while actual conditions are assessed.
A general emergency notification ensures that response centers are activated and staffed; monitoring teams are dispatched, predetermined protective measures are initiated, and public information is disseminated. Offsite agencies including Santa Barbara County will be notified of general emergency classifications.
FIGURE 1.7

Regional Map for Diablo Canyon Power Plant
FIGURE 1.8
NRC Defined Protective Zone and Ingestion Pathway Zone (IPZ)
FIGURE 1.9

NRC and FEMA Planning Zones for Diablo Canyon Power Plant
FIGURE 1.10

Wind Rose Chart

* Wind Rose is based on wind direction
FIGURE 1.11
Evacuation Routes
APPENDIX 9
TERRORISM

GENERAL

Terrorism is defined as the use of fear or intimidation, usually for political goals. Terrorism is a crime where the threat of violence is often as effective as the commission of the violent act itself. Terrorism affects us through fear, physical injuries, economic losses, psychological trauma, and erosion of faith in government. Terrorism is not an ideology. Terrorism is a strategy used by individuals or groups to achieve their political goals.

Terrorists espouse a wide range of causes. They can be for or against almost any issue, religious belief, political position, or group of people of one national origin or another. There is no place truly safe from terrorism. Throughout California there are a nearly limitless number of potential targets, depending on the perspective of the terrorist. Some of these targets include: abortion clinics, religious facilities, government offices, public places (such as shopping centers), schools, power plants, refineries, utility infrastructures, water storage facilities, dams, private homes, prominent individuals, financial institutions and other businesses.

Law enforcement agencies evaluate a threat assessment for the region including a variety of criteria:

- Groups might exist or operate within the County
- Significant dates to a particular terrorist group
- Potential personal targets
- Obvious structural targets
- Special events that may be targeted

Due to the fact that a terrorist attack is generally sudden and without any warning, there are no stages of Emergency Readiness. A copy of the Santa Barbara County Terrorism plan is in each County Department and in the Office of Emergency Management.

The Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA) will evaluate and address surge capacities of area hospitals.

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in the Santa Barbara County Terrorism Plan (in development).
APPENDIX 10
LANDSLIDES

GENERAL
Landslides occur when masses of rock or soil detach from their base and move down a slope. The rate of movement can range from an imperceptible slow creep that continues for a period of years to a debris flow that can travel at speeds exceeding 100 miles per hour.

The probability of a slide is higher in areas where the bedding plane of the bedrock lies parallel to the slope of the land. Slides may occur when surfaces are lubricated with water and separated by hydrostatic pressure. Weakened or unstable slopes may move during an earthquake.

Slow creep is a nuisance that cracks pavements and disrupts utilities. Rapid movement of large masses of rock and soil is a life-threatening emergency.

In Santa Barbara County landslides have occurred most often on those slopes that are underlain by rocks of the Monterey and Rincon formations. These rocks weather to form clay soils that can slide when they are saturated with water. Rockslides have occurred in the Monterey Shale along the sea cliffs.

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in the emergency plans of each government entity.
APPENDIX 11

TSUNAMI

GENERAL
A tsunami is a series of long waves generated in the ocean by a sudden displacement of a large volume of water. Underwater earthquakes, landslides, volcanic eruptions, meteoric impacts, or onshore slope failures cause this displacement. Tsunami waves travel at speeds averaging 450 to 600 miles per hour. As a tsunami nears the coastline, its speed diminishes, its wavelength decreases, and its height increases. Depending on the type of event that creates the tsunami, as well the remoteness of the event, the tsunami could reach land within a few minutes or after several hours. Low-lying areas could experience severe inland inundation of water and deposition of debris more than 3,000 feet inland.

The cities of Santa Barbara, Carpinteria, and Goleta are located on or near several offshore geological faults, the more prominent faults being the Mesa Fault, the Santa Ynez Fault in the mountains, and the Santa Rosa Fault. There are other unnamed faults in the offshore area of the Channel Islands. These faults have been active in the past and can subject the entire area to seismic action at any time.

History of Tsunami
The relative threat for local tsunamis in California can be considered low due to low recurrence frequencies. Large, locally-generated tsunamis in California are estimated to occur once every 100 years. Thirteen possible tsunamis have been observed or recorded from local earthquakes between 1812 and 1988. These tsunami events were poorly documented and some are questionable. There is no doubt that earthquakes occurring along submarine faults off Santa Barbara could generate large destructive local tsunamis. Some documentation suggests that two tsunamis were generated from two major earthquakes in the Santa Barbara region in December of 1812. The size of these tsunamis may never be known with certainty, but there are unconfirmed estimates of 15 feet waves at Gaviota, 30-35 feet waves at Santa Barbara, and waves of 15 feet or more at Ventura. These estimates are found in various literature and based on anecdotal history only.

Major faults of the San Andreas zone, although capable of strong earthquakes, cannot generate any significant tsunamis. Only earthquakes in the Transverse Ranges, specifically the seaward extensions in the Santa Barbara Channel and offshore area from Point Arguello, can generate local tsunamis of any significance. The reason for this may be that earthquakes occurring in these regions result in a significant vertical displacement of the crust along these faults. Such tectonic displacements are necessary for tsunami generation.

Two separate events, occurring in 1877 and 1896, are listed in NOAA’s online database as having heights of 1.8 and 2.5 feet waves. However, tsunami heights from historical records are estimated and should not be regarded as exact. Other recorded tsunamis affecting Santa Barbara during the 20th century are in the 0.1 – 1.0 foot range.
On February 27, 2010, a magnitude 8.8 earthquake occurred along the central coast of Chile and produced a tsunami. For the coast of Southern California, it was one of the largest tsunami episodes since 1964. In general, tsunami waves between 2 and 4 feet were reported. Tsunami waves of around 3 feet were reported by tide gauges across the Santa Barbara Channel. At Santa Barbara Pier, significant beach erosion was reported along with displacement of buoys. The tsunami surge lasted in excess of 20 hours. The most significant damage occurred along the coasts of Ventura and southern Santa Barbara counties. Numerous reports of dock damage were reported along with beach erosion.

On March 11, 2011, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake occurred off the Pacific coast of Tohoku, Japan. This earthquake devastated many communities in Japan and caused tsunami effects across the ocean in Santa Barbara County. The only significant impact to Santa Barbara County was to the dredging contractor for the harbor.

**Location and Extent**

The University Of Southern California Tsunami Research Group has modeled areas in Santa Barbara County that could potentially be inundated in the event of a tsunami. This model is based on potential earthquake sources and hypothetical extreme undersea, near-shore landslide sources. The data was mapped by OES for the purpose of Tsunami Evacuation Planning. Extreme tsunami inundation areas were mapped and used to profile maximum potential exposure.

Source: Tsunami Run-up Limits, Santa Barbara County can be found at the following link: [http://www.countyofsb.org/central.aspx?id=19852](http://www.countyofsb.org/central.aspx?id=19852)

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in the Santa Barbara County Tsunami Plan (in development).
APPENDIX 12
PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

GENERAL

The Pandemic Flu Strategy Plan is presented in the format of Critical Capacity Modules (CCM). Each CCM encompasses a set of actions that are critical for effective preparedness and response in the event of pandemic influenza. The fourteen modules included in the plan are:

1. **Legal authority** - This module analyzes the local, State and Federal statutes that authorize necessary public health and law enforcement actions to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of communicable diseases.

2. **Surveillance (includes laboratory)** – Disease surveillance serves as an early warning system to detect outbreaks in both human and bird/animal populations in Santa Barbara County. This module outlines surveillance activities and action established to track and monitor a pandemic’s impact on public health (tracking cases), and disease activity to identify populations that are severely affected.

3. **Limiting the Spread of Disease (includes personnel protective equipment, “PPE”)** – Implementation of infection control guidelines, including personnel protective equipment for responders, social distancing strategies (e.g., school closures, cancellation of large public gatherings such as theaters, travel restrictions) and culling infected bird populations.

4. **Public Health Risk Communication** – Identifies communications, public education and outreach strategies used to disseminate key messages to the general public, news media, health care providers, and other sectors of the community before, during and after a pandemic influenza.

5. **Health Care** – Addresses the role and coordinated strategy of the local health care system, including the Public Health Department, hospitals, clinics and private providers, to prepare and provide for pandemic influenza patients at critical capacities. These efforts will be coordinated through State and Federal health officials and the Centers for Disease Control.

6. **Clinical Guidelines and Disease Management (includes vaccine and antiviral distribution)** – Addresses the ability to provide effective treatment and disease management of individuals who become infected with a strain of pandemic influenza and also describes plans for the distribution and use of antiviral drugs and vaccines for treatment and prophylaxis (prevention).

7. **Mental Health** – Addresses mental health and psychosocial support strategies.
8. **Security** – Addresses law enforcement strategies and operational plans for use during a pandemic to support public health restrictions for community protection and security.

9. **Essential Services (local government, businesses, schools)** – Establishes priorities to ensure continuity of government and of critical operations. Crucial to this are operational plans addressing continuity during a pandemic.

10. **Decedent/Coroner Issues** – Provides strategies necessary to compassionately respond to a large number of deaths while minimizing impact on survivors during a pandemic.

11. **Volunteers** – Identifies the strategy for coordinating volunteers, including establishment of a Medical Reserve Corps, which will be vital to assist with pandemic response.

12. **Communications** – Identify and meet communication needs and requirements during pandemic response and to provide communications and information technology necessary to maintain redundant communications during all pandemic phases.

13. **Resources Needs** – Addresses the logistical component (people, places, equipment) needed to support the county as it mobilizes pandemic response.

14. **Command Structure** – Following established guidelines under the State’s Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS), this module addresses the County’s command structure during a pandemic response.

The Plan identifies each CCM, provides operational detail, and as appropriate the actions are organized by pandemic period, (alert or pandemic) to emphasize what actions need to occur in each period. Tools are also provided that will be implemented in the event that the plan is activated.

County government has a significant leadership role in the pandemic influenza response. The development of this plan through the coordination efforts of 75 county employees and partner agencies has established a solid foundation for improved coordination and intervention by all participants not only in response to a pandemic but for all disaster responses. Implementation of this plan will enable County Department’s to fulfill their significant roles and responsibilities for a coordinated strategy aimed at protecting the public’s health and minimizing the impact of the pandemic influenza in Santa Barbara County.
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SECTION THREE  
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS  
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(Note: The ordinance and resolutions are “templates” to edit and input the county or city-specific information for your particular county/city. Consult local documents or legal staff to complete the templates.)
Section 3.1 - AUTHORITIES

This section references Federal, State, and local laws and authorities for conducting and / or supporting emergency operations

Federal
- 32 CFR Department of Defense (DOD), National defense, military resources in support of civil authorities
- 44 CFR Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Federal disaster assistance programs, emergency and major disaster declarations, disaster field offices, State and Federal coordinating officers
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920), as amended
- Public Law 84-99 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Flood Fighting)
- The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288 as amended

State
- Air Pollution, Health and Safety Code §42320 et seq.
- Earthquake Education Act, Public Resources Code §2805 et seq.
- Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act, Government Code §8871 et seq.
- Employees Safety Act, Labor Code §2801 et seq.
- Emergency Services Act, Government Code §8550 et seq.
- FIRESCOPE Act, Health and Safety, §13070 et seq.
- Flood Control Law, Water Code §8000 et seq.
- Hazardous Substance Highway Spill Containment and Abatement Act, Vehicle Code §2450 et seq.
- Katz Act, Education Code §§35295 – 35297
- Disaster Assistance Act, Government Code §8680 et seq.
- Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, Public Resources Code Section 2690 et seq.
- Seismic Safety Commission Act, Code § 8870 et seq.
- CCR, Title 19, Public Safety, Division 2, Chapter 1, Standardized Emergency Management System, §2400 et seq.
- CCR, Title 19, Public Safety, Division 2, Chapter, Emergencies and Major Disaster, §2501
- CCR Title 19, Public Safety, Division 2, Subchapter 2, Hazardous Substances Emergency Response Training, §2510
- CCR, Title 19, Public Safety, Division 2, Chapter 6 Disaster Assistance Act, §2900 et seq.
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, Resolution No 9944, adopted December 4, 1950
Local
- County of Santa Barbara Code Chapter 12.
- County of Santa Barbara Multi Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan, revised and adopted September 2011

Emergency Plans, State Agency Plans
- California Earthquake Advisory Plan, OES, 1990
- California Emergency Resources Management Plan, OES 1968
- California Short-Term Earthquake Prediction Response Plan
- Supplement to California Short-Term Earthquake Prediction Response Plan.
- California Utilities Emergency Plan, OES, 1990
- Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan, OES, 1991
- Nuclear Power Plan Emergency Response Plan, OES, 1993
- Parkfield California Earthquake Prediction Response Plan, OES, Revised 1993

State Mutual Aid Plans
- California Coroners’ Mutual Aid Plan, OES, 1985
- Emergency Manager Mutual Aid Plan, OES, 1997
- Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan, OES, 1988
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, OES, 1994
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan (SAR) Annex, OES, 1995
Section 3.2 - ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS, WHICH MAY BE SELECTIVELY PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNOR DURING A STATE OF EMERGENCY

Extracted from the California Emergency Plan

Order 1 (Employment)
It is hereby ordered that the period of employment for State Personnel Board emergency appointments, as provided in Section 19120 of the Government Code and State Personnel Board Rules 301-303, be waived for positions required for involvement in emergency and/or recovery operations. The requirements and period of employment for such appointments will be determined by the Secretary, Office of Emergency Services (OES), but shall not extend beyond the termination date of said State of Emergency.

