YOLO COUNTY, CA

Emergency Operations Plan

Addressing the County of Yolo and the Yolo Operational Area

June 2007

LETTER of PROMULGATION

June 2007

To: Officials and Employees of Yolo County

The preservation of life and property is an inherent responsibility of all levels of government. As disasters occur in devastating form at any time, Yolo County must provide safeguards, which will save lives and minimize property damage through planning, preparedness measures and training. Sound emergency plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses.

The Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes an Emergency Management Organization and assigns functions and tasks consistent with California's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). It provides for the integration and coordination of planning efforts of multiple jurisdictions within Yolo County.

This plan was developed for each Yolo County department, local special districts with emergency services responsibilities, and the cities within the county. The content is based upon guidance approved and provided by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The intent of the EOP is to provide direction on how to respond to an emergency from the initial onset, through an extended response, and into the cost recovery process.

Once adopted, this plan is an extension of the California Emergency Plan. It will be reviewed and tested periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.

The Yolo County Board of Supervisors gives its full support to this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), and urges all public employees and individuals to prepare for times of emergency before they occur.

_____
Chair, Board of Supervisors
Yolo County

_____
Date

Seal of the Clerk of the Board

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Attachments

Yolo County, CA
Emergency Operations Plan

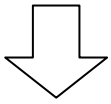
June 2007

Quick Plan

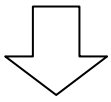
This "Quick Plan" is intended to serve as a quick reference to refresh the user in the key elements of the Emergency Operation Plan. All members of the Emergency Operations Center Team should be thoroughly familiar with and trained in the use of this six-page document.

EMERGENCY EVENT – FLOW CHART

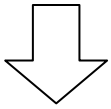
Disaster Event Occurs or is Imminent



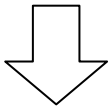
Following Consultation with the Emergency Services Director
Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC)



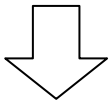
Emergency Services Director
Convenes EOC Team and Conducts Briefing



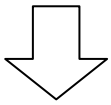
Initial EOC Response



Extended Emergency Operations



Financial Recovery Application



After Action Review and Report

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW CHECKLIST

- ❑ An event occurs or is imminent.
- ❑ Make appropriate notifications.
- ❑ Verify the safety and status of the employees/public in the immediate area.
- ❑ Secure the facility.
- ❑ Retrieve a copy of the Emergency Operations Plan.
- ❑ Read the “Quick Plan”.
- ❑ If you are the first one in the EOC, you are in charge until senior staff arrives.
- ❑ Open the appropriate Annex and review the Checklist.
- ❑ Assign staff tasks and distribute appropriate position checklists.
- ❑ If activated, report to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). If first in, read the Emergency Services Director checklist.
- ❑ Convene the EOC Management Team and General Staff.
- ❑ READ – “Getting started with the EOC Activation and Transition” (see the following three (3) pages).

Frequently review the pre-assigned function checklist in the appropriate Annex!

GETTING STARTED IN THE EOC
ACTIVATION AND TRANSITION

Read this entire Quick Plan first!

Following consultation with the Emergency Services Director or alternate, the EOC has been activated because a developing incident is occurring where either a major disaster has occurred or a field incident commander has upgraded the event to a major incident and has requested, with management support, EOC activation. The following is a checklist of issues/opportunities designed to help stabilize and focus the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) structure and the EOC Management Team on key issues during the transition to complete EOC activation.

BASIC ASSUMPTIONS

- ♦ All EOC Staff have already read the Basic Plan, the EOC Procedures and the assigned Annex.
- ♦ EOC staff understand the Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan, forms, and supplies.
- ♦ The field incident or unified commander(s) has been identified.
- ♦ Briefing on the general conditions of the incident has been received.
- ♦ The incident is not total chaos.

GETTING STARTED

- ❑ If first in the EOC, obtain a briefing on the situation from the reporting party.
- ❑ Assess the nature, scope and estimated impact of the event and response, including the identification of any life threatening issues that need immediate attention.
- ❑ Identify all agencies with either jurisdictional or functional responsibility for the incident. If you are unsure, think the worst case and include the appropriate staff.
- ❑ Each emergency requires different notifications. Identify additional notifications that need to be made that the Incident Commander has not made. Advise the Emergency Services Director and Public Information Officer (PIO), as needed. In HAZMAT situations, be sure the State OES Warning Center has been notified. In biological or public health emergencies, the County Health Officer will make announcements.

- ❑ Determine the level of additional response warranted.

- ❑ Identify the additional support EOC can provide, and notify appropriate EOC staff to respond.

- ❑ Gather a copy of the Response Information Management System (RIMS) *Major Incident and Situation Report Form* in Part-Two of the EOP. This is the initial *Emergency Action Plan* (EAP) that should be used to document initial actions, organizational structure, and a list of committed and/or ordered resources. Two critical issues must be completed:

  - Current response objectives and focus
  - Allocated resources and personnel for the incident(s)

- ❑ Identify on a map the area(s) involved, areas that may be exposed, and critical areas of concern. Include this map with the EOC Action Plan.

- ❑ Compile an initial assessment of damages to-date, and establish any additional damage assessment priorities. Damages include injuries, deaths, property and environmental impact.

- ❑ List all issues/concerns for each incident. This list will come from input by the initial IC and field Operations Section Chief. Post these issues and discuss them during the initial EOC transition meeting. Once posted, delegate issues to EOC team members, making a notation of the name of person and time delegated.

- ❑ Establish regular briefings to keep all EOC staff abreast of update information, including contact phone numbers, etc.

- ❑ Identify all assisting and cooperating agencies on the incident and ensure that an Agency Representative has been requested for each responding jurisdiction.

- ❑ Inquire about any potential social, environmental, political, cultural or economic issues. List them.

- ❑ Forecast potential duration for each incident (days, weeks, etc.) to ensure personnel and resource ordering is staying 24-48 hours ahead.

- ❑ Review current EOC staffing to ensure appropriateness for the potential size and needs of the incident.
- ❑
- ❑ Review media policies and prepare an initial press release. Ensure all agencies are recognized.

- Establish resource check-in points.
- Review resources and personnel in place to ensure adequate coverage to address new incidents.
- Prepare RIMS Situation Report for the Yolo Operational Area OES office and update every 12 hours.
- Get list of mobilization resources and personnel on order.
- Identify any injuries or claims at this point.
- Identify any logistical needs (water supply, food, fuel, shelters, ambulances, etc.).
- Obtain a local and regional weather forecast for the next 24-48 hours.
- Deactivate the EOC as determined by the Emergency Services Director.
- Conduct a review of the actions taken during response and identify any changes needed for the EOP, EOC procedures or response measures.