Order 2 (Medical Supplies)
It is hereby ordered that in the area proclaimed to be in a State of Emergency and/or that specific area(s) designated by the Secretary, OES, outside of the proclaimed area(s) but which is (are) essential to the relief and aid of the lives and property within the proclaimed area, all drugs and medical supply stocks intended for wholesale distribution shall be held subject to the control and coordination of the Department of Health Services, Food and Drug Section. Authority imparted under this Order, and specific to the proclaimed emergency, shall not extend beyond the termination date of said State of Emergency.

Order 3 (Salary Payment)
It is hereby ordered that during the proclaimed State of Emergency appropriate parts of Sections 18020-18026 of the Government Code and State Personnel Board Rules 130-139 be waived to permit cash compensation to personnel whose work is designated by the Secretary, OES, as essential to expedite emergency and recovery operations for all time worked over the employee's regular workweek, at a rate of 1-1/2 times the regular rate of pay. The Secretary, OES, will also designate the beginning and ending dates for such overtime for each individual involved. This waiver shall not extend beyond the termination date of said State of Emergency.
Order 4 (Bonding)

It is hereby ordered that, in the area proclaimed to be in a State of Emergency and/or that specific area(s) designated by the Secretary, OES, outside of the proclaimed area(s) but which is (are) essential to the relief and aid of the lives and property within the proclaimed area, the provisions of Sections 3247-3258 of the Civil Code relating to State contracting bonding requirements for the performance of heavy rescue, debris removal, expedient construction, preparation of mobile home sites, and related activities are suspended. This suspension shall not extend beyond the termination date of said State of Emergency.

Order 5 (Temporary Housing)

It is hereby ordered that in the area proclaimed to be in a State of Emergency and/or that specific area(s) designated by the Secretary, OES, outside of the proclaimed area(s) but which is (are) essential to the relief and aid of the lives and property within the proclaimed area, those zoning, public health, safety, or intrastate transportation laws, ordinances, regulations, or codes which the Secretary, California OES, determines impair the provision of temporary housing be suspended for a time not to exceed 60 days, after the proclaimed State of Emergency and authorization by the President upon the declaration of a Major Disaster for the Temporary Housing Program as prescribed in Section 404 of Public Law 93-288 and Section 8654(a) of the Government Code.

Order 6 (Petroleum Fuels)

It is hereby ordered that in the area proclaimed to be in a State of Emergency and/or that specific area(s) designated by the Secretary, OES, outside of the proclaimed area(s) but which is (are) essential to the relief and aid of the lives and property within the proclaimed area, distribution of intra-state petroleum stocks including those in refinery storage, major distribution installations and pipeline terminals, shall be held subject to the control and coordination of the Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Petroleum stocks may be prioritized and diverted for use into a disaster area or in support of disaster mitigation operations. All actions taken shall be at the discretion and judgment of the State Fuel Allocator, California Energy Commission, for use in disaster mitigation. Such actions shall be coordinated with and prioritized by the Secretary, OES, but shall not extend beyond the termination date of said State of Emergency.

Order 7 (Banking)

It is hereby ordered that in the area proclaimed to be in a State of Emergency and/or that specific area(s) designated by the Secretary, OES, outside of the proclaimed area(s) but which is (are) essential to the relief and aid of the lives and property within the proclaimed area, all banks will take emergency operating actions pursuant to Section 1916 of the Financial Code. Actions taken under this Order, and specific to the proclaimed emergency, shall not extend beyond the termination date of said State of Emergency.
ORDERS AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNOR TO TAKE EFFECT UPON THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY

Extracted from the California Emergency Plan

Order 1 (Orders and Regulations in Effect)
It is hereby ordered that the following orders and regulations, numbered 2 through 12, having been duly made in advance of a State of War Emergency, approved by the California Emergency Council, and filed with the Secretary of State and the county Clerk of each county, shall take full effect upon the existence of a State of War Emergency and shall remain in full force and effect until amended or rescinded or until termination of said State of War Emergency. (See Section 8567(a), (b), and (d), State Emergency Services Act.)

Order 2 (Warning)
It is hereby ordered that, immediately upon the existence of a State of War Emergency, all counties, cities and counties, and cities of the State will immediately sound the indicated warning signal and/or take all other appropriate actions to warn residents. The warning signals necessary to effectuate this action shall be those prescribed by the Federal Government for this purpose.

Order 3 (Authority and Implementation under State of War Emergency)
It is hereby ordered that the Secretary of the OES is authorized and directed to act on behalf of the Governor and in the name of the State of California in implementing and operating the California War Emergency Plan; and he is authorized to assume command and control of operations within the State in accordance with such plan, insofar as adherence to such plan is adequate, and to deviate from such plan, as directed by the Governor or to the extent and in such manner as he may deem necessary for the protection of life, property, and resources of or within the State against unforeseen circumstances or hazards which, by reason of their character or magnitude, are beyond the scope of such plan.

It is further ordered that the Secretary of the OES is authorized to delegate such powers as are herein granted, or as authorized under Article 5 of the California Emergency Services Act, to personnel of his office as he may deem necessary, and such personnel may act on behalf of and in the name of the Secretary of the OES in carrying out any authority so delegated.
Order 4 (Personnel)
It is hereby ordered that all public employees or persons holding positions of responsibility in the State or in accredited local emergency organizations, and all registered disaster service workers, and all unregistered persons impressed into service during a State of War Emergency by a person having the authority to command the aid of citizens in the execution of his duties, are hereby declared to be members of the Statewide War-Emergency Organization.

It is further ordered that all officials of local political subdivisions of the State and all registered disaster service workers who perform duties in the State or Regional emergency operations headquarters are hereby declared to be personnel of the State War-Emergency Organization for the period of the State of War Emergency, subject to the direction of the Governor, the Secretary of the OES, and/or the Manager of the regional headquarters to which such persons are assigned or attached.

It is further ordered that all officials and registered disaster service workers heretofore designated as Coordinators or as staff personnel of Operational Area organizations, which have been ratified by the California Emergency Council, are hereby declared to be personnel of the State War Emergency Organization.

Order 5 (War Powers)
It is hereby ordered that the governmental functions for the protection of lives, property, and resources of the State and of every political subdivision thereof shall continue in full force and effect, and all duly constituted officials of the State and of every political subdivision thereof shall continue to discharge their responsibilities and shall comply with, enforce, and assume the responsibility for implementing such regulations and orders not inconsistent with or contradictory to rules, regulations, or orders issued by the President of the United States or the Commanding General, Sixth United States Army, as are now or may hereafter be promulgated by the Governor, in accordance with approved plans and procedures.

Order 6 (Sales Restrictions)
It is hereby ordered that, in accordance with national and state policy, as reflected in the General Freeze Order, Part A, California Emergency Resources Management Plan, all retail sales and transfers of consumer items are prohibited for a period of at least five days following the onset of a State of War Emergency, except for the most essential purposes as determined by Federal, State, or local authorities and except for essential health items and perishables in danger of spoilage.

Order 7 (Alcohol Sales)
It is hereby ordered that the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be discontinued immediately.
Order 8 (Petroleum Sales)
It is hereby ordered that all petroleum stocks for California distribution, including those in refinery storage, major distributing installations, and pipeline terminals, shall be held subject to the control of the State Petroleum Secretary.

It is further ordered that, following the period of prohibition of sales imposed by Order 6, retail outlets for petroleum products shall operate in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the State Petroleum organization as outlined in Part B-VII of the California Emergency Resources Management Plan.

Order 9 (Food Sales)
It is hereby ordered that all wholesale food stocks, including those under the control of processors, wholesalers, agents and brokers, be held subject to the control of the State Food Director, except that:

1. Fresh fluid milk, fresh vegetables, and bread are not subject to this order; and
2. Supplies necessary for immediate essential use, on the basis of 2000 calories per person per day, of persons in homes or in mass care centers, restaurants, hotels, hospitals, public institutions, and similar establishments feeding approximately 100 persons or more per day, may be obtained from wholesale and/or retail sources upon approval by local authorities operating in accordance with existing state and federal food supply policies.

It is further ordered that, following the period of prohibition of sales imposed by Order 6, retail outlets for food stocks shall operate in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the State Food Organization as outlined in Part B-III of the California Emergency Resources Management Plan.

Order 10 (Medical Supplies)
It is hereby ordered that all drugs and medical supply stocks in California, intended for wholesale distribution, shall be held subject to the control of the Chief, State Emergency Medical and Health Organization; and

It is further ordered that, following the period of prohibition of sales imposed by Order 6, retail outlets for drugs and medical supplies shall operate in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the State Emergency Medical and Health Organization as outlined in Part B-IV of the California Emergency Resources Management Plan.
Order 11 (Banking)
It is hereby ordered that all banks will take emergency operating actions pursuant to Sections 1915 and 1916 of the Financial Code.

Order 12 (Rent Control/Rationing)
It is hereby ordered that, pursuant to the California Emergency Resources Management Plan, Part B-II, Economic Stabilization, and in conjunction with the lifting of the General Freeze Order as referred to in Order 6, price and rent control and consumer rationing will be invoked and administered by the State Economic Stabilization Organization. Rationed items may include those identified in the list of essential survival items contained in Part A, California Emergency Resources Management Plan, and such other items as may be in short supply.
Section 3.3 - LOCAL AND STATE EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS

Local Emergency Proclamations

When there is a condition of extreme peril or potential peril to the safety of persons and property, and the condition is beyond the capability of the local forces to control effectively, the local governing body (city council, board of supervisors or a person authorized by ordinance) may proclaim that a local emergency exists. A local emergency may be proclaimed to exist due to a specific situation, such as flood, fire, storm, earthquake, epidemic, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, or other condition. The type of disaster, date of occurrence and area affected are to be identified.

- A copy of the resolution must be provided as soon as possible to the Santa Barbara Operational Area for transmission to OES.
- To qualify for assistance under the state Disaster Assistance Act (DAA), such proclamations must be made within ten (10) days of the event. Government Code 8685.2
- A Local Emergency proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services (designated by ordinance) must be ratified by the Board of Supervisors within seven (7) days.
- The Board of Supervisors shall review the need for continuing the Local Emergency at least every thirty (30) days until the Board of Supervisors terminates the Local Emergency. Government Code 8630.
- The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant. (Exhibit 6)

The Proclamation of a Local Emergency:

- Gives public employees and governing bodies certain legal immunities for emergency actions taken.
- If the conditions described in the California Emergency Services Act warrant a local emergency, it enables local agencies to request state assistance under the State DAA.
- Allows the chief executive or other authorized official designated by local ordinance to:
  - Establish curfews.
  - Take any measures necessary to protect and preserve public health and safety.
  - Exercise all authority granted by local ordinance.
Cities Covered Under a County Proclamation
When a county proclaims a local emergency pursuant to Section 8630 of the Government Code, based upon conditions, which include both incorporated and unincorporated territory of the county, it is not necessary for the cities to also proclaim the existence of a local emergency independently. Further, cities within a county are bound by county rules and regulations adopted by the county pursuant to Section 8634 of the Government Code during a county proclaimed local emergency when the local emergency includes both incorporated and unincorporated territory of the county even if the cities do not independently proclaim the existence of a local emergency.


Local Resolution Requesting State Director Secretary, OES, Concurrence in Local Emergencies (Exhibit 5)
Following the proclamation of a local emergency and in the event public property has been damaged or destroyed and assistance is needed in the repair and restoration, the governing body may request the OES Secretary to concur in their proclamation of a local emergency and to provide assistance under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). The resolution must indicate the nature and date of the emergency, and the person designated to receive process and coordinate all aid. The resolution will be sent to OES through the Santa Barbara County Operational Area (see Exhibit 5).

To assist the OES Secretary in evaluating the situation, and in making a decision on whether or not to concur in the local emergency, the following is required to accompany the resolution:

- Certified copy of local emergency proclamation (see Exhibits 1, 2 or 3).
- Damage Assessment Summary

Note: The Local Emergency proclamation must be made within ten (10) days of the occurrence to qualify for assistance under the State Disaster Assistance Act. Financial assistance available under the DAA is administered by OES.
State of Emergency/Presidential Declaration (Exhibit 4)
Resolution Requesting Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency

After a proclamation of a local emergency, the governing body of the city or county, having determined that local forces are unable to mitigate the situation, may request by letter or resolution that the Governor proclaim a state of emergency in the area to fully commit state and mutual aid assistance and provide resources to assist local government (see Exhibit 4).

To support its request for a gubernatorial proclamation, it is essential that the local jurisdiction forward an estimate of damage and financial loss to OES through the Operational Area as rapidly as possible. Estimates of loss are an important part of the criteria that OES considers when making a determination to proclaim a state of emergency and request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency or Disaster. A copy of the request for a Governor’s proclamation, with the following supporting data, must be forwarded, and may be faxed, to the Santa Barbara County Operational Area Office of Emergency Management for transmission to the OES Secretary:

- Copy of the local emergency proclamation (see Exhibits 1, 2 and 3).
- Damage assessment summary and estimate of financial loss (while this information may not be readily available at the point the proclamation is sent, it must be provided as soon as possible following the local proclamation).

The OES prepares a recommendation as to the action that should be taken by the Governor. If the action recommends a Governor’s proclamation, OES prepares the proclamation.

Presidential Declaration
Following the proclamation of a state of emergency, the OES Secretary may recommend that the Governor request a Presidential declaration of a major disaster under the authority of Public Law 93-288. The Governor’s request to the President is submitted through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Supplementary justification data may be required to accompany the State and local proclamations and Initial Damage Estimate, which can be accessed through the State’s Response Information Management System (RIMS).

Renewal of Local Emergency Proclamations
Local proclamations must be renewed every thirty (30) days until termination of incident by Board resolution.
Emergency Services Act
The Emergency Services Act, Article 14, Section 8630 (Proclamation by local governing body; Duration; Review) states:
(a) A local emergency may be proclaimed only by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or by an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body.
(b) Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by an official designated by ordinance, the local emergency shall not remain in effect for a period in excess of seven (7) days unless it has been ratified by the governing body.
(c) The governing body shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every thirty (30) days until the governing body terminates the local emergency.
(d) The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.

Disaster Assistance Act (DAA)
In order to receive DAA funds, the local emergency has to be proclaimed within ten (10) days of the incident period. Local Agencies have to certify that they comply with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) as a condition of receiving cost reimbursement for their emergency work labor costs under DAA. (Disaster Assistance Funding Guidance)

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
FEMA does not require local governing bodies to review their local emergency proclamations every thirty (30) days in order to receive federal funding.

Conclusion
Based on review of the Emergency Services Act, Disaster Assistance Act and the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s local emergency renewal policy, it is not necessary for local governing bodies to continue to renew their local emergency proclamations in order to be eligible for state and federal disaster assistance.

Sample Emergency Proclamation Forms (Resolutions)
The following suggested resolutions were developed by OES to carry out the authority granted in Chapter 12 of the Santa Barbara County Code, Chapter 12 relating to Emergency Organization and Functions. As the provisions of the emergency ordinance in effect in any particular city or county may differ, it is suggested that these resolutions be reviewed prior to the occurrence of any emergency by the city attorney concerned, and such changes made as may be necessary to bring them into conformance with the emergency ordinance of the particular city.
• **Exhibit 1** - Resolution Proclaiming Existence of a Local Emergency (By Board of Supervisors).

• **Exhibit 2** - Resolution Proclaiming Existence of a Local Emergency (By Director of Emergency Services or designee). **Must be ratified by governing body within 7 days.**

• **Exhibit 3** - Resolution Confirming Existence of a Local Emergency (Used by a Board of Supervisors within 7 days to ratify the proclamation of local emergency issued by the Director of Emergency Services).

• **Exhibit 4** - Resolution Requesting Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency.

• **Exhibit 5** - Local Resolution Requesting State Secretary, OES Concurrence in Local Emergencies.

• **Exhibit 6** - Resolution Proclaiming Termination of a Local Emergency.

*Note: Exhibits are used as suggested resolutions from the OES Plan/Emergency Services Act*
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RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY
(By Board of Supervisors)

WHEREAS, Government Code, Section 8558 and 8630, et seq., and Chapter 12 of the County of Santa Barbara, empowers the Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when said county is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors has been requested by the Director of Emergency Services* of said county to proclaim the existence of a local emergency therein; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors does hereby find:

That conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said county, caused by ____________________________, (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, drought, energy shortage, or other causes) commencing on or about _____ ____.m. on the ______ day of ______________, 20___); and

That the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril warrant and necessitate the proclamation of the existence of a local emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that a local emergency now exists throughout said county; and

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said local emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the Director of Emergency Services* and the emergency organization of this county shall be those prescribed by State law, by ordinances, and resolutions of this county and approved by the Board of Supervisors on __________________, 20____.

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that said local emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California. *

AYES: _______________________
      Chair Board of Supervisor

NOES: _______________________
      County of Santa Barbara

ABSTAIN: ___________________

ABSENT: ____________________

ATTEST:
COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CLerk OF THE BOARD

By________________________________          By________________________________
Deputy                      Deputy
* Section 8630 of the Government Code provides: "...(c) The governing body shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 30 days until the governing body terminates the local emergency. (d) The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant."
RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY*
(By Director of Emergency Services)

WHEREAS, Government Code, Section 8558 and 8630, et seq., and Chapter 12 of the County of Santa Barbara empowers the Director of Emergency Services** to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when said county is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity and the Board of Supervisors is not in session; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services** of Santa Barbara County does hereby find;

That conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said county, caused by: ___________; (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, drought, energy shortage, or other causes) and:

That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara is not in session (and cannot immediately be called into session);

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that a local emergency now exists throughout said County; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said local emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the emergency organization of this County shall be those prescribed by state law, by ordinances, and resolutions of this county, and by the County of Santa Barbara SEMS Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, as approved by the Board of Supervisors on _________________, 20___.

Dated: ____________________
By: ________________________________________
Director of Emergency Services
County of Santa Barbara

* This form may be used by a Board of Supervisors to ratify the proclamation of existence of a local emergency, issued by the Director of Emergency Services.

** Section 8630 of the Government Code provides: "...(c) The governing body shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 30 days until the governing body terminates the local emergency. (d) The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant."
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RESOLUTION CONFIRMING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY*

WHEREAS, Government Code, Section 8558 and 8630, et seq., and Chapter 12 of the County of Santa Barbara empowers the Director of Emergency Services to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when said county is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity and the County Board of Supervisors is not in session, subject to ratification by the Board of Supervisors within seven (7) days; and

WHEREAS, conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within this county, caused by ________________________________ (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, drought, energy shortage, or other causes) commencing on or about _________.m. on the _____ day of __________, 20____, at which time the Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County was not in session; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors does hereby find that the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril did warrant and necessitate the proclamation of the existence of a local emergency; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services** of Santa Barbara County did proclaim the existence of a local emergency within said county on the _____ day of ______________, 20___;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that said local emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California.**

AYES: ________________________  Board of Supervisors Chair
       County of Santa Barbara

NOES: _________________________

ABSTAIN:______________________

ABSENT:_____________________  

ATTEST:
COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CLERK OF THE BOARD

By____________________________  By____________________________
   Deputy                   Deputy
* This form may be used by a Board of Supervisors to ratify the proclamation of existence of a local emergency, issued by the Director of Emergency Services.

** Section 8630 of the Government Code provides: "...(c) The governing body shall review the need for continuing the local emergency at least once every 30 days until the governing body terminates the local emergency. (d) The governing body shall proclaim the termination of the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant."
Exhibit 4

RESOLUTION REQUESTING GOVERNOR TO PROCLAIM
A STATE OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, Government Code, Section 8558 and 8630, et seq., and Chapter 12 of the County of Santa Barbara found that due to ___________________________; (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, drought, energy shortage, or other causes) a condition of extreme peril to life and property did exist within said county; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with State law the Board of Supervisors proclaimed an emergency which did exist throughout said County; and

WHEREAS, it has now been found that local resources are unable to cope with the effects of said emergency;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governor of California with the request that he proclaim Santa Barbara County to be in a State of emergency; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the State Director of the OES; and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that _____________________, (Title)__________________, is thereby designated as the authorized representative for public assistance and _____________________, (Title)___________________, is hereby designated as the authorized representative for individual assistance of Santa Barbara County for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries and requirements necessary to obtain available State and Federal assistance.

AYES: ________________________ Chair Board of Supervisor
NOES: _______________________
ABSTAIN:____________________
ABSENT:_____________________

ATTEST:
COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CLERK OF THE BOARD

By________________________________ Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
COUNTY COUNSEL

By________________________________

By________________________________
LOCAL RESOLUTION REQUESTING STATE SECRETARY, CAL EMA
CONCURRENCE IN LOCAL EMERGENCIES*

WHEREAS, on __________________, 20___, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara found that due to ___________________________; (fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, drought, energy shortage, or other causes) a condition of extreme peril to life and property did exist within said county; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with state law the Board of Supervisors now proclaims an emergency does exist throughout said County;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the State Secretary of the OES with a request that he find it acceptable in accordance with provisions of the Disaster Assistance Act; and

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that ______________________, (Title)________________, is hereby designated as the authorized representative of Santa Barbara County for the purpose of receipt, processing, and coordination of all inquiries and requirements necessary to obtain available state assistance.

AYES: ___________________________ Chair Board of Supervisor

NOES: ___________________________

ABSTAIN:________________________

ABSENT:________________________

ATTEST:
COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER APPROVE AS TO FORM:
CLERK OF THE BOARD COUNTY COUNSEL

By______________________________ By______________________________
    Deputy                        Deputy

* Proclamation of local emergency must be made within 10 days of the disaster occurrence in order to qualify for assistance under the Disaster Assistance Act.

Note: Attach list of damaged Public Facilities showing location and estimated cost of repairs.
RESOLUTION PROCLAIMING TERMINATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, a local emergency existed in Santa Barbara County in accordance with the resolution thereof by the Board of Supervisors on the _____ day of ____________, 20___, or Director of Emergency Services* on the _____ day of _________________, 20____, and its ratification by the Board of Supervisors on the ________ day of _________________, 20____, as a result of conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by ________________________________

(fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake, drought, energy shortage, or other causes) and;

WHEREAS, the situation resulting from said conditions of extreme peril is now deemed to be within the control of the normal protective services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of and within said County of Santa Barbara;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Supervisors of Santa Barbara County, State of California, does hereby proclaim the termination of said local emergency.

AYES: ________________________ Chair Board of Supervisor
County of Santa Barbara

NOES: _________________________

ABSTAIN:_______________________

ABSENT:_______________________

ATTEST:
COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CLERK OF THE BOARD

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
COUNTY COUNSEL

By________________________________ By________________________________
Deputy                                                                    Deputy
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Section 3.4 - GOOD SAMARITAN LIABILITY

CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE, CHAPTER 9, SECTION 1799.102
No person, who in good faith and not for compensation renders emergency care at the scene of an emergency, shall be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission. The scene of an emergency shall not include emergency departments and other places where medical care is usually offered.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE, SECTION 8659
Any physician or surgeon (whether licensed in this state or any other state), hospital, pharmacist, nurse or dentist who renders services during any state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency at the express or implied request of any responsible state or local official or agency shall have no liability for any injury sustained by any person by reason of such services, regardless of how or under what circumstances or by what cause such injuries are sustained; provided, however, that the immunity herein granted shall not apply in the event of a willful act or omission.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE, SECTION 13970
Direct action on the part of private citizens in preventing the commission of crimes against the person or property of others, or in apprehending criminals, or rescuing a person in immediate danger of injury or death because of fire, drowning, or other catastrophe, benefits the entire public. In recognition of the public purpose served, the State may indemnify such citizens, their surviving spouses, their surviving children, and any persons dependent upon such citizens for their principal support in appropriate cases for any injury, death, or damage sustained by such citizens, their surviving spouses, their surviving children, and any persons dependent upon such citizens for their principal support as a direct consequence of such meritorious action to the extent that they are not compensated for the injury, death or damage from any other source. A claim shall be denied if an award has been made under Article I (commencing with Section 13960) of this chapter for the same incident.

CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE, SECTION 50086
No person who is summoned by the county sheriff, city police department, fire department, park ranger, or other local agency to voluntarily assist in a search or rescue operation, who possesses first aid training equivalent to the Red Cross advanced first aid and emergency care training standards, and who in good faith renders emergency services to a victim prior to or during the evacuation or extrication of the victim, shall be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency services.
Section 3.5 - CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER
MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

This agreement made and entered into by and between the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State of California;

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, It is necessary that all of the resources and facilities of the State, its various departments and agencies, and all its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies be made available to prevent and combat the effect of disasters which may result from such calamities as flood, fire, earthquake, pestilence, war, sabotage, and riot; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that each of the parties hereto should voluntarily aid and assist each other in the event that a disaster should occur, by the interchange of services and facilities, including, but not limited to, fire, police, medical and health, communication, and transportation services and facilities, to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction which would arise in the event of a disaster; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary and desirable that a cooperative agreement be executed for the interchange of such mutual aid on a local, county-wide, regional, state-wide, and interstate basis;

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

(1) Each party shall develop a plan providing for the effective mobilization of all its resources and facilities, both public and private, to cope with any type of disaster.

(2) Each party agrees to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party to this agreement to prevent and combat any type of disaster in accordance with duly adopted mutual aid operational plans, whether heretofore or hereafter adopted, detailing the method and manner by which such resources, facilities, and services are to be made available and furnished, which operational plans may include provisions for training and testing to make such mutual aid effective; provided, however, that no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own resources, facilities, and services in furnishing such mutual aid.
(3) It is expressly understood that this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall not supplant existing agreements between some of the parties hereto providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis, but that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, shall be without reimbursement unless otherwise expressly provided for by the parties to this agreement or as provided in Sections 1541, 1586, and 1587, Military and Veterans Code; and that such mutual aid is intended to be available in the event of a disaster of such magnitude that it is, or is likely to be, beyond the control of a single party and requires the combined forces of several or all of the parties to this agreement to combat.

(4) It is expressly understood that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall be available and furnished in all cases of local peril or emergency and in all cases in which a STATE OF EXTREME EMERGENCY has been proclaimed.

(5) It is expressly understood that any mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, is furnished in accordance with the "California Disaster Act" and other applicable provisions of law, and except as otherwise provided by law that: "The responsible local official in whose jurisdiction an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred shall remain in charge at such incident including the direction of such personnel and equipment provided him through the operation of such mutual aid plans." (Sec. 1564, Military and Veterans Code.)

(6) It is expressly understood that when and as the State of California enters into mutual aid agreements with other states and the Federal Government that the parties to this agreement shall abide by such mutual aid agreements in accordance with law.

(7) Upon approval or execution of this agreement by the parties hereto all mutual aid operational plans heretofore approved by the State Disaster Council, or its predecessors, and in effect as to some of the parties hereto, shall remain in full force and effect as to them until the same may be amended, revised, or modified. Additional mutual aid operational plans and amendments, revisions, or modifications of existing or hereafter adopted mutual aid operational plans, shall be adopted as follows:
(a) County-wide and local mutual aid operational plans shall be developed by the parties thereto and are operative as between the parties in accordance with the provisions of such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be submitted to the State Disaster Council for approval. The State Disaster Council shall notify each party to such operational plans of its approval, and shall also send copies of such operational plans to other parties to this agreement who did not participate in such operational plans and who are in the same area and affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to such other parties 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.

(b) The State Disaster Council shall approve State-wide and regional mutual aid operational plans and copies thereof shall forthwith be sent to each and every party affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to the parties affected thereby 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.

(c) The declination of one or more of the parties to participate in a particular operational plan or any amendment, revision, or modification thereof, shall not affect the operation of this agreement and the other operational plans adopted pursuant thereto.

(d) Any party may at any time by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, decline to participate in any particular operational plan, which declination shall become effective 20 days after filing with the State Disaster Council.

(e) The State Disaster Council shall send copies of all operational plans to those state departments and agencies designated by the Governor. The Governor may, upon behalf of any department or agency, give notice that such department or agency declines to participate in a particular operational plan.
(f) The State Disaster Council, in sending copies of operational plans and other notices and information to the parties to this agreement, shall send copies to the Governor and any department or agency head designated by him; the chairman of the board of supervisors, the clerk of the board of supervisors, and County Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a county; the mayor, the clerk of the city council, the City Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a city; the executive head, the clerk of the governing body, or other officer of other political subdivisions and public agencies as designated by such parties.

(8) This agreement shall become effective as to each party when approved or executed by the party, and shall remain operative and effective as between each and every party that has heretofore or hereafter approved or executed this agreement, until participation in this agreement is terminated by the party. The termination by one or more of the parties of its participation in this agreement shall not affect the operation of this agreement as between the other parties thereto. Upon approval or execution of this agreement the State Disaster Council shall send copies of all approved and existing mutual aid operational plans affecting such party which shall become operative as to such party 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in any particular operational plan. The State Disaster Council shall keep every party currently advised of whom the other parties to this agreement are and whether any of them has declined to participate in any particular operational plan.

(9) Approval or execution of this agreement shall be as follows:

(a) The Governor shall execute a copy of this agreement on behalf of the State of California and the various departments and agencies thereof. Upon execution by the Governor a signed copy shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.

(b) Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution approve and agree to abide by this agreement, which may be designated as "CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT." Upon adoption of such a resolution, a certified copy thereof shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.

(c) The executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body shall execute a copy of this agreement and forthwith file a signed copy with the State Disaster Council.
(10) Termination of participation in this agreement may be affected by any party as follows:

(a) The Governor, upon behalf of the State and its various departments and agencies, and the executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body, shall file a written notice of termination of participation in this agreement with the State Disaster Council and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such notice.

(b) Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution give notice of termination of participation in this agreement and file a certified copy of such resolution with the State Disaster Council, and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such resolution.

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

/signed/ EARL WARREN
GOVERNOR
On behalf of the State of
California and all its
Departments and Agencies

ATTEST:
/signed/ FRANK M. JORDAN
Secretary of State
November 15, 1950

Note:

There are references in the foregoing agreement to the California Disaster Act, State Disaster Council, and various sections of the Military and Veterans Code. Effective November 23, 1970, by enactment of Chapter 1454, Statutes 1970, the California Disaster Act (Sections 1500 ff., Military and Veterans Code) was superseded by the California Emergency Services Act (Sections 8550 ff., Government Code), and the State Disaster Council was superseded by the California Emergency Council.

Section 8668 of the California Emergency Services Act provides:
(a) Any disaster council previously accredited, the State Civil Defense and Disaster Plan, the State Emergency Resources Management Plan, the State Fire Disaster Plan, the State Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, all previously approved civil defense and disaster plans, all mutual aid agreements, and all documents and agreements existing as of the effective date of this chapter, shall remain in full force and effect until revised, amended, or revoked in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

In addition, Section 8561 of the new act specifically provides:

"Master Mutual Aid Agreement" means 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, to facilitate implementation of the purposes of this chapter.

Substantially the same provisions as previously contained in Section 1541, 1564, 1586 and 1587 of the Military and Veterans Code, referred to in the foregoing agreement, are now contained in Sections 8633, 8618, 8652 and 8643, respectively, of the Government Code.
Section 3.6 - RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA

WHEREAS, EARL WARREN, Governor of the State of California on the 15th day of November, 1950, executed the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement on behalf of the State of California and all its Departments and Agencies;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Barbara does, by resolution, hereby approve and agree to abide by said California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement; and the Clerk of this Council is hereby authorized and directed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the California Emergency Council for filing with said Board.

Adopted and approved this 19 day of May 1998.

/Signed/______________________________________________________________
County Executive Officer

/Signed/______________________________________________________________
County Clerk
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Section 3.7 - MEDIA ACCESS REGULATIONS

The following are extracts from Penal Code relating to the granting of access to the media to closed or restricted areas during incidents and disasters:

California Penal Code
§ 409.5. Power to close area in emergency; Unauthorized entry into area

(a) Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity including a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster, officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, any officer or employee of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated a peace officer by subdivision (g) of Section 830.2, any officer or employee of the Department of Parks and Recreation designated a peace officer by subdivision (f) of Section 830.2, any officer or employee of the Department of Fish and Game designated a peace officer under subdivision (e) of Section 830.2, and any publicly employed full-time lifeguard or publicly employed full-time marine safety officer while acting in a supervisory position in the performance of his or her official duties, may close the area where the menace exists for the duration thereof by means of ropes, markers, or guards to any and all persons not authorized by the lifeguard or officer to enter or remain within the enclosed area. If the calamity creates an immediate menace to the public health, the local health officer may close the area where the menace exists pursuant to the conditions set forth in this section.

(b) Officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, officers of the Department of Fish and Game designated as peace officers by subdivision (e) of Section 830.2, or officers of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated as peace officers by subdivision (g) of Section 830.2 may close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post activated for the purpose of abating any calamity enumerated in this section or any riot or other civil disturbance to any and all unauthorized persons pursuant to the conditions set forth in this section whether or not the field command post or other command post is located near to the actual calamity or riot or other civil disturbance.

(c) Any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters an area closed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) and who willfully remains within the area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) Nothing in this section shall prevent a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from entering the areas closed pursuant to this section.
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Section 3.8 - FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATIONS

14 CFR 91.137

§ 91.137 Temporary flight restrictions in the vicinity of disaster/hazard areas.

(a) The Administrator will issue a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) designating an area within which temporary flight restrictions apply and specifying the hazard or condition requiring their imposition, whenever he determines it is necessary in order to:

   (1) Protect persons and property on the surface or in the air from a hazard associated with an incident on the surface;
   (2) Provide a safe environment for the operation of disaster relief aircraft; or
   (3) Prevent an unsafe congestion of sightseeing and other aircraft above an incident or event which may generate a high degree of public interest.

   The Notice to Airmen will specify the hazard or condition that requires the imposition of temporary flight restrictions.

(b) When a NOTAM has been issued under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, no person may operate an aircraft within the designated area unless that aircraft is participating in the hazard relief activities and is being operated under the direction of the official in charge of on scene emergency response activities.

(c) When a NOTAM has been issued under paragraph (a)(2) of this section, no person may operate an aircraft within the designated area unless at least one of the following conditions are met:

   (1) The aircraft is participating in hazard relief activities and is being operated under the direction of the official in charge of on scene emergency response activities.
   (2) The aircraft is carrying law enforcement officials.
   (3) The aircraft is operating under the ATC approved IFR flight plan.
   (4) The operation is conducted directly to or from an airport within the area, or is necessitated by the impracticability of VFR flight above or around the area due to weather, or terrain; notification is given to the Flight Service Station (FSS) or ATC facility specified in the NOTAM to receive advisories concerning disaster relief aircraft operations; and the operation does not hamper or endanger relief activities and is not conducted for the purpose of observing the disaster.
   (5) The aircraft is carrying properly accredited news representatives, and, prior to entering the area, a flight plan is filed with the appropriate FAA or ATC facility specified in the Notice to Airmen and the operation is conducted above the altitude used by the disaster relief aircraft, unless otherwise authorized by the official in charge of on scene emergency response activities.
(d) When a NOTAM has been issued under paragraph (a)(3) of this section, no person may operate an aircraft within the designated area unless at least one of the following conditions is met:

1. The operation is conducted directly to or from an airport within the area, or is necessitated by the impracticability of VFR flight above or around the area due to weather or terrain, and the operation is not conducted for the purpose of observing the incident or event.
2. The aircraft is operating under an ATC approved IFR flight plan.
3. The aircraft is carrying incident or event personnel, or law enforcement officials.
4. The aircraft is carrying properly accredited news representatives and, prior to entering that area, a flight plan is filed with the appropriate FSS or ATC facility specified in the NOTAM.