Figure 1: Yolo County EOC Organization

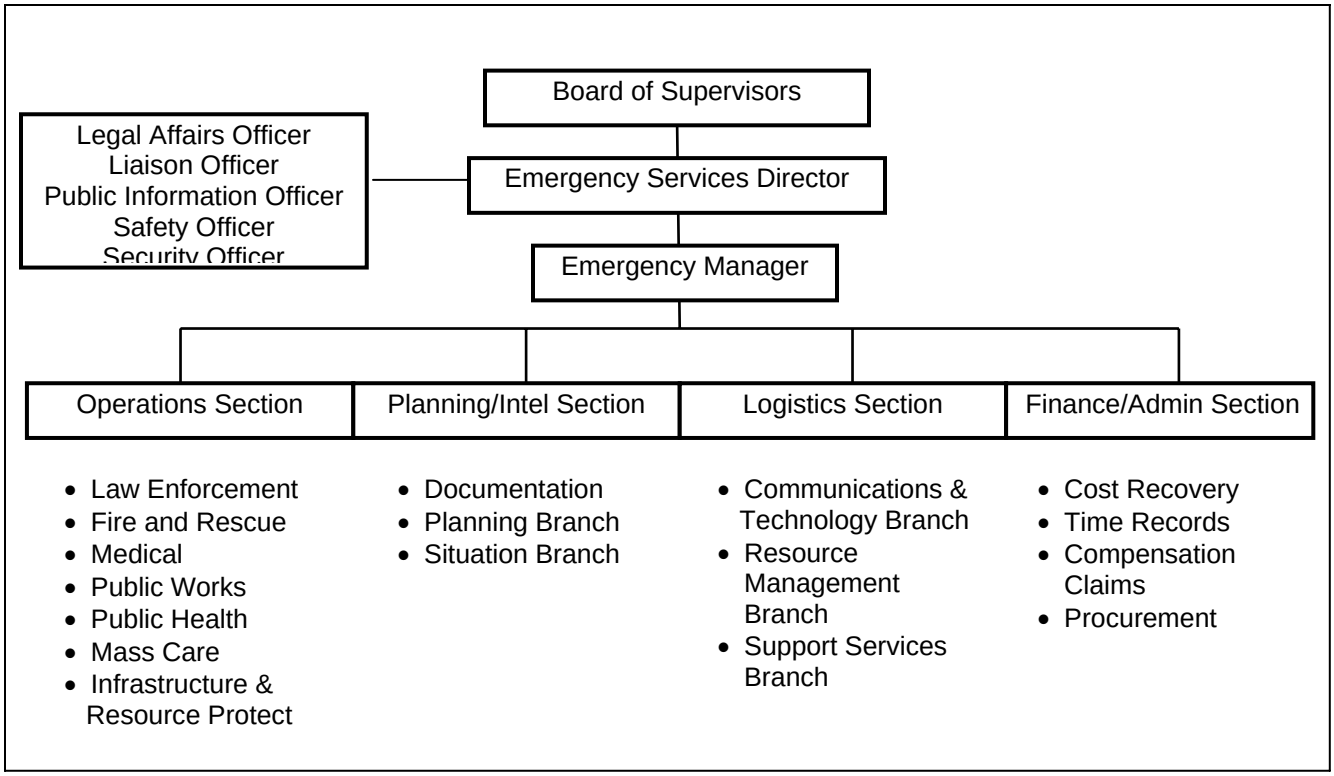


Figure 2: Yolo County EOC Agency Staff Assignments

Function *	Primary Agency Responsible*
Management & Staff	
Emergency Services Director	County Administrator
EOC Manager/Chief of Staff	CAO/OES
Legal Affairs Officer	County Counsel
Public Information Officer	CAO/Public Information
Liaison Officer	OES/Assigned at the time
Safety Officer	Human Resources/Loss Prevention
Security Officer	County Law Enforcement Agency
Operations Section	
Operations Section Chief	TBD – Sheriff/Fire/Health/Public Works/OES
Law Enforcement	Sheriff/Coroner
Fire and Rescue	OA Fire Coordinator/County Fire District
Emergency Medical	EMS/Fire
Mass Care	Employment and Social Services
Public Works	Planning and Public Works
Public Health	Public Health/ADMH
Infrastructure & Resource Protection	Public Works/Agriculture
Planning/Intelligence Section	
Planning/Intelligence Section Chief	Planning & Public Works
Situation Status	Planning and Public Works
Resource Status	Planning and Public Works
Demobilization	Assigned at the time
Documentation	County Recorder
Advanced Planning	Assigned at the Time
Logistics Section Chief	
Logistics Section Chief	General Services
Communications	YCCESA
Facilities	General Services/Facilities
Human Resources	Human Resources
Information Technology	Information Technology
Resource Procurement	General Services/Purchasing
Staff Support	General Services
Transportation	General Services/Fleet
Finance/Administration Section	
Finance/Administration Section Chief	Auditor-Controller
Cost Recovery	Auditor Controller
Time Records	Auditor Controller/Human Resources
Compensation Claims	Auditor Controller

***Note: In the case of two primary departments/agencies listed, the function may be shared or the primary responsibility will be determined by the central operational focus.**

FOREWORD

Yolo County is located in the southern Sacramento Valley with the Sacramento River on the eastern boundary and the Coast Range Mountains on the western boundary. The county has an area of 1035 square miles, bounded by Colusa County on the north, Sutter and Sacramento Counties on the east, Solano County on the south, and Napa and Lake Counties on the west. Yolo County has a population of about 194,000 people and includes the cities of Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, and Woodland. The unincorporated portions of the county have a population of about 23,000.

The county is subject to a variety of possible disasters or other emergencies. To address the needs of these situations, this Emergency Operations Plan has been developed. As the cities have their own plans, this plan focuses on the unincorporated areas of the County. Planning for an emergency is a never-ending process. As new ideas, methods, or procedures are developed or learned through actual experience or exercises, or new hazards are discovered, plans are re-evaluated. This Plan will be reviewed at least annually. New procedures will be incorporated into the Plan or developed separately as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Any changes in the Plan will be distributed, according to the Revision and Update Procedure, to those on the Distribution List.

This Emergency Operations Plan provides guidance for Yolo County's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense operations - both war and peacetime. This plan does not address day-to-day emergencies or the established departmental procedures used to cope with such incidents. Rather, this plan concentrates on operational concepts and response procedures relative to large-scale disasters.

This plan should be read and understood by intended users prior to an emergency. Agencies identified as having responsibilities in this plan will develop and maintain current standard operational procedures (SOPs) which will detail how their assigned responsibilities will be performed to support implementation of this plan.

Mandatory elements to be addressed in these SOPs will nominally include:

- Arrangements for the provision of direction and control within the agency;
- Specific emergency authorities that may be assumed by a designated successor during emergencies;
- Circumstances under which successor emergency authorities would become effective, and when they would be terminated;
- Current internal personnel notification/recall rosters and a means to implement them - This should include a communication system to implement call-down rosters for personnel assigned to the EOC, organization/agency work control/dispatch center(s) and other response personnel teams;
- Designation and establishment of a work/control/dispatch center to manage organizational resources and response personnel and maintain contact with the EOC during emergencies;
- Designation of a representative to report to the EOC during an emergency to advise decision makers and coordinate its own service's response effort with other responding entities;
- Reporting of appropriate information (casualties, damage observations, evacuation status, radiation levels, chemical exposure, etc.) to the EOC during an emergency;
- Support of cleanup and recovery operations during disasters; and
- The ongoing training of assigned county response staff and community volunteers to perform emergency functions and activities.

Yolo County, California

Emergency Operations Plan

Part One

❖

BASIC PLAN ELEMENT

June 2007

SECTION 1: PLAN ADMINISTRATION

1.1 PURPOSE

The Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses county government's planned response to and recovery from extraordinary situations associated with natural, technological, and human-conflict emergencies occurring within or affecting Yolo County.

This plan is the principal guide for Yolo County's response to, management of, and recovery from real or potential emergencies and disasters occurring within its designated geographic boundaries. Specifically, this plan is intended to:

- Facilitate multi-jurisdictional and interagency coordination, particularly between local government, operational area (geographic county boundary), and state response levels, and appropriate federal agencies, in emergency operations.

- Serve as an operational plan as well as a reference document and may be used for pre-emergency planning as well as emergency operations.

- To be utilized in conjunction with applicable local, state and federal contingency plans.

- Guide users through the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

- Identify the components of an Emergency Management Organization (EMO), and establish associated protocol required to effectively respond to, manage and recover from major emergencies and disasters.

- Establish the operational concepts and procedures associated with field response to emergencies, Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities, and the recovery process.

- Establish the organizational framework for implementation of the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Incident Management System (NIMS), within Yolo County.

Allied agencies, private enterprise, and volunteer organizations having roles and responsibilities established by this plan are encouraged to develop operating protocols and emergency action checklists based on the provisions of this plan.

1.2 SCOPE

The policies, protocols, and provisions of this plan are applicable to all agencies and individuals, public and private, having responsibilities for emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and/or mitigation activities within the jurisdiction of county government.

This plan applies to any extraordinary emergency situation associated with any hazard, natural or human-caused, which may affect Yolo County and that generates situations requiring planned, coordinated responses by multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

Winter storms, levee breaks, terrorism and catastrophic earthquakes are a few of the emergencies this plan is designed to address with a focus on long-term public safety, economic, social and political implications.

1.3 AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

Specific local, state and Federal government authorities, as well as associated references relating to emergency management, are identified within *Attachment 1-1*, of this element of the EOP.