(e) Flight plans filed and notifications made with an FSS or ATC facility under this section shall include the following information:

1. Aircraft identification, type and color.
2. Radio communications frequencies to be used.
3. Proposed times of entry of, and exit from, the designated area.
4. Name of news media or organization and purpose of flight.
5. Any other information requested by ATC.
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Section 3.9 - USE OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS AS SHELTERS

Education Code, Article 10.5 Emergency Earthquake Procedures

§ 35295. Legislative findings and declarations

The Legislature finds and declares the following:
(a) Because of the generally acknowledged fact that California will experience moderate to severe earthquakes in the foreseeable future, increased efforts to reduce earthquake hazards should be encouraged and supported.
(b) In order to minimize loss of life and disruption, it is necessary for all private elementary schools and high schools to develop school disaster plans and specifically an earthquake emergency procedure system so that pupils and staff will act instinctively and correctly when an earthquake disaster strikes.
(c) It is therefore the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to authorize the establishment of earthquake emergency procedure systems in kindergarten and grades 1 through 12 in all private schools in California.

§ 35296. Establishment of earthquake emergency procedure system

The governing board of each private school shall establish an earthquake emergency procedure system in every private school building under its jurisdiction having an occupant capacity of 50 or more pupils or more than one classroom. A governing board may work with the California Emergency Management Agency and the Seismic Safety Commission to develop and establish the earthquake emergency procedure systems.

§ 35297. Elements of emergency procedure system

The earthquake emergency procedure system shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
(a) A school building disaster plan, ready for implementation at any time, for maintaining the safety and care of students and staffs.
(b) A drop procedure. As used in this article, "drop procedure" means an activity whereby each student and staff member takes cover under a table or desk, dropping to his or her knees, with the head protected by the arms, and the back to the windows. A drop procedure practice shall be held at least once each school quarter in elementary schools and at least once a semester in secondary schools.
(c) Protective measures to be taken before, during, and following an earthquake.
(d) A program to ensure that the students and that both the certificated and classified staff are aware of, and properly trained in, the earthquake emergency procedure system.
§ 38131. Use of school facilities or grounds as civic center for meetings of community organizations

(a) There is a civic center at each and every public school facility and grounds within the state where the citizens, parent teacher associations, Camp Fire girls, Boy Scout troops, veterans' organizations, farmers' organizations, school-community advisory councils, senior citizens' organizations, clubs, and associations formed for recreational, educational, political, economic, artistic, or moral activities of the public school districts may engage in supervised recreational activities, and where they may meet and discuss, from time to time, as they may desire, any subjects and questions that in their judgment pertain to the educational, political, economic, artistic, and moral interests of the citizens of the communities in which they reside. For purposes of this section, "veterans' organizations" are those groups included within the definition of that term as specified in subdivision (a) of Section 1800 of the Military and Veterans Code.

(b) The governing board of any school district may grant the use of school facilities or grounds as a civic center upon the terms and conditions the board deems proper, subject to the limitations, requirements, and restrictions set forth in this article, for any of the following purposes:

(1) Public, literary, scientific, recreational, educational, or public agency meetings.
(2) The discussion of matters of general or public interest.
(3) The conduct of religious services for temporary periods, on a one-time or renewable basis, by any church or religious organization that has no suitable meeting place for the conduct of the services, provided the governing board charges the church or religious organization using the school facilities or grounds a fee as specified in subdivision (d) of Section 38134.
(4) Child care or day care programs to provide supervision and activities for children of preschool and elementary school age.
(5) The administration of examinations for the selection of personnel or the instruction of precinct board members by public agencies.
(6) Supervised recreational activities including, but not limited to, sports league activities for youths that are arranged for and supervised by entities, including religious organizations or churches, and in which youths may participate regardless of religious belief or denomination.
(7) A community youth center.
(8) A ceremony, patriotic celebration, or related educational assembly conducted by a veterans' organization.
(9) Other purposes deemed appropriate by the governing board.

§ 38132. [Section repealed 2004.]
Note: Section 38132 which related to the use of school facilities for care and shelter during disasters or other emergencies was repealed in 2004.
§ 38133. Management of school facilities during use as civic center or emergency shelter
The management, direction, and control of school facilities under this article are vested in the
governing board of the school district which shall promulgate all rules and regulations necessary
to provide, at a minimum, for the following:
(a) Aid, assistance, and encouragement to any of the activities authorized in Sections 38131
and 38132.
(b) Preservation of order in school facilities and on school grounds, and protection of school
facilities and school grounds, including, if the governing board deems necessary, appointment
of a person who shall have charge of the school facilities and grounds for purposes of their
preservation and protection.
(c) That the use of school facilities or grounds is not inconsistent with the use of the school
facilities or grounds for school purposes or interferes with the regular conduct of schoolwork.
Section 3.10 - NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE ISSUANCES

Types of Issuances

Outlook: Events possible to develop in the extended period (extended definition depends on the type of event)

Advisory: Events that are occurring or are forecast to develop in the short term (generally within the next 6 hours)

Watch: Possibility of an event happening within the short term (generally refers to the next 6 to 12 hours)

Warning: Life-threatening events occurring or forecast to develop within the short term (generally within the next 6 hours)

Statements (or Updates): Issued as updates to the above products

Specific Types of Issuances

Flash Flood Warning: Flash Flooding is occurring or imminent.

Urban and Small Stream Flood Advisory: Flooding is occurring or imminent, but is not life threatening (Nuisance flooding). This may be upgraded to a Flash Flood Warning if conditions worsen.

Flash Flood Watch: There is a good possibility of Flash Flooding, but it is neither occurring nor imminent (generally means the possibility exists within the next 24 hours).

Flash Flood Statement: Updates any of the above three issuances.

Tornado and Severe Thunderstorm Warnings: Issued on the observation of a tornado, funnel cloud, or severe thunderstorm (a thunderstorm is defined as severe when it is accompanied by 58 mph winds or 3/4" hail), or the indication of any of the above based on radar data.

Tornado and Severe Thunderstorm Watches: Issued (by the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, MO) when there is a likelihood of development of either tornadoes or severe thunderstorms.
Other Types of Issuances

**Dense Fog Advisory:** Issued when dense fog (visibility below ½ mile) is expected to last for three hours or longer

**Dense Fog Warning:** Issued when widespread zero or near-zero visibilities are forecast to last three hours or longer

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**Example:**

Today is Monday, February 13. Weather models indicate a strong Pacific storm will affect the Southern California forecast area on Wednesday. The forecast models have been very consistent, and the likelihood of this storm is fairly certain.

The NWS (National Weather Service) would issue a Special Weather Statement discussing a developing storm expected. Other Statements would generally be issued every six to eight hours between Monday and Wednesday. In the meantime, the NWS would continue watching the date to better pinpoint the storm track, severity, timing and rainfall totals.

For this example, by early Tuesday morning we have determined the storm will begin Wednesday morning, and then intensify Wednesday afternoon.

Tuesday evening, or early Wednesday morning, the NWS will issue a Flash Flood Watch.

The event begins, and based on satellite and radar pictures, more is on the way. It looks as though the heavy rains may cause flash flooding in certain areas, but most areas will only have street flooding and other “nuisance” problems. The NWS issues a Flash Flood Warning for the first area, and Urban and Small Stream Flood Advisories for the others. Follow-up statements are then issued as frequently as new information is available.

**Note:** This is one of the most critical times when feedback information from cities, counties and agencies is most helpful.
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Section 3.11 - ARTICLE 9.5 — DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
(CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE 8607—SEMS)

8607. Standardized Emergency Management System

(a) The Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with all interested State agencies with designated response roles in the State emergency plan and interested local emergency management agencies shall jointly establish by regulation a Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) for use by all emergency response agencies. The public water systems identified in Section 8607.2 may review and comment on these regulations prior to adoption. This system shall be applicable, but not limited to, those emergencies or disasters referenced in the State emergency plan. The SEMS shall include all of the following systems as a framework for responding to and managing emergencies and disasters involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agency responses:

(1) The Incident Command Systems adapted from the systems originally developed by the FIRESCOPE Program, including those currently in use by state agencies.

(2) The multiagency coordination system as developed by the FIRESCOPE Program.

(3) The mutual aid agreement, as defined in Section 8561, and related mutual aid systems such as those used in law enforcement, fire service, and coroners operations.

(4) The operational area concept, as defined in Section 8559.

(b) Individual agencies' roles and responsibilities agreed upon and contained in existing laws or the State emergency plan are not superseded by this article.

(c) The Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with the State Fire Marshal's office, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, and all other interested state agencies with designated response roles in the State emergency plan, shall jointly develop an approved course of instruction for use in training all emergency response personnel, consisting of the concepts and procedures associated with SEMS described in subdivision (a).

(d) All State agencies shall use SEMS as adopted pursuant to subdivision (a), to coordinate multiple jurisdictions or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations.
(e) 

(1) Each local agency, in order to be eligible for any funding of response-related costs under disaster assistance programs, shall use the standardized emergency management system as adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency operations.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), local agencies shall be eligible for repair, renovation, or any other non-personnel costs resulting from an emergency.

(f) The Office of Emergency Services shall, in cooperation with involved state and local agencies, complete an after-action report within 120 days after each declared disaster. This report shall review public safety response and disaster recovery activities and shall be made available to all interested public safety and emergency management organizations.

§8607.1. Legislative intent

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that a statewide system for fire hydrants be adopted so that all firefighters can respond to emergencies calling for the use of water at any location in the state. Without this statewide standardized system, the lives of firefighters and those they serve would be put in serious jeopardy in a mutual aid fire response effort stretching across city and county boundaries.

(b) By January 1, 1994, the State Fire Marshal shall establish a statewide uniform color coding of fire hydrants. In determining the color coding of fire hydrants, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the national system of coding developed by the National Fire Protection Association as Standard 291 in Chapter 2 on Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants. The uniform color-coding shall not preempt local agencies from adding additional markings.

(c) Compliance with the uniform color coding requirements of subdivision (b) shall be undertaken by each agency that currently maintains fire hydrants throughout the state as part of its ongoing maintenance program for its fire hydrants. Alternatively, an agency may comply with the uniform color coding requirements by installing one or more reflector buttons in a mid-street location directly adjacent to the fire hydrant in the appropriate color that would otherwise be required for the hydrant and a curb marking as near to the hydrant as practicable in that same color.
(d) By July 1, 1994, the State Fire Marshal shall develop and adopt regulations establishing statewide uniform fire hydrant coupling sizes. The regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall include provisions that permit the use of an adapter mounted on the hydrant as a means of achieving uniformity. In determining uniform fire hydrant coupling sizes, the State Fire Marshal shall consider any system developed by the National Fire Protection Association, the National Fire Academy, or the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(e) By December 1, 1996, each local agency, city, county, city and county, or special district in order to be eligible for any funding of mutual aid fire response related costs under disaster assistance programs, shall comply with regulations adopted pursuant to this section. Compliance may be met if at least one coupling on the hydrant is of the uniform size.

(f) Subdivision (d) shall not be applicable to the City and County of San Francisco due to the existing water system.

§8607.2 Plans

(a) All public water systems, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, with 10,000 or more service connections shall review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. These plans should examine and review pumping station and distribution facility operations during an emergency, water pressure at both pumping stations and hydrants, and whether there is sufficient water reserve levels and alternative emergency power, including, but not limited to, onsite backup generators and portable generators.

(b) All public water systems, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, with 10,000 or more service connections following a declared state of emergency shall furnish an assessment of their emergency response and recommendations to the Legislature within six months after each disaster, as well as implementing the recommendations in a timely manner.

(c) The Office of Emergency Services shall establish appropriate and insofar as practical, emergency response and recovery plans, including mutual aid plans, in coordination with public water systems, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, with 10,000 or more service connections.
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§2400. Short Title.
This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607

Article 2. Purpose and Scope

§2401. Purpose and Scope.
These regulations establish the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) based upon the Incident Command System (ICS) adapted from the system originally developed by the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) program including those currently in use by State agencies, the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) as developed by FIRESCOPE program, the operational area concept, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related mutual aid systems.

SEMS is intended to standardize response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies. SEMS is intended to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of all emergency responders in California. SEMS requires emergency response agencies use basic principles and components of emergency management including ICS, multi-agency or inter-agency coordination, the operational area concept, and established mutual aid systems. State agencies must use SEMS. Local government must use SEMS by December 1, 1996 in order to be eligible for State funding of response-related personnel costs pursuant to activities identified in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, §§2920, 2925, and §2930. Individual agencies' roles and responsibilities contained in existing laws or the State emergency plan are not superseded by these regulations.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8607(b)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607
HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE §13071, §13072
Article 3. Definitions

§2402. Definitions.
(a) "Action Plan" means the plan prepared in the EOC containing the emergency response objectives of that SEMS level reflecting overall priorities and supporting activities for a designated period. The plan is shared with supporting agencies.