1.4 PLANNING PROCESS & FORMAT

The plan is divided into four distinct yet interrelated elements that contain general and specific information relating to county emergency management operations.

Part One - Basic Plan
This element provides the structure and organization of the Yolo County Emergency Management Organization; identifies individual roles and responsibilities; describes the concept of emergency operations; and identifies how the local cities and the state integrate with Yolo County in the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as identified by State OES.

Part Two – EOC Protocols
This element of the EOP provides general guidelines and specific procedures for the activation and extended operations of the EOC.

Part Three – Functional Annexes
This EOP element provides information that more clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of those assigned to specific emergency management positions in the Yolo County EOC. Each Annex includes appropriate Attachments that provide more specific operations guidance, procedures and resources.

Part Four - Contingency Plans
Contingency plans are developed to address specific hazards or planning criteria. Contingency plans supplement the EOP, provide direction and guidance, and identify resource needs in response to specific emergencies. All plans developed by county departments and agencies become supporting elements of the Emergency Operations Plan.

1.5 PLAN ACTIVATION

The Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan may be activated by the Emergency Services Director (County Administrator), Emergency Services Manager or designated alternates under any of the following circumstances:

- Upon proclamation by the Governor that a STATE OF EMERGENCY exists in an area of the state including Yolo 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)
- Upon declaration by the President, of the existence of a National Emergency
- Automatically, on receipt of an attack warning or actual attack on the United States, or upon occurrence of a catastrophic disaster that requires immediate government response.

1.6 PLAN APPROVAL & PROMULGATION

Upon concurrence of the Board of Supervisors, the plan will be officially adopted and promulgated. The approval date will be included on the Title Page. The plan will be distributed to those county departments, local jurisdictions, and supporting allied agencies and community organizations having assigned primary functions or responsibilities.

1.7 PLAN MAINTENANCE

1.7.1 Plan Maintenance Responsibility

County OES has the primary responsibility for ensuring that necessary changes and revisions to this plan are prepared, coordinated, published, and distributed.

1.7.2 Review and Updating

This plan and its supporting documents will be reviewed annually, with a full document update conducted minimally every four (4) years. Additional changes occurring within the four-year cycle of review will be acted upon independently and brought to the Board of Supervisors as necessary to maintain functionality and to meet state and federal requirements.

Changes to the plan not requiring formal adoption will be published and distributed to all involved agencies and organizations. Recommended changes will be received by county OES, reviewed and distributed for comment on a regular basis. Non-adoption elements of this plan may also be modified by OES any time state or federal mandates, operational requirements, or legal statute so require. Once distributed, new editions to this plan shall supplant older versions and render them inoperable.

SECTION 2: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

2.1 ASSUMPTIONS

Certain assumptions were developed during the development of this plan. These assumptions translate into basic principles associated with conducting emergency management operations in preparation for, response to and recovery from major emergencies.

- Emergencies or disasters may occur at any time, day or night, in populated, as well as remote, areas of Yolo County.

- Major emergencies and disasters will require a multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional response. For this reason, it is essential that the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and, in many cases, a Unified Command, be implemented immediately by responding agencies, and expanded as the situation dictates.

- Large-scale emergencies and disasters may overburden local resources and necessitate mutual aid from neighboring jurisdictions.

- Large-scale emergencies and disasters and the complex organizational structure required to respond to them pose significant challenges in terms of warning and notification, logistics, and agency coordination.

- Major emergencies and disasters may generate widespread media and public interest. The media must be considered an ally in large-scale emergencies and disasters; it can provide considerable assistance in emergency public information and warning.

- Large-scale emergencies and disasters may pose serious long-term threats to public health, property, the environment, and the local economy. While responding to significant disasters and emergencies, all strategic decisions must consider each of these threats.

- Disasters and emergencies may require an extended commitment of personnel and other resources from involved agencies and jurisdictions.

2.2 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES, GOALS & OBJECTIVES

2.2.1 Priorities

County government will consider the following priorities in evaluating the mission, goals, objectives and operational strategies during response to each emergency:

1. Protect human life and rescue those in immediate danger including the timely dissemination of warning information
2. Save human lives and prevent further injuries
3. Maintain the continuity and sustainment of essential government operations
4. Safeguard and maintain critical infrastructure operations
5. Protect public and private property
6. Provide for the needs of survivors and those directly impacted
7. Restore essential services
8. Provide emergency public information
9. Restore normal operations

2.3 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.3.1 County Government Responsibilities

In accordance with CGC § 8607, Yolo County functions as part of SEMS. Local government emergency operations, including mutual aid activities are to be conducted and coordinated using the SEMS, as appropriate. Yolo County responsibilities include:

- Manage county government's preparedness for, response to and recovery from major emergencies and disasters that may impact unincorporated areas of Yolo County

- Function as the central point of contact between all local government entities and state government on matters associated with emergency management operations

- Act as a policy-making body with representation from all participating jurisdictions and setting priorities agreed upon by all members

- Providing a single point of contact for information on an emergency, as well as resource requirements and prioritization

- Act as a single ordering point for response resources, including mutual aid forces through the respective Operational Area coordinators

2.2.2 Operational Area Responsibilities

The Operational Area emergency organization in almost all counties, including Yolo County, is the same as the designated county emergency management organization. When activated, the two organizations merge, utilizing the same staff. The Yolo County Emergency Services Director becomes the OA Director, and the county Emergency Services Manager functions as the OA Coordinator.

When activated, the county/OA EOC will establish contact with all local government jurisdictions, including incorporated cities, special districts, participating tribal governments, and major state agencies operating within the Yolo OA.

As the designated Operational Area coordinating agency, county government will work closely with all other responding jurisdictions and agencies to:

- Serve as the single focal point for the centralized coordination of emergency response and recovery operations during a disaster or emergency affecting Yolo County

- Serve as a communication link to the state for all cities within the Yolo Operational Area.

- Provide a facility (Emergency Operations Center) from which the county serves as the Operational Area.

- Coordinate the request for and prioritize the distribution of mutual aid resources received through the state and other out-of-county jurisdictions.

SECTION 3: PREPAREDNESS & READINESS

3.1 GENERAL

Preparedness is a community-wide function and responsibility. It requires organizational preparation as well as individual awareness and action. Individuals, community organizations, industry, and government must join and act together to prepare for, respond to and plan the recovery from the effects of disaster.

Readiness is a governmental responsibility that addresses planning and coordination for response to and recovery from disaster. Readiness is an ongoing, constantly changing process that requires a collaborative effort at all levels of government to ensure that any emergency or disaster would be dealt with to the greatest extent possible, using available local and mutual aid resources.

It is critical that the community and government at all levels assume responsibility for community survival prior to, during and following disaster.

3.2 COMMUNITY PREPAREDNESS & AWARENESS

3.2.1 General Provisions

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 an emergency or disaster will directly affect Yolo County's emergency operations and recovery efforts. For this reason, the county Office of Emergency Services will make emergency preparedness information from state and federal sources available to the Operational Area (OA) member jurisdictions and the citizens of Yolo County.

3.2.2 Preparedness Actions

In identifying general preparedness actions, county government works with community based organizations, faith-based organizations, local governments, private industry, preparedness groups, and other entities to provide information relating to individual and group preparedness.

Government is limited in its ability to provide endless services and support during times of disaster, so public preparedness is essential for ensuring individual and organizational safety and protection. The County will continue to work with all members of the community to achieve a higher level of individual and organizational preparedness, using available resources and methods of communication including:

- Presentation of preparedness materials for individuals and groups
- Presentation of information seminars
- Sponsoring community preparedness training
- Dissemination of preparedness information through the media
- Collaboration with community organizations on preparedness activities
- Sponsorship of community-based emergency response teams (CERT)
- Development of school-based preparedness education for families
- Specialized preparedness assistance to institutions and groups representing populations at risk or non-English language cultures

3.3 CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

3.3.1 General

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

In the aftermath of an emergency, disaster, or attack, law and order must be preserved and government services must be maintained to the extent possible. This is an implicit responsibility of government. Therefore, it is essential that local units of government continue to function. Authority for policies and procedures associated with Continuity of Government (COG) is derived from the California Government Code and State Constitution.