(b) "Activate" means, at a minimum, a designated official of the emergency response agency implements SEMS as appropriate to the scope of the emergency and the agency's role in response to the emergency.

(c) "Department Operations Center" (DOC) means an EOC used by a distinct discipline, such as fire, medical, hazardous material, or a unit such as Department of Public Works, Department of Health, or local water district. Department operations centers may be used at all SEMS levels above the field response level depending upon the impacts of the emergency.

(d) "Disaster Assistance Program" is a program that provides State funding or reimbursement for local government response-related personnel costs incurred in response to an incident as defined in §2402(I).

(e) "Emergency" means a condition 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, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestations or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy.

(f) "Emergency Operations Center" (EOC) means a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed.

(g) "Emergency Response Agency" means any organization responding to an emergency, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an EOC, in response to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization.

(h) "Emergency Response Personnel" means personnel involved with an agency's response to an emergency.

(i) "Incident" means an occurrence or event, either human-caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.
(j) "Incident Action Plan" means the plan developed at the field response level, which contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.

(k) "Incident Commander" (IC) means the individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.

(l) "Incident Command System (ICS)" means the nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

(m) "Local Government" means local agencies as defined in Government Code §8680.2 and special districts as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 5, NDAA, §2900(y).

(n) "Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination" means the participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

(o) "Office of Emergency Services" means the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607, §8680.2, §8558(c)

Article 4. Standardized Emergency Management System

§2403. SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions.

(a) All emergency response agencies shall use the Standardized Emergency Management System in responding to, managing, and coordinating multiple agency or multiple jurisdiction incidents, whether single or multiple discipline.

(b) There are five designated levels in the SEMS organization: field response, local government, operational area, regional, and state. Each level is activated as needed:
(1) "Field response level" commands emergency response personnel and resources to carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

(2) "Local government level" manages and coordinates the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction.

(3) "Operational area level" manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments within the operational area and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

(4) "Regional level" manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas within the mutual aid region designated pursuant to Government Code §8600 and between the operational areas and the state level. This level along with the state level coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities.

(5) "State level" manages State resources in response to the emergency needs of the other levels, manages and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and State level, and serves as the coordination and communication link with the federal disaster response system.

(c) Local government, operational area, regional and state levels shall provide for all of the following functions within SEMS: Management, Operations, Planning & Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance/Administration.

(1) “Management” is responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations.

(2) “Operations” is responsible for coordinating all jurisdictional operations in support of the response to the emergency through implementation of the organizational level's action plan.

(3) “Planning & Intelligence” is responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information; developing the organizational level's action plan in coordination with the other functions; and maintaining documentation.

(4) “Logistics” is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials.

(5) “Finance/Administration” is responsible for financial activities and administrative aspects not assigned to the other functions.
§2405. Field Response Level.
(a) Emergency response agencies operating at the field response level of an incident shall utilize the Incident Command System, incorporating the functions, principles, and components of ICS.

(1) The functions of ICS are Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance.

   (A) “Command” is the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.

   (B) “Operations” is responsible for the coordinated tactical response of all field operations directly applicable to or in support of mission(s) in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.

   (C) “Planning” (may be referred to as planning/intelligence) is responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the development of the incident and the status of resources.

   (D) “Logistics” is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials in support of the incident.

   (E) “Finance” (may be referred to as finance/administration) is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident, and for any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions.

(2) The principles of ICS are that:

   (A) The system provides for the following kinds of operation: single jurisdictional responsibility/single agency involvement, single jurisdictional responsibility with multiple-agency involvement, and multiple-jurisdictional responsibility with multiple-agency involvement.

   (B) The system's organizational structure adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would be expected to respond.

   (C) The system shall be applicable and acceptable to all user agencies.

   (D) The system is readily adaptable to new technology.
(E) The system expands in a rapid and logical manner from an initial response to a major incident and contracts just as rapidly as organizational needs of the situation decrease.

(F) The system has basic common elements in organization, terminology and procedures.

(3) The components of ICS are common terminology, modular organization, unified command structure, consolidated action plans, manageable span-of-control, pre-designated incident facilities, comprehensive resource management, and integrated communications.

(A) Common terminology is the established common titles for organizational functions, resources, and facilities within ICS.

(B) Modular organization is the method by which the ICS organizational structure develops based upon the kind and size of an incident. The organization’s staff builds from the top down with responsibility and performance placed initially with the Incident Commander. As the need exists, operations, planning, logistics, and finance may be organized as separate sections, each with several units.

(C) Unified command structure is a unified team effort which allows all agencies with responsibility for the incident, either geographical or functional, to manage an incident by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies. This is accomplished without losing or abdicating agency authority, autonomy, responsibility or accountability.

(D) Consolidated action plans identify objectives and strategy determinations made by the Incident Commander for the incident based upon the requirements of the jurisdiction. In the case of a unified command, the incident objectives must adequately reflect the policy and needs of all the jurisdictional agencies. The action plan for the incident covers the tactical and support activities required for the operational period.

(E) Manageable span-of-control within ICS is a limitation on the number of emergency response personnel who can effectively be supervised or directed by an individual supervisor. The kind of incident, the nature of the response or task, distance, and safety will influence the span-of-control range. The ordinary span-of-control range is between three and seven personnel.

(F) Pre-designated incident facilities are identified within ICS. The determination of the kinds and locations of facilities to be used will be based upon the requirements of the incident.
(G) Comprehensive resource management is the identification, grouping, assignment, and tracking of resources.

(H) Integrated communications are managed through the use of a common communications plan and an incident-based communications center established for the use of tactical and support resources assigned to the incident.

(b) Where an agency has jurisdiction over multiple-agency incidents, it shall organize the field response using ICS to provide for coordinated decision-making with emergency response agencies.

Note:  
AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)  
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)(1), §8607(e), HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE §13071, §13072

§2407. Local Government Level.  
(a) The Standardized Emergency Management System as described under SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions (§2403) shall be utilized:

(1) When the local government emergency operations center is activated.

(2) When a local emergency, as defined in Government Code §8558(c), is declared or proclaimed.

(b) When a local government EOC is activated, communications and coordination shall be established between the Incident Commander(s) and the department operations center(s) to the EOC or between the Incident Commander(s) and the EOC. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.

(c) Communications and coordination shall be established between a local government EOC, when activated, and any state or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident occurring within that local government's boundaries.

(d) Local government shall use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.

Note:  
AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)  
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8558(c), §8607(a), §8607(e)
§2409. Operational Area Level.
(a) "Operational Area Level" means an intermediate level of the State emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. Each county geographic area is designated as an operational area. An operational area is used by the county and political subdivisions comprising the operational area for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the State's emergency operation centers and the operation centers of the political subdivisions comprising the operational area, as defined in Government Code §8559(b) and §8605. This definition does not change the definition of operational area as used in the existing fire and rescue mutual aid system.

(b) All local governments within a county geographic area shall be organized into a single operational area by December 1, 1995, and the county Board of Supervisors shall be responsible for its establishment.

(c) The operational area authority and responsibility under SEMS shall not be affected by non-participation of any local government(s) within the operational area.

(d) The county government shall serve as the lead agency of the operational area unless another member agency of the operational area assumes that responsibility by written agreement with county government.

(e) The lead agency of the operational area shall:

(1) Coordinate information, resources and priorities among the local governments within the operational area.

(2) Coordinate information, resources, and priorities between the regional level and the local government level. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.

(3) Use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall operational area level emergency response activities.

(f) The operational area EOC shall be activated and SEMS used as described in the SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions (§2403) when any of the following conditions exists:

(1) A local government within the operational area has activated its EOC and requested activation of the operational area EOC to support their emergency operations.

(2) Two or more cities within the operational area have declared or proclaimed a local emergency.
(3) The county and one or more cities have declared or proclaimed a local emergency.

(4) A city, city and county, or county has requested a governor’s proclamation of a state of emergency, as defined in Government Code §8558(b).

(5) A state of emergency is proclaimed by the Governor for the county or two or more cities within the operational area.

(6) The operational area is requesting resources from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

(7) The operational area has received resource requests from outside its boundaries, except those resources used in normal day-to-day operations which are obtained through existing agreements providing for the exchange or furnishing of certain types of facilities and services on a reimbursable, exchange, or other basis as provided for under the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

Note:  AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8605, §8561, §8616, §8617, §8618

§2411. Regional Level.
(a) The regional level EOC shall be activated and SEMS used as described in SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions (§2403) when any operational area EOC within the mutual aid region is activated.

(b) The lead agency for establishment of the regional level EOC shall be OES.

(c) The location of the regional level EOC shall be identified by OES to accommodate the needs of the operational area(s) served.

(d) When the regional level EOC is activated, communications and coordination shall be established with the operational area(s), the state level EOC, and regional level department operations centers. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.

(e) The regional level shall use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall regional level emergency response activities.
§2413. State Level.
(a) The State level EOC shall be activated and SEMS used as described in SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions (§2403) when any of the following conditions exist:

(1) A regional level EOC is activated.

(2) Upon the Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency.

(3) Upon the Governor's proclamation of an earthquake or volcanic prediction.

(b) The lead agency for establishment of the State level EOC shall be OES.

(c) When the State level EOC is activated, communications and coordination shall be established with the regional level EOC(s), State level department operations centers, and Federal Emergency Response Agencies. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.

§2415. Mutual Aid.
(a) "Mutual Aid" means voluntary aid and assistance by the provision of services and facilities, including but not limited to: fire, police, medical and health, communication, transportation, and utilities. Mutual aid is intended to provide adequate resources, facilities, and other support to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

(b) "Mutual Aid System" means the system which allows for the progressive mobilization of resources to/from emergency response agencies, local governments, operational areas, regions, and the state with the intent of providing adequate resources to requesting agencies. The California mutual aid system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems (e.g., fire and rescue, law enforcement, medical and public works) which are consistent with the Master Mutual aid Agreement.

(c) All mutual aid systems and agreements shall be consistent with SEMS and the Master Mutual aid Agreement.
(d) Unless otherwise provided by agreement, the responsible local official in whose jurisdiction(s) an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred remains in charge and retains overall direction of personnel and equipment provided through mutual aid (as provided for in Government Code §8618).

Note:  AUTHORITY:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)(3), §8561, §8616, §8617, §8618

Article 5. Standardized Emergency Management System Advisory Board

§2425. Establishment and Purpose.
The Secretary, OES, shall establish the SEMS Advisory Board consisting of representatives from emergency response agencies to provide advice on all aspects of this Chapter.

Note:  AUTHORITY:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8587

Article 6. Training

§2428. Minimum Performance Objectives.
(a) Emergency response agencies shall determine the appropriate level(s) of SEMS instruction for each member of their staff, based upon staff member's potential assignment during an emergency response.

(b) Emergency response agencies shall ensure that their emergency response personnel can demonstrate and maintain, to the level deemed appropriate, the minimum SEMS performance objectives required by their agencies’ training programs. Agencies shall use the Minimum Performance Objectives contained in the Approved Course of Instruction (ACI) Syllabus dated March 1, 1995, which are hereby incorporated by reference, as the basis for their training programs. Minimum Performance Objectives are contained in Paragraph D of each Course Module description.

(c) SEMS minimum performance objectives shall be met through completion of materials from the ACI, completion of equivalent courses of instruction, or through incorporation of the objectives into exercises.

Note:  AUTHORITY:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a) and §8607(e)
Article 7. Compliance

§2443. General Provisions

(a) Local government must use SEMS in order to be eligible for State funding of response-related personnel costs occurring in response to an incident as defined in §2402(i). All state agencies shall use SEMS to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations.

(b) Compliance with SEMS shall be documented in the areas of planning, training, exercise, and performance.

(c) All applicants for reimbursement or response-related personnel costs shall self-certify compliance with §2445, §2446, §2447, and §2448. This self-certification shall be submitted in writing with the application.

(d) Evidence of compliance with SEMS as set forth in §2445, §2446, §2447, and §2448 shall be available for review.