3.3.2 Succession of County Officials

Elected boards are required to adopt local codes identifying a line of succession for each elected position, including a succession for the “Chair of the Board” and Board of Supervisor members. Succession lists for key positions within the Emergency Management Organization are identified in Part-Two (EOC Management) of the EOP. As a minimum, each county department is to identify alternates for the manager in a department operations plan.

3.3.3 Temporary County Seat

In the event of damage or loss of the county Seat, Yolo County has identified the primary and alternate locations that will provide a location for public meetings and county management operations. Yolo County will also identify primary and alternate sites for critical facilities such as the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and other public safety operations.

3.3.4 Vital Records

County government fills a critical function by being a repository of essential public and governmental documents and records. Efforts to safeguard these records are necessary to protect against possible exposure to the effects of disaster and the risk of potential damage or loss.

3.3.5 Essential Services

Although all activities conducted by county government are important contributions to public administration and welfare, certain county functions are essential and appropriate preparations will be undertaken, to the extent possible, to ensure that such services are continued, even in the midst of a disaster.

For planning purposes, the following represents readily identified essential county government services:

- Public health and safety
- Criminal justice and judicial services
- Public assistance and human services to people in need
- Public works and infrastructure management
- Critical internal government services

Note: Refer to *Attachment 4* of the Basic Plan for specific information and guidance relating to Continuity of Government Operations within Yolo County.

3.4 READINESS

3.4.1 Planning

County government, within the established Office of Emergency Services (OES) and selected other departments and agencies (Sheriff, Health, Public Works, etc.), conducts a wide array of emergency planning activities. Planning efforts include development of internal operational documents as well as interagency response plans having multi-jurisdictional impetus.

- Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
- Incident-Specific Response Plans (IRP)
- Interagency Coordination Plans (ICP)
- Technical Support plans

In addition to the planning activities conducted by OES, the Sheriff and Health departments, many other county agencies develop internal preparedness and contingency plans to ensure provision of government services and maintenance of departmental functions during disasters. The Department Operations Plan (DOP) is an integral supporting component of the master Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

3.4.2 Interagency Coordination

Emergency readiness cannot be conducted within a vacuum. The County, as the Operational Area coordinating agency for Yolo County is responsible for working with all other local government jurisdictions, special districts, tribal entities, and government agencies considered a component of the Yolo Operational Area. Such coordination extends to the following activities:

- Interagency plan development
- Interagency training coordination
- Interagency exercise development and presentation
- Interagency response management
- Interagency emergency public information activities

3.4.3 Response Readiness

In addition to planning and interagency coordination functions, the emergency management program also involves other readiness functions such as resource procurement, EOC maintenance, county personnel training, communications enhancements, mobilization exercises, situation assessments, and volunteer coordination.

SECTION 4: CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

4.1 STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

California Government Code § 8607 (the Standardized Emergency Management System or SEMS) governs how city, county, special districts, and the State respond and coordinate emergency response and recovery operations. SEMS identifies how each level of the emergency organization responds, whether by the actual direction of field forces, or by the coordination of joint efforts of public and private agencies. The National Incident Management System (NIMS), as required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5 supports the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) in the field and establishes operating standards for local government. According to State OES, the use of SEMS complies with the NIMS requirements.

4.1.1 Organizational Structure and Function

More details on the structure and function of the SEMS are located in *Attachment 3* of the Basic Plan. In summary, the following identified levels of the SEMS provide support in respond of an unfolding emergency.

Field
Utilizing the Incident Command System (ICS) field responders establish command of the scene, develop appropriate incident action plans, notify appropriate response agencies, and request and deploy resources as needed, in accordance with identified incident objectives.

Local Government
Local government consists of the county, cities and special districts. Each level of local government provides response to the emergency with the required available resources. As needed, the impacted Local Government entity may request assistance from the next level of response, the Operational Area.

Operational Area (OA)
The Operational Area is a level of support and coordination above that of the local jurisdiction. Boundaries of Operational Areas are coincident with geographical county boundaries. The Yolo Operational Area (YOA) includes all the cities within the county (i.e. Davis, West Sacramento, Winters, Woodland), all special districts, (i.e. fire, school, reclamation, etc.) and the unincorporated regions of Yolo County.

The University of California, Davis campus, is not a part of the Yolo Operational Area, as the University is a State level organization. Nonetheless, due to its involvement at the county level, UC Davis participates at the Operational Area level.

If the county requires emergency resources beyond that obtainable through normal mutual aid agreements, then the Emergency Services Director will activate the Operational Area. This means that in addition to managing unincorporated areas, the county coordinates emergency operations countywide, including the allocation of incoming resources and the sharing of existing resources between cities, the unincorporated areas and special districts. The Operational Area will also be the focal point for information transfer and support requests by cities within the county.

Requests for support that cannot be handled within the Operational Area will be made to the State Office of Emergency Services Inland Region. Information will be provided to the Region on a regular basis so they may appropriately allocate resources between Operational Areas.

Mutual Aid Region

The State of California Office of Emergency Services divides the State of California into three (3) administrative regions, which encompass six (6) Mutual Aid Regions. Yolo County is in Mutual Aid Region IV, administratively part of the Inland Region. A Regional Manager heads the emergency management staff of the Inland Region. The regional emergency management staff will coordinate and support local emergency operations at the request of Operational Area Coordinators. The regional staff will submit all requests for support that cannot be obtained within the region, and other relevant information, to the State Emergency Management Staff.

State

The State Emergency Management Staff is headed by the Director of the State Office of Emergency Services (acting as a representative of the Governor), or designated representative, and assisted by coordinators provided by state agencies.

When activated, the State staff will be responsible for coordinating statewide emergency operations, to include the provision of mutual aid and other support and the redirection of essential supplies and other resources to meet local requirements.

Federal
The National Response Plan (NRP) identifies the methods and means for the federal resources to provide support to the state and local government. The resources would be accessed via the SEMS process through the mutual aid region and state operations centers.

Note: Additional information pertaining to the SEMS is located within *Attachment 1-3* (SEMS) of the Basic Plan element of this EOP.

4.2 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACTIVATION

4.2.1 General Conditions

The Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and the county EOC will be activated when an emergency occurs or threatens to exceed local and/or in-field capabilities to adequately respond to and mitigate an incident(s). The scope of an emergency, rather than the type, will largely determine whether the EOP and EOC will be activated, and to what level.

For planning purposes, the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) has established three "levels" of response to emergencies. The Yolo OA and county government also employ this system to guide local response to emergencies. Emergency Response includes the following three levels.

Level One – Local Emergency
A Level One (1) Emergency is characterized as a localized event, of relatively short duration that affects a limited geographic area and requires response by one or more agencies. Examples include a hazardous material spill, multi-casualty motor vehicle accident, or civil demonstration or protest. A Local Emergency may be declared.

Partial activation of the EOC may be necessary to provide situational monitoring of the incident, assessment of potential impacts, identification and alerting of appropriate resources and support services, and supplemental agency notifications. Requests to activate the EOC may come from the IC, or be initiated by the Yolo County Emergency Services Manager for emergencies, with the potential for escalating. The Emergency Services Director determines the appropriate EOC staffing for a Level One (1), Local Emergency.

At the Field Response level the Incident Command System (ICS) is to be used by all responders; Unified Command may be implemented. Area Command may be used in the field to manage more than one incident scene. The Incident Commander (IC) has the authority to determine if additional resources are needed and request EOC activation for coordination purposes. The IC will notify the dispatch center to contact the County Emergency Services staff who will communicate with the Emergency Services Director. The Director determines the appropriate EOC staffing. Once activated, the EOC remains operational based on the duration of the event, and the need to provide support/coordination for field personnel. Representatives from other agencies may be requested to report to the EOC.

Level Two – Local Disaster

A *Level Two* (2) emergency is characterized as a local or regional event that affects multiple sites or services and requires response by multiple departments and/or agencies to support and coordinate response to the field. Examples include a large hazardous materials spill, moderate earthquake, wildland fire or explosion. A *Local Emergency* may be declared.

A *Level 2* emergency provides for EOC activation with staffing from key agencies involved in response. This level of staffing may also occur if the emergency is confined to a specific area of the county that stresses local resources. The Emergency Services Director determines the appropriate EOC staffing for a Level Two (2), Local Disaster.

A Unified Command is typically established in the field, which will include representatives from law enforcement, fire and rescue, EMS, and other public safety agencies depending upon conditions, jurisdictional authority and operational requirements.

The magnitude, complexity and extent of impact will generally dictate if the EOC is activated and staffed. If the EOC is activated, activities can include, but are not limited to centralized intelligence collection and situation assessment; resource prioritization, procurement, and allocation; provision of expanded logistical support; implementation of an enhanced emergency public information function; inter-jurisdictional liaison and coordination; and advanced planning and preparedness activities.

Level Three – Major Disaster
A *Level Three* (3) emergency is characterized as a regional event that results in significant, wide-scale damage and/or disruption of services. Mutual aid may be required. Examples will include a major levee break, widespread flooding, epidemic or terrorist attack.

During a *Level 3* emergency, full EOC activation will normally occur as outlined in this plan to address situational and operational conditions affecting all or a large part of the county. The Emergency Services Director orders EOC activation for a Level Three (3), Major Disaster.

The county/OA EOC will be activated and staffed accordingly by county personnel and representatives from allied agencies and jurisdictions, as appropriate.

4.2.2 National Emergency

In the event of a declared National Emergency, the county/OA EOC will be activated and all elements of county and local government organized to respond to the indicated threat. A National Emergency may occur due to a real or potential act of terrorism or other catastrophic event that affects the country, including Yolo County.

4.3 EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

4.3.1 Initial Response Operations

The following initial objectives will be considered when conducting initial response operations:

- Establish contact with the appropriate Incident Commander(s)
- Activate this Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) and Yolo County Emergency Management Organization (EMO) as soon as possible, as required by the situation.
- Identify required SEMS/NIMS organization required to respond to the emergency and identify staff for the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as indicated.
- As soon as conditions permit, initiate damage inspection activities
- Set up financial codes to capture FEMA cost allowance information.

- Determine the status of infrastructure systems.
- Establish restoration priorities and initiate emergency repairs.
- Make external notifications to local governments, state agencies, and others as indicated.
- Request and allocate mutual aid resources as warranted by the situation.
- Advise all employees of the situation, work schedules, compensation provisions and similar matters.
- Provide public and employee information announcements as indicated.
- Provide for the safety and welfare of extended employee families.

4.3.2 Extended Response Objectives

In the event of a major emergency, it is possible that emergency management operations could go on for a prolonged period. In the case of extended response operations, the following objectives will be considered:

- Redefine response priorities as needed.
- Review emergency finances and make adjustments if necessary to meet priority response and recovery needs.
- In conjunction with other local agencies, initiate requests for state and federal disaster assistance as warranted.
- Continue damage assessment, emergency repairs, public and employee information announcements, and liaison with external agencies.
- Ensure adequate resources are in place to continue operations, including the provision of relief to emergency workers.

4.4 MUTUAL AID

4.4.1 California Master Mutual Aid System

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever local resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s).

The basis for the system is the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as referenced in the California Emergency Services Act. This Act created a formal process wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive assistance whenever it is needed.

State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six mutual aid regions.

4.4.2 Discipline Specific

The statewide system includes several discipline-specific mutual aid systems, such as, but not limited to, fire and rescue, law enforcement and, emergency managers. The adoption of SEMS does not alter existing mutual aid systems.

To facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, Fire and Rescue, and Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area, Region and State Levels.

Region Disaster Medical Health Coordinators have been identified for each mutual aid region to coordinate medical mutual aid during disasters. It is expected that, during a disaster, the Yolo Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinators will be assigned to the Yolo Operational Area EOC.

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 SEMS Level.

4.4.3 Volunteer Organizations

Volunteer and private agencies are part of Yolo Operational Area's mutual aid system. The American Red Cross and Salvation Army are vital elements of Yolo County's response to meet the care and shelter needs of disaster victims. Private sector medical/health resources are an essential part of the County's medical response. Volunteer and private agencies mobilize volunteers and other resources through their own systems. These agencies are represented at the Yolo Operational Area EOC when activated.

4.4.4 Mutual Aid Coordination

When activated, the Yolo Operational Area EOC will coordinate mutual aid requests between Yolo County, the Yolo Operational Area member jurisdictions, and the State OES Inland Region Emergency Operations Center (REOC).

Requests for mutual aid should specify, at a minimum:

- Number and type of personnel needed
- Type and amount of equipment needed
- Reporting time and location
- Authority to which forces should report
- Access routes into the affected area(s)
- Estimated duration of operations
- Known or suspected risks or hazards

Incoming mutual aid resources may be received and processed at several types of facilities including marshaling areas, mobilization centers and incident facilities.

4.4.5 Mutual Aid Agreements

Yolo County is a participant in the following interagency mutual aid agreements:

- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement
- Fire & Rescue Mutual Aid Agreement
- Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement

4.5 ACTION PLANNING

4.5.1 Strategic and Tactical Planning

Development of strategic goals and tactical objectives are critical for conducting safe and effective field response and emergency management operations, during periods of major crises. Using established action planning processes, field incident commanders and EOC management staff can effectively identify needs, obtain resources, deploy forces, and manage operations. Regardless of the type or size of an emergency, action planning is a critical component of successful incident resolution.

4.5.2 EOC Emergency Action Plan

Action planning will occur on a formal basis within the activated EOC. Staff will follow established protocols for developing an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) that will guide operations during a designated operational period. All aspects of the disaster and county government's response operations will be addressed during the planning process and be identified as a component of a formal briefing document.

EOC Operational Goals

As identified within the formal Emergency Action Plan, primary EOC operational goals will normally include:

- Ensure the implementation of the Standardized Emergency management System (SEMS) within the Emergency Management Organization (EMO)
- Centralize the collection and analysis of all relevant information concerning the emergency and response activities
- Organize situational and operational information for optimal decision making and problem solving
- Facilitate the coordination of resource procurement and deployment to support field operations
- Manage all county emergency management and response functions to bring about a timely and effective conclusion to the incident
- Facilitate the dissemination of critical information to allied government jurisdictions, community organizations and the public
- Facilitate the timely and efficient transition from response to recovery

SECTION 5: YOLO COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

5.1 COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (EMO)

5.1.1 Yolo County Designations

Chapter 1, Title 4 of the Yolo County Code establishes the County's Emergency Management Organization. The following entities constitute the County Emergency Management Organization (EMO):

- All elected officials, officers and employees of Yolo County
- Volunteer forces enrolled by county government
- All groups, organizations, and persons who may, by agreement or operation of law, including persons impressed into service under the provisions of the county ordinance, charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in Yolo County during an emergency.

5.1.2 Emergency Services Director

As defined by the County Code, the Emergency Services Director (County Administrator) administers and directs the county's Emergency Management Organization. During an emergency when the EOC is activated, the Director manages and directs all aspects of the county's emergency response and recovery operations. In the Operational Area role, the Emergency Services Director functions as the OA Director, in support of all local government jurisdictions.

5.1.3 Emergency Services Manager

The Emergency Services Manager reports to the County Administrator (Emergency Services Director) and acts as county government's key representative and lead agent for day-to-day emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. In the Operational Area role, the Emergency Services Manager serves as the designated OA Emergency Management Coordinator.

Non-emergency functions include planning, training development, exercise presentation, interagency coordination, hazard assessment, development of preparedness and mitigation strategies, grant administration and support to county response agencies.

During emergencies, the Emergency Services Manager shall function as the EOC Manager, and will aid and assist the Director in coordinating the county's overall response and recovery operations.

5.1.4 Disaster Service Workers

Under California Government Code, Section 3100-3109, all public employees are obligated to serve as Disaster Service Workers (DSW's). Public employees (civil service) are all persons employed by any county, city, state agency or public district in the State of California. Disaster Service Workers provide services and support during declared emergencies of disasters.

- In the event of a major emergency or disaster, county employees will be called upon to perform certain duties in support of emergency management operations.