(e) When the OES Secretary determines sufficient evidence exists to warrant a SEMS Compliance review, a Review Team shall be established to evaluate the compliance with SEMS of any local government which has requested funding of its response-related personnel costs under disaster assistance programs, or any operational area or state agency. The OES Secretary shall notify the local government, operational area, or state agency being evaluated, the SEMS Advisory Board, and the fund(s) administrator of any disaster assistance program of the establishment of the Review Team. At a minimum, participants on the Review Team shall include peers of the entity being evaluated, OES staff, and others knowledgeable in emergency operations and SEMS. The Review Team shall meet with the local government, operational area, or state agency being evaluated and solicit all pertinent information. The team may also review records and interview persons knowledgeable on the SEMS compliance activities of the entity being evaluated. The Review Team shall report its findings to the local government, operational area, or state agency that was evaluated, the SEMS Advisory Board, and the OES Secretary. This report must be issued within ninety (90) days of the establishment of the Review Team.

(f) The SEMS Advisory Board shall examine the Review Team's report within sixty (60) days of submittal of the report. The SEMS Advisory Board shall also consider additional information pertinent to the evaluation. The local government, operational area, or state agency being evaluated may submit additional information to the Board, either verbally or in writing. After consideration, the SEMS Advisory Board shall submit a recommendation to the OES Secretary. A copy of the recommendation shall be forwarded to the local government, operational area, or state agency being evaluated.
(g) The OES Secretary shall make a determination on whether or not the local government, operational area, or state agency being evaluated was in compliance with SEMS. This determination shall be forwarded to the local government, operational area, or state agency being evaluated by certified letter within thirty (30) days of the SEMS Advisory Board's recommendation. A copy of the determination shall be provided to the fund(s) administrator of any disaster assistance program.

Note:  AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(e), §8682.9, 8558(c)

(a) In the event the local government, operational area, or state agency being evaluated disagrees with the determination of the OES Secretary, the local government, operational area, or state agency may request a reconsideration of the determination. The request must be submitted within thirty (30) days of receipt of the letter of determination.

(b) The request for reconsideration shall be in writing and indicate why the local government, operational area, or state agency disagrees with the decision, any new or additional pertinent information, and any legal authority or other basis for the disagreement with the determination.

(c) The OES Secretary shall review the request for reconsideration and make a determination. The local government, operational area, or state agency that submitted the request for reconsideration shall be notified of the OES Secretary's decision by certified letter within thirty (30) days of receipt of the request for reconsideration. A copy of the determination shall be provided to the fund(s) administrator or any disaster assistance program.

(d) The OES Secretary's decision shall be considered final for the purposes of the appeal process.

Note:  AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(e)

§2445. Planning.
Local governments, operational areas, and state agencies shall include the use of SEMS in emergency plans and procedures pursuant to §2403, §2405, §2407, §2409, §2411, §2413, and §2415.

Note:  AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8607(b), §8607(c), 8607.2(c)
§2446. Training.  
Local governments, operational areas, and state agencies shall document SEMS training provided to its emergency response personnel pursuant to §2428.

Note:  AUTHORITY:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)  
REFERENCE:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(c)

§2447. Exercises.  
Local governments, operational areas, and state agencies shall incorporate the use of SEMS pursuant to §2403, §2405, §2407, §2409, §2411, §2413, and §2415 at all levels of operation when exercises are performed.

Note:  AUTHORITY:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8607.2(c)  
REFERENCE:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(c), §8607.2(c)

§2448. Performance.  
Local governments, operational areas, and state agencies shall document the use of SEMS. Documentation shall include activities performed pursuant to §2403, §2405, §2407, §2409, §2411, §2413, and §2415 during the emergency.

Note:  AUTHORITY:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)  
REFERENCE:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(d)

Article 8. After Action Reports

§2450. Reporting Requirements.  
(a) Any city, city and county, or county declaring a local emergency for which the Governor proclaims a state of emergency, and any state agency responding to that emergency shall complete and transmit an after action report to OES within ninety (90) days of the close of the incident period as specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, §2900(j).

(b) The after action report shall, at a minimum, be a review of response actions taken, application of SEMS, suggested modifications to SEMS, necessary modifications to plans and procedures, identified training needs, and recovery activities to date.

Note:  AUTHORITY:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)  
REFERENCE:  GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(f)
Section 3.12 - SEAMS TRAINING DOCUMENTATION
FIELD ICS LEVEL AND EOC LEVEL

All local government staff who may participate in emergency activities in the EOC, in department operations centers (DOCS), or at the field level must maintain minimum training competencies pursuant to the approved course of instruction. A training plan and schedule should be developed to provide SEAMS training to all staff with emergency roles and all existing field personnel. Provisions should be made for an on-going training program to accommodate personnel changes.

Approved SEAMS Introductory, EOC and ICS Field Level Courses are available for personnel who will perform a SEAMS function in an EOC, DOC or in the field. Minimum training competencies are identified in the approved SEAMS courses as performance objectives. Agencies using an alternate training course should be able to demonstrate that the required competencies are being maintained.

Emergency response agencies shall determine the appropriate level(s) of SEAMS instruction for each member of their staff, based upon the staff member’s potential assignment during an emergency response. Emergency response agencies shall ensure that their emergency response personnel can demonstrate and maintain, to the level deemed appropriate, the minimum SEAMS performance objectives required by their agencies’ training programs.

Local governments and emergency response agencies should document the training provided to emergency response personnel. SEAMS training documentation may be integrated with agencies’ normal training documentation systems. Agencies that do not currently have a training documentation system should establish a record-keeping system for SEAMS training.

It is recommended that a SEAMS training record-keeping system include:

- An individual training record for each person, kept either in their personnel file or in a separate training record file. The name of the course, instructor, location and date of the course should be included in the training record.
- Maintenance of the individual training record for as long as the person is employed in a position that involves an emergency response role. Records of personnel involved in an actual emergency should be kept at least until any training compliance issues have been resolved.
- Documentation of the agency’s SEAMS training program including copies of the training materials used, such as instructor syllabus, lesson plans, student notebook, exercises and tests.
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## Section 3.13 - LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>A&amp;E</td>
<td>Architecture and Engineering</td>
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<td>AC</td>
<td>Area Command</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFN</td>
<td>Access and Functional Needs (including disabilities)</td>
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<td>CERCLA</td>
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<td>ESC</td>
<td>Emergency Services Coordinator</td>
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FA      Fire Administration (office symbol)
FAA     Federal Aviation Administration
FAS     Federal Aid System Road
FAST    Federal Agency Support Team
FAX     Facsimile
FBI     Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC     Federal Communications Commission
FCO     Federal Coordinating Officer
FEMA    Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFY     Federal Fiscal Year
FHWA    Federal Highway Administration
FIA     Federal Insurance Administration
FIPS Number Same as Project Application Number
FIRESCOPE Firefighting Resources of Calif. Organized for Potential Emergencies
FmHA    Farmers Home Administration
FNC     Functional Needs Coordinator
FNSS    Functional Needs Support Services
FPM     Flood Plain Management
FRERP   Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FTB     Franchise Tax board (State of California)
GAR     Governor’s Authorized Representative
GIS     Geographic Information System
GSA     General Services Administration
HAZMAT  Hazardous Materials
HEW     U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
HM      Hazard Mitigation
HMGP    Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HMO     Hazard Mitigation Officer
HMT     Hazard Mitigation Team
HUD     Housing and Urban Development Program
IA      Individual Assistance
IA/O    Individual Assistance/Officer
IC      Incident Commander
ICC     Interstate Commerce Commission
ICP     Incident Command Post
ICS     Incident Command System
IFG     Individual and Family Grant Program (State of California program)
IFGP    Individual and Family Grant Program
IG      Inspector General
IRS     U.S. Internal Revenue Service
IRMS    Information Resources Management Service
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<th>Acronym</th>
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<td>National Weather Service</td>
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OA | Operational Area  
OASIS | Operational Area Satellite Information System  
OEM | Office of Emergency Management  
OES | Office of Emergency Services  
OFA | Other Federal Agencies  
OMB | Office of Management and Budget (Federal)  
OPA | Oil Pollution Act  
OPM | Office of Personnel Management  
OSA | California Office of the State Architect  
OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration  

PA | Public Affairs  
PAO | Public Affairs Officer  
PA | Public Assistance  
PA/O | Public Assistance Officer  
PDA | Preliminary Damage Assessment  
PDH | Packaged Disaster Hospital  
PDS | Professional Development Series  
PFT | Permanent Full-Time Employee  
PIO | Public Information Officer  
PL | Public Law - U.S. Public Law 93-288, Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974  
PNP | Private Nonprofit Organization  
PSI | Pounds per Square Inch  
PSR | Personal Service Radio  
PUC | California Public Utilities Commission  

RACES | Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services  
RADEF | Radiological Defense  
RCP | Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan  
RD | Regional Director (FEMA)  
REACT | Radio Emergency Associated Communication Team  
REC | Regional Emergency Coordinator  
REOC | Regional Emergency Operations Center  
RM | Radiological Monitor  
RO | Radiological Officer  
RRT | Regional Response Team
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<td>SA</td>
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<td>Veterans Administration</td>
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<td>VOAD</td>
<td>Volunteer Organizations Assisting in Disaster</td>
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<td>VSAT</td>
<td>Very Small Aperture Terminal</td>
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Section 3.14 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

"Action Plan" means the plan prepared in the EOC containing the emergency response objectives of that SEMS level reflecting overall priorities and supporting activities for a designated period. The plan is shared with supporting agencies.

"Disaster" means a sudden and extraordinary misfortune; a calamity which threatens or effects extraordinary loss of life or property.

"Emergency" means a condition 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, hazardous material incident, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestations or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy.

"Emergency Operations Center" means a location from which centralized emergency management can be performed.

"Emergency Response Agency" means any organization responding to an emergency, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an EOC, in response to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization.

"Emergency Response Personnel" means personnel involved with an agency's response to an emergency.

"Incident" means an occurrence or event, either human-caused or by natural phenomena, that requires action by emergency response personnel to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

"Incident Action Plan" means the plan developed at the field response level which contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.

"Incident Commander" means the individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.

"Incident Command System (ICS)" means a nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the field level component of SEMS. It is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.
"Local Government" means local agencies as defined in Government Code §8680.2 and special districts as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 5, NDAA, §2900(y).

"Master Mutual Aid Agreement" means the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement made and entered into by and among the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the State. The agreement provides for support of one jurisdiction by another.

"Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination" means the participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization, working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

"Mutual Aid" means voluntary aid and assistance in the event that a disaster should occur, by the interchange of services and facilities, including, but not limited to: fire, police, medical and health, communication, and transportation services and facilities, to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation, and reconstruction which would arise in the event of a disaster. Mutual aid is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

"Mutual Aid Region" means a subdivision of the state emergency services organization, established to facilitate the coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within an area of the state, consisting of two or more county Operational Areas.

"Operational Area" means an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. The Operational Area is a special purpose organization created to prepare for and coordinate the response to emergencies within a county area. Each county is designated as an Operational Area. An Operational Area is used by the county and the political subdivisions of the Operational Area for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as a communication and coordination link between the state’s emergency operating centers and the operating centers of the political subdivisions of the operational area. The Operational Area augments, but does not replace, any member jurisdiction.

"Political subdivision" means any city, city and county, county, district, or other local governmental agency or public agency authorized by law.
"Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)" means that consistent set of rules and procedures governing the overall operational control or coordination of emergency operations specified in regulations (CCR Title 19, Division 2, §2400 et seq). It identifies at each level of the statewide emergency organization, the direction of field forces and the coordination of joint efforts of government and private agencies. ICS is the field level component of SEMS.

"State of Emergency” means the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor’s warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a “state of war emergency”, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat, or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission.
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Section 3.15 – PLAN REVIEW CROSSWALK

Jurisdiction Name: Santa Barbara County

Purpose:
This emergency plan review crosswalk is a quick reference for determining whether an emergency plan has addressed critical elements of California’s Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This crosswalk serves as general guidance for Emergency Management Plan (EMP) review and may not be “all inclusive”.

NIMS Requirement for EMPs:
Each jurisdiction develops an EMP that defines the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for that jurisdiction. The EMP should also describe organizational structures, roles and responsibilities, policies, and protocols for providing emergency support. The EMP facilitates response and short-term recovery activities (which set the stage for successful long-term recovery). It should drive decisions on long-term prevention and mitigation efforts or risk-based preparedness measures directed at specific hazards. An EMP should be flexible enough for use in all emergencies. A complete EMP should describe the purpose of the plan, situation and assumptions, concept of operations, organization and assignment of responsibilities, administration and logistics, plan development and maintenance, and authorities and references. It should also contain functional annexes, hazard-specific appendices, and a glossary. EMPs should pre-designate jurisdictional and/or functional area representatives to the IC or UC whenever possible to facilitate responsive and collaborative incident management. While the preparedness of the public is generally beyond the scope of the NIMS, EMPs should also include pre-incident and post-incident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols. (http://www.fema.gov/nimcast)

Instructions:
For each element described below, please enter the location in the plan where the element is described (page number, chapter, section, paragraph, etc.). If this element is not applicable to your plan, list it as such. If the element is contained in another document, list the name of the document as appropriate. If the element is in multiple sections or on multiple pages, please so indicate. A completed copy of this crosswalk should accompany each local EMP submitted to the OES regional office for review.

Note: Each element is identified as a SEMS EMP Element or a NIMS EMP Element. NIMS EMP Elements are indicated in Italics.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Emergency Management Plan Crosswalk Element</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FOREWORD SECTION</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Foreword/Preface/Introduction: Provides a foreword, preface or introduction that explains why the plan was developed and how the plan is to be used (SEMS EMP Element). <strong>This section should describe that the plan is flexible enough to use in all emergencies and will facilitate response and short-term recovery activities (NIMS EMP Element).</strong></td>
<td>Following Cover Page and Letter of Promulgation</td>
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<td>2. Plan Concurrence: Provides evidence that the assigned emergency agencies are in agreement with how the plan describes their tasks. This may be in the form of a letter of concurrence or a sign-off sheet (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Forward, Pg viii</td>
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<td>3. Letter of Approval: Provides evidence of a dated letter of promulgation or resolution from the governing board (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>TBA</td>
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<td><strong>PART I: BASIC PLAN</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Table of Contents: Listing of where significant parts of the plan are located by page number and subsection of the plan (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>ToC, Pg i</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Purpose: Describes the EMP purpose (NIMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Part 1, Basic Plan, Pg. 1</td>
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<td>6. Scope: Defines the scope of preparedness and incident management activities necessary for the jurisdiction (NIMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg. 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Authorities and References: Describes the EMP authorities and references (NIMS EMP Element). Provides authorities for the plan and its development. Identifies the references used in developing the plan (SEMS EMP Elements).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg. 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Situation and Assumptions: Describes the EMP situation and assumptions (NIMS EMP Element). Summarizes the Jurisdictional Hazard Analysis. Includes a description of potential hazards. This could be in a narrative with maps, schematic, or matrix indicating severity potential, affected population estimates, frequency, and geographical characteristics of the jurisdiction. This and other relevant information should be included to provide a rationale for prioritizing emergency preparedness actions for specific hazards (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan Pg 3, 8 Threat Appendices</td>
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<td>11. <strong>Emergency Operations Center Organization</strong> Describes the roles and responsibilities of agencies and departments in the EOC, including who is responsible for ensuring the readiness of the EOC (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Emergency Mgt Sections 2.1-2.5</td>
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<td>12. <strong>Involvement of special districts, private and non-profit agencies.</strong> Identifies emergency responsibilities of special districts, private and volunteer agencies, and their roles in the EOC, REOC, Incident Command Post, or other emergency facility (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan Sect.1.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. <strong>Essential Facilities-Primary and Alternate EOC.</strong> Indicates the location of both the primary and alternate EOC and what conditions would cause the alternate EOC to be activated (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Section 2.1, Pg 18</td>
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<td>14. <strong>Essential Facilities-Activation/Demobilization of EOC.</strong> Indicates how, when, and by whom, the Emergency Operations Center will be activated and deactivated (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.1, Pg. 25-26</td>
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<td>15. <strong>Essential Facilities-Alternate Government Facilities.</strong> Indicates an alternate seat of government to serve as government offices for performing day-to-day functions and a facility that could serve as an alternate emergency operations center (EOC) (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.1, Pg. 11-12</td>
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<td>16. <strong>Essential Facilities-Americans with Disabilities Act.</strong> Identifies how shelter facilities, evacuation/movement, warning, etc. procedures accommodate the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.1, Pg. 59, Sect. 2.2, Pg. 43</td>
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<td>17. <strong>Continuity of Government.</strong> Provides persons by position to succeed key government officials and members of the emergency management organization. Also indicates the level and duration of authority these individuals would assume (Gov. Code Sec. 8560) (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.1, Pg. 13</td>
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<td>18. <strong>Vital Record Retention.</strong> Indicates how vital records are to be protected in the event of a disaster. Most data storage systems have a back-up system. Identify the system, archiving schedules, and who has responsibility for its maintenance (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.1, Pg. 17</td>
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<td>19. <strong>Concept of Operations. Describes the EMP concept of operations (NIMS EMP Element).</strong> Includes the principles and methods used to carry out emergency operations, including the provision of emergency services by government agencies (Gov. Code Sec. 8560).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg 2 Sect. 2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. <strong>Notification and Mobilization.</strong> Describes how resources are mobilized and managed (Gov. Code Sec. 8560). Includes methods to contact emergency response personnel during normal and after-hours. This may be in the form of an alert list (SEMS EMP Format).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg 3-5 Sect. 2.1, Pgs 5-12, 25-29</td>
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<td>21. <strong>SEMS Coordination Levels.</strong> Indicates how the jurisdiction coordinates between the different SEMS levels (field, local, operational areas, region, state), how information is exchanged, how and when multi/inter-agency coordination and unified command are used. The Operational Area agreement should also be referenced; and the plan should indicate who performs the Operational Area responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan Pgs.8-11, 31 Sect 2.1, Mgmt</td>
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<td><strong>22. Incident Command System (ICS).</strong> Indicates how ICS will be used in the field. This should include the interface between the field Incident Command Post and the EOC. It should also indicate methods of integrating State and Federal field activities into local emergency management operations (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.1 Pgs 19, 26</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>23. Field/EOC Communications and Coordination.</strong> Indicates how the EOC will coordinate and communicate with field units, operational areas, regions, and other entities, including the use of the Response Information Management System (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.1 Pgs 19, 26</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>24. Field/EOC Direction and Control Interface.</strong> Describes the direction and control relationship between the field responders (ICS) and the EOC. This should include the reporting of pertinent information (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan Pg 41 Sect. 2.1, Pg. 19-26</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>25. Field coordination with Department Operations Centers (DOCs) and EOCs.</strong> Includes the use and coordination of DOCs and how they fit into the emergency management organization (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.1, Pg. 19-26</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>26. Mutual Aid.</strong> Includes a general description of mutual aid system and processes (Gov. Code Sec. 8560) (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg 27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>27. Emergency Declarations.</strong> Indicates the purpose and process of emergency declarations (include samples) (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg. 19 Part 3, Pg 10</td>
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<td><strong>28. Public Information: Includes pre-incident and post-incident public awareness, education, and communications plans and protocols (NIMS EMP Element).</strong> (Gov. Code Sec. 8560)</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg. 12 Sect. 2.1, Pg. 49</td>
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<td><strong>29. Recovery Overview.</strong> Includes a general recovery concept of operations (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg 35</td>
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<td><strong>30. Recovery Organization.</strong> Provides a description of the recovery organization along with a diagram (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.3, Pg 29 Sect. 2.5, Pg 6</td>
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<td><strong>31. Recovery Damage Assessment.</strong> Describes the damage assessment organization and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg 37</td>
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<td><strong>32. Recovery Documentation.</strong> Describes the documentation process (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg 38, Sect. 2.3, Pg 29</td>
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<td><strong>33. Recovery After-action Reports.</strong> Includes the OES After-Action Questionnaire (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Sect. 2.3, Pg 6-7</td>
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<td><strong>34. Recovery Disaster Assistance.</strong> Describes the different programs, their purpose, restrictions, and application process. Include Public Assistance, Individual Assistance, and Hazard Mitigation Grant programs (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Basic Plan, Pg 39-40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>35. Administration and Logistics. Describes the administration and logistics of the EMP (NIMS EMP Element).</strong></td>
<td>Foreword, Pg. iv Basic Plan, Pg. 1</td>
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<td><strong>37. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) Development.</strong> Ensures emergency response agencies develop and maintain SOPs. Indicate in the plan the relationship and purpose of SOPs to the plan (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Foreword</td>
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<td><strong>38. Training and Exercises.</strong> Describes the training and exercise programs for the jurisdiction, including who has personal responsibility for the programs. Training should include EMP orientation, SEMS training, a full-scale exercise, and other training as deemed necessary (SEMS EMP Element).</td>
<td>Foreword Basic Plan, Pg. 12</td>
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**PART II: FUNCTIONAL ANNEXES**

**39. Functional Annexes. Contains functional annexes (NIMS EMP Element).** Suggested annexes should address the five emergency management functions. They may be as simple as a checklist or as complex as to include function-based concepts of operation.

**40. Management Section.** Should include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element):
- Overall EOC management
- Public Information assignment
- Identification of a media center
- Rumor control
- Public inquiries
- Provision for public safety communications and policy
- Identification of a Safety Officer
- Facility security
- Agency liaison
- State/federal field activity coordination

Section responsibilities are in WebEOC library
**41. Operations Section.** Should include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element):
- General warning
- Special population warning
- Authority to activate Emergency Alert System
- Inmate evacuation
- Traffic direction and control
- Debris removal
- Evacuation
- Evacuation and care for pets and livestock
- Access control
- Hazardous materials management
- Coroner operations
- Emergency medical care
- Transportation management
- Crisis counseling for emergency responders
- Urban search and rescue
- Disease prevention and control
- Utility restoration
- Flood operations
- Initial damage assessments
- Safety assessments
- Shelter and feeding operations
- Emergency food and water distribution

**42. Planning/Intelligence Section.** Should include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element):
- Situation status
- Situation analysis
- Information display
- Documentation
- Advance planning
- Technical services
- Action planning
- Demobilization

**43. Logistics Section.** Should include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element):
- Field incident support
- Communications support
- Transportation support
- Personnel
- Supply and procurement
- Resource tracking
- Sanitation services
- Computer support

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<tr>
<td>41. Operations Section. Should include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element):</td>
<td>Section responsibilities are in WebEOC library</td>
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<tr>
<td>42. Planning/Intelligence Section. Should include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element):</td>
<td>Section responsibilities are in WebEOC library</td>
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<tr>
<td>43. Logistics Section. Should include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element):</td>
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### Emergency Management Plan Crosswalk Element

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**44. Finance/Administration Section.** Should include the following activities and responsibilities (SEMS EMP Element):
- Fiscal management
- Time-keeping
- Purchasing
- Compensation and claims
- Cost recovery
- Travel request, forms, claims

{Section responsibilities are in WebEOC library}

### PART III: APPENDICES

**45. Appendices. Contains hazard-specific appendices (NIMS EMP Element).**

**46. Hazardous Materials.** Incorporates or references the Hazardous Materials Area Plan requirements into the emergency plan. (SEMS EMP Element).

{Appendix 2 SB Co Fire/CUPA HM Area Plan}

**47. Dams.** If there are dams in the area, the plan should have, or reference inundation maps that indicate what areas could flood, the time the flood wave arrives at specific locations and when the water will recede. Operational information necessary to carry-out an evacuation of all potentially flooded areas should be indicated for each dam. This information required for each dam should include shelter locations, location of critical facilities such as government center hospitals, nursing homes, schools, day care centers, etc. Each dam evacuation plan should also indicate other facilities with large concentrations of disabled persons or persons that lack their own transportation, or requiring special assistance (SEMS EMP Element).

{Appendix 4, Pg 15, SB Co Flood Control District}

**48. Other Hazards Specific to the Jurisdiction.** The threat of domestic terrorism has gained the interest of emergency managers in recent years. Most of the State is prone to damages from earthquakes. Some coastal jurisdictions could be affected by tsunamis. Some alpine areas of the State are prone to avalanches and some to volcanic activity. The EMP should address response activities that are specific to all hazards that pose a threat to the jurisdiction (SEMS EMP Element).

{Threat Appendices, Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan}

**49. Glossary of Terms. Contains a glossary of terms (NIMS EMP Element).** Provide a glossary that includes all the terms used throughout the plan (SEMS EMP Element).

{Part 3, Legal Documentation, Pg 73}

**50. Resources.** Identifies sources for materials and supplies internally and externally (SEMS EMP Element).

{Basic Plan, Pg.28}

**51. Contact List.** Includes a list of agencies and personnel not internal to the organization but critical to emergency operations (SEMS EMP Element).

{Forward, Pg vii, and maintained in Resource Directory}

**52. Supporting Documentation.** Includes material necessary to self-certify compliance with SEMS. This should include evidence of training, planning, exercises, and performance (SEMS EOP Element).

{Basic Plan, Pg 12 Part 3, Legal Documentation}
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