- County employees may be required to work at any time during a declared emergency and may be assigned to disaster service work

- Assignments may require service at locations, times and under conditions other than normal work assignments

- Disaster Service Worker assignments may include duties within the EOC, in the field or at another designated location

- Under no circumstances, will county employees be asked to perform duties or functions that are hazardous, that they have not been trained to perform or that are beyond their recognized capabilities

5.2 COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

5.2.1 General

5.2.2 Field Incident Command

The Incident Command System (ICS) will be utilized by all county government agencies to manage field emergency response operations.

Tactical direction of the various incidents in the field remains in the field with the Incident Commander, using ICS. Field Incident Commanders (IC) will have clear authority to command and tactically direct the resources under their control.

County departments/agencies will provide Incident Command for the following types of field responses:

Sheriff	Fire Districts	Public Health	Public Works
Crime Scenes	Fire Suppression	Epidemics	Infrastructure
Civil Disorder	HazMat		
Evacuations	Urban S & R		
Search & Rescue	Heavy Rescue		
Traffic Control			
Coroner			

5.2.3 Emergency Operations Center

"When a Local Government EOC is activated, communications and coordination shall be established between the Incident Commander(s), any activated department operations center(s) (DOCs), and the EOC. In the absence of a DOC, communication and coordination will be from the Incident Commander(s) to the EOC." (CCR § 2407(2)(b))

In the process of conducting centralized emergency management operations, county government will utilize trained personnel to staff specific functions within the activated Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The EOC, when activated, will provide resource and logistical support to field operations, as well as serve as the primary direction and control management center for county government, during disasters.

General characteristics of the EOC will include:

- The EOC is the location from which centralized strategic management is performed

- The EOC is a coordination point, not a scene management center; it does not provide tactical direction to field activities

- The EOC will provide policy and direction for multiple incidents that have established Incident Command Posts (ICP)s

- The EOC coordinates the procurement and delivery of resources to address conditions facing field resources.

- The local government EOC communicates with the Operational Area Level of government to provide information regarding the emergency and the acquisition of resources not readily available within the county.

- Under the SEMS, the Operational Area EOC is normally co-located with the County EOC, and staffed by county and allied agency personnel.

EOC Facility

The county/OA EOC is co-located with the county Office of Emergency Services. The EOC offers the following facilities for use during major emergencies:

- Dedicated operating space
- Extensive telephone and information management capabilities
- Electronic display processing capabilities
- Limited radio and satellite communications capabilities
- Office support facilities
- Dedicated task work areas
- Auxiliary power generator capability
- Adequate off-street parking for personnel
- Adequate restroom facilities

5.3 COUNTY/OA EOC SEMS ORGANIZATION

5.3.1 General Provisions

Yolo County operates an EOC staffed by personnel from county departments and allied agencies. The EOC team is organized around the five functions of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). County personnel staff the positions to ensure coordination.

The five SEMS functions include: 1) Management (Command) and Management Staff; 2) Operations; 3) Planning/Intelligence; 4) Logistics; and 5) Finance/Administration. The functional flexibility associated with SEMS is particularly useful in EOC operations, as is the MACS emphasis on coordination, incident prioritization, and resource allocation.

Because of its standardized organizational structure and common terminology, SEMS provides a useful and flexible management system that is particularly adaptable to incidents involving multi-jurisdictional and/or multi-agency response. SEMS provides the flexibility to rapidly activate and establish an organizational structure around the functions that need to be performed to mitigate an emergency.

Consistent with SEMS, the county/OA EOC organizational structure develops in a modular fashion, based upon the type and size of the incident:

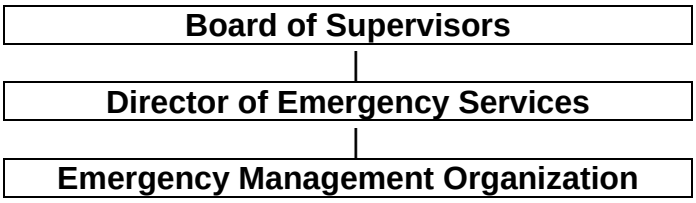
- The EOC staff builds from the top down.
- As the need arises, five separate sections can be activated, each with several sub-units that may be established as needed.
- The specific organizational structure established for any given incident will be based on the management and resource needs of the incident:
  - The needs of the emergency;
  - The available resources; and
  - Span of control.

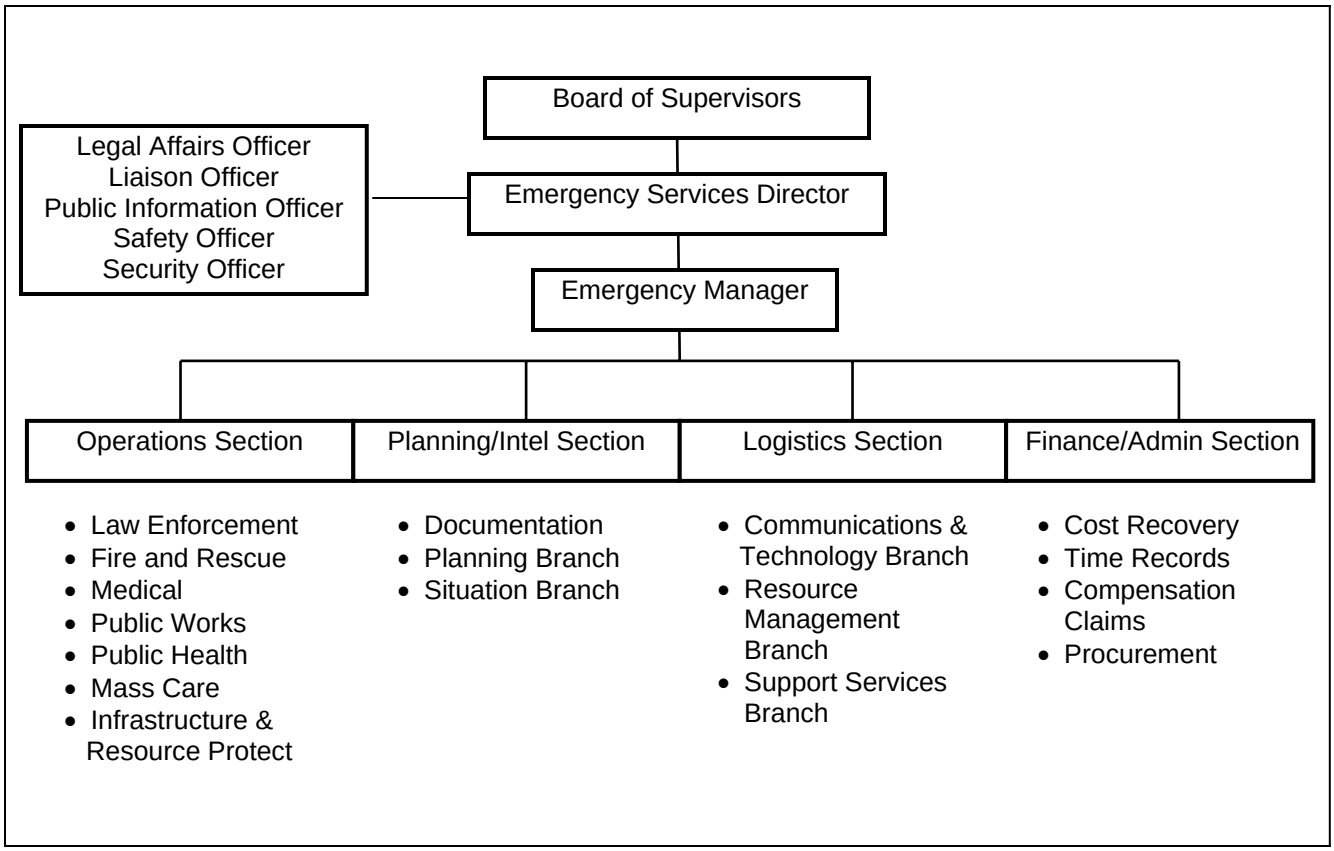
5.3.2 Policy Group

The Policy Group function is responsible to address the economic, social and political impacts of an emergency. In the Yolo County EOC, the Policy function is the responsibility of the Board of Supervisors

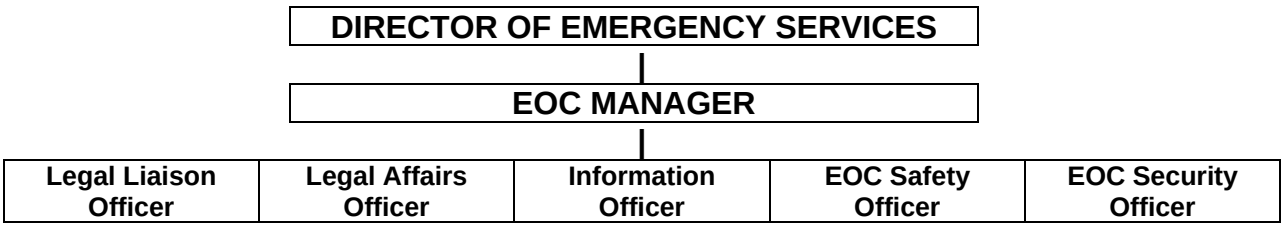
5.3.3 Management Section

The Director of Emergency Services (County Administrator) leads the Management Section and is responsible for the overall management of the EOC operations to address the impacts of an emergency directly upon the county and assessing conditions outside the county, which have the potential for affecting the local resources. The Emergency Services Director is responsible for directing the creation of an EOC Action Plan and the overall strategic direction of response, including appropriate mutual aid liaison activities.





County EOC SEMS Organization



5.3.4 Management Staff

Assisting the Emergency Services Director is the Management Staff. The Management Staff is responsible for providing direct administrative and executive-level support to the Director, as well as for providing additional emergency support functions within selected areas of responsibility. When fully activated the EOC Management Staff includes the following:

EOC Manager (Emergency Services Manager)
In the absence of the Director or designated alternate, the EOC Manager, as Deputy Emergency Services Director, shall coordinate and manage all activities and functions within the activated EOC.

Public Information Officer (PIO)
The PIO is directly responsible for managing the Emergency Public Information (EPI) activities within the EOC and in support of all county/OA EPI operations. The PIO may be assisted by additional staff who will conduct assorted EPI tasks and duties within the EOC, a Joint Information Center (JIC) if established or at a field incident command post.

Legal Affairs Officer (County Counsel)
The Legal Affairs Officer is responsible for providing legal advice and guidance to the Director and the Board on all emergency management issues and concerns.

Liaison Officer
The Liaison Officer functions as the primary point of contact for all allied agency and jurisdictional representatives not directly assigned to the county/OA EOC. All agency and jurisdictional representatives will coordinate with the Liaison Officer, as needed.

Safety & Security Officers
The Safety & Security Officers are responsible for ensuring that the EOC is secure when activated, that hazards are identified and mitigated, and that the EOC environment is suitable for conducting operations in a safe and healthful manner.

OPERATIONS SECTION CHIEF		
Human Services	**Emergency Response**	**Infrastructure Management**
Public Health	Law Enforcement	Public Works
Mass Care	Fire & Rescue	Infrastructure Resources
	Emergency Medical	

5.3.5 Operations Section

The Operations Section, an element of the EOC General Staff is responsible for coordinating the deployment of response resources in support of field operations. Such coordination activities will normally include:

- Manage operational elements of approved Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- Support field incident commands and associated response activities
- Liaise with mutual aid resources
- Coordinate incident response assets (in accordance with the approved Action Plan) regardless of agency affiliation or type of asset (e.g., law enforcement, fire suppression, medical, etc.)
- Assess the emergency within the county or in nearby jurisdictions that affect local government's response organizations.

This section is composed of several functional groups, each with its own functional coordinator. Some or all of the functions may be involved in an incident response. An Operations Section Chief (OSC) will be identified between fire, law enforcement, public works or public health staff, depending on the emergency.

The Operations Section Chief will activate those functions deemed appropriate. When fully activated, the Operations Section could be comprised of the following branches, with each position being staffed with county or allied-agency personnel.

- Law Enforcement Operations Branch
- Fire and Rescue Operations Branch
- Emergency Medical Operations Branch
- Public Health Operations Branch
- Mass Care Operations Branch
- Public Works Operations Branch
- Infrastructure & Resources Protection Branch

PLANNING/INTEL SECTION CHIEF		
Situation Branch	**Documentation Branch**	**Planning Branch**
Situation Analysis	Documentation	Advanced Planning
Resource Status	Message Center	Demobilization
Damage Assessment		Recovery Planning

5.3.6 Planning/Intelligence Section

The Planning/Intelligence Section, an element of the EOC General Staff, collects and analyzes incident data relating to hazards, damage, operations, and other problems. This section becomes the organizational focus for all information or intelligence analysis and advanced planning relative to the incident or emergency.

The Planning/Intelligence Section is divided into three primary branches: 1) Documentation, 2) Planning and 3) Situation. Within the three branches, the following emergency support functions are organized and performed as part of the Planning Section.

- Advanced Planning
- Damage Assessment
- Demobilization
- Documentation
- Message Center
- Resource Status
- Situation Status
- Technical Specialists

The section will be staffed as needed to perform the various functions required to support emergency management operations within the activated EOC. Additional branches or units may be established as needed to meet operational needs.

LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF		
Communications & Tech Services Branch	**Resource Management Branch**	**Support Services Branch**
Communications	Resource Procurement	Facilities
Information Technology	Human Resources	Staff Support
	Transportation	

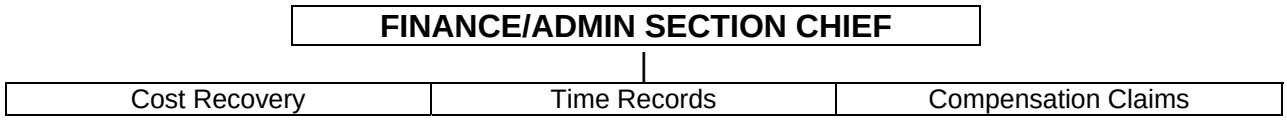
5.3.7 Logistics Section

The Logistics Section is responsible for coordinating the provision of a broad assortment of procurement, service, maintenance, communication, and information technology services in support of the county's emergency management activities during a disaster.

The Logistics Section is divided into three primary branches: 1) Communications & Information Branch, 2) Resource Management Branch and 3) Support Services Branch. Within the three branches, the following emergency support functions are organized and performed as part of the Logistics Section.

- Communications
- Facilities
- Human Resources
- Information Technology
- Resource Procurement
- Staff Support
- Transportation

The section will be staffed as needed to perform the various functions required to support emergency management operations within the activated EOC. Additional branches or units may be established as needed to meet operational needs.



5.3.8 Finance/Administration Section

This section is responsible for the financial management of an operation, including payment for equipment, supplies, and services. It is also responsible for the maintaining and monitoring response costs, personnel time-keeping records, and for providing administrative support to the EOC.

The following functions are the responsibility of the Finance/Administration Section.

- Cost Recovery
- Time Records
- Claims and Compensation

The section will be staffed as needed to perform the various functions required to support emergency management operations within the activated EOC. Additional branches or units may be established as needed to meet operational needs.

Note: For all sections within the EOC, if not all functions are activated the tasks assigned to the non-activated function are the responsibility of the person next highest in the organization or the appropriate section chief.

Note: Specific duties and responsibilities for all positions within the EOC are located in *Part-Two: EOC Management Element* of the EOP.

5.3.9 County/Allied Agency EOC Functional Assignments

In the event of EOC activation, each county department and selected allied agencies are assigned specific functions to support emergency management operations. These assignments may involve direct participation within the EOC or provide indirect support. Other than the county departments, all other agencies and organizations will determine how best to support the county/OA emergency management mission.

The following matrices identify departments and agencies, the functional area they are assigned and whether they are primary (P) or supporting (S) participants.

5.3.9 Yolo County Department & Agency Responsibilities

	Management						Operations								Planning					Logistics					Finance			
County Department	Direction & Control	EOC Coordination	Liaison	Public Information	Legal Affairs	Safety & Security	Operations Section Chief	Law Enforcement Branch	Fire & Rescue Branch	Emergency Medical Branch	Public Health Branch	Mass Care Branch	Public Works Branch	Infrastructure Resources Branch	Planning Section Chief	Situation Analysis Branch	Operations Planning Branch	Documentation Unit		Logistics Section Chief	Communications & Info Branch	Resource Management Branch	Operations Support Branch		Finance/Admin Section Chief	Compensation Claims	Cost Recovery	Time Recordkeeping
Board of Supervisors	S			S																								
CAO	P	S	P	P											S												S	S
OES	S	P	S	S		S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S
County Counsel					P																							
ADMH											S																	
Agriculture														S														
Assessor																S												
Auditor - Controller																									P	P	P	S
Clerk-Recorder																		P										
District Attorney						S		S																				
Employment/Social Services												P																
General Services																				P		P	P					

5.3.9 Yolo County Department & Agency Responsibilities (Continued)

	Management						Operations								Planning					Logistics					Finance			
County Department	Direction & Control	EOC Coordination	Liaison	Public Information	Legal Affairs	Safety & Security	Operations Section Chief	Law Enforcement Branch	Fire & Rescue Branch	Emergency Medical Branch	Public Health Branch	Mass Care Branch	Public Works Branch	Infrastructure Resources Branch	Planning Section Chief	Situation Analysis Branch	Operations Planning Branch	Documentation Unit		Logistics Section Chief	Communications & Systems Branch	Resource Management Branch	Operations Support Branch		Finance/Admin Section Chief	Compensation Claims	Cost Recovery	Time Recordkeeping
Human Resources						S																S				S		P
Information Technology																S	S				S							
LAFCO			S																									
Library				S												S		S										
Parks & Resources												S		S														
Planning & Public Works (*)							P						P	P	P	P	P											
Probation						S		S																				
Public Admin/Guardian												S																
Public Defender					S																							
Public Health (*)							P			S	P	S																
Sheriff-Coroner(*)						P	P	P																				

5.3.9 Yolo County Local Government Agency Responsibilities

	Management						Operations								Planning						Logistics						Finance			
County Department	Direction & Control	EOC Coordination	Liaison	Public Information	Legal Affairs	Safety & Security	Operations Section Chief	Law Enforcement Branch	Fire & Rescue Branch	Emergency Medical Branch	Public Health Branch	Mass Care Branch	Public Works Branch	Infrastructure Resources Branch	Planning Section Chief	Situation Analysis Branch	Operations Planning Branch	Documentation Unit			Logistics Section Chief	Communications & Systems Branch	Resource Management Branch	Operations Support Branch			Finance/Admin Section Chief	Compensation Claims	Cost Recovery	Time Recordkeeping
County Fire Districts (*)							P		P	P																				
Community Service Areas													S	S																
YCCESA																						P								
Yolo Co Flood Control													S																	
Yolo Co Housing Authority																S														
Yolo Co Office of Education												S																		
Yolo Co Transit District																							S							
Port of Sacramento													S																	
Independent Districts													S	S																

5.3.9 Yolo County Community, Tribal and State Agency Responsibilities

	Management						Operations								Planning					Logistics					Finance			
County Department	Direction & Control	EOC Coordination	Liaison	Public Information	Legal Affairs	Safety & Security	Operations Section Chief	Law Enforcement Branch	Fire & Rescue Branch	Emergency Medical Branch	Public Health Branch	Mass Care Branch	Public Works Branch	Infrastructure Resources Branch	Planning Section Chief	Situation Analysis Branch	Operations Planning Branch	Documentation Unit		Logistics Section Chief	Communications & Systems Branch	Resource Management Branch	Operations Support Branch		Finance/Admin Section Chief	Compensation Claims	Cost recovery	Time Recordkeeping
COMMUNITY/VOLUNTEER																												
ACS/RACES/ARES																					S							
American Red Cross												S																
STATE AGENCIES																												
CHP								S																				
UC Davis								S	S	S																		
40th District Fairgrounds												S																
PRIVATE AGENCIES																												
AMR/Ambulance										S																		
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT																												
Rumsey Rancheria									S	S																		

Note: Asterisk **(*)** denotes agency that may assume the Operations Section Chief role within the activated EOC depending upon the primary response functions required.

SECTION 6: WARNING & EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

6.1 ALERT & WARNING OPERATIONS (AWO)

6.1.1 General Guidance

In conjunction with established public safety warning protocols, the activated EOC will manage the dissemination of timely and adequate warnings to threatened populations in the most effective manner possible. Warning information will be issued as quickly as a threat is detected, using the most direct and effective means possible.

6.1.2 Warning Responsibility

When the EOC is not activated, county OES will coordinate the dissemination of official alerts and warnings to the general public and allied agencies using available methods. This alert and warning activity will be coordinated through the county PIO, the county dispatch center and emergency management organizations within partner OA jurisdictions and agencies.

6.1.3 Warning & Alert Mechanisms

Depending upon the threat and time availability, the EOC will initiate alerts and warnings utilizing any of the following methods. As in any emergency, the effectiveness of any warning will be dependent upon many factors including time availability, initial notice of threat, the time of day, language barriers, receiving challenges for the hearing and sight impaired, and other factors.

- Activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS)
- Activation of the Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS)
- Activation of the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN)
- Activation of existing automatic telephone notification systems available within the County EOC and within other local jurisdictions
- Rapid field warnings using response personnel
- Media broadcast alerts

6.1.4 Warning Conditions

Typically, warnings will be issued during periods of flash flooding, major hazardous materials incidents, public health emergencies, fast moving fires, severe weather conditions, and potential acts of violence. However, warnings may be issued wherever a threat is perceived and the potential for safeguarding public safety is possible through rapid alerting.

6.3 EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION (EPI)

6.3.1 General

Emergency Public Information (EPI) is a priority of utmost importance during emergencies and disasters. County government has a primary responsibility to provide accurate and timely information to the public regarding conditions, threats and protective measures. To avoid conflicts and confusion, the EPI function operates best when centralized and coordinated among all involved jurisdictions, agencies and organizations.

6.3.2 EPI Assumptions

The following assumptions involving public information during emergencies highlight how local government response and public preparedness may be affected during a major emergency.

- The public will demand information about the emergency and instructions on proper survival/response actions
- Rumors and misinformation are likely to develop when there is a lack of official news and information readily available
- The media will demand information about the emergency
- Local and regional radio/television stations without emergency power may also be off the air
- Telephones (cellular and hardwire) may be inoperative
- The emergency organization will become overwhelmed by the demand for information if sufficiently trained staff is not available.

6.3.3 Emergency Public Information Organization

The designated Public Information Officer (PIO), a member of the Management Staff shall be responsible for managing all aspects of the Emergency Public Information (EPI) program in support of county/OA emergency management operations. The PIO, as instructed by the Director of Emergency Services, will organize an appropriate EPI organization, utilizing county and allied agency resources to manage the EPI function.

In addition to the primary PIO, additional staff may be assigned to perform functions related to managing the Joint Information Center (JIC) if established; staffing a rumor control center; developing news releases; providing EPI support in the field; providing media interviews; and issuing warnings and preparedness information through available communications channels and networks.

6.3.4 Joint Information Center (JIC)

When necessary, a Joint Information Center (JIC) will be established to coordinate the handling of EPI operations for county government and the OA. A JIC will be established at a suitable location, removed from the EOC, but in close proximity to provide for effective management of EPI functions. When activated, the JIC will be staffed by personnel trained to conduct EPI activities including coordinating inter-jurisdictional media releases and the management of rumor control functions. Regardless of where the JIC is established, EPI functions will continue to be managed from the EOC.

6.3.5 Emergency Public Information Functions

The Emergency Public Information (EPI) Annex in Part 3 of the EOP describes the county EPI organization and prescribes operational guidelines and protocol.

- Facilitate the issuance of effective warning information using available communications networks
- The timely and accurate dissemination of official information to the public during periods of emergency
- Coordinating the release of official news and information through recognized broadcast and print media services and organizations

- Response to specific media inquiries and calls from the public requesting information assistance
- Establishment and operation of a 24-hour EPI point of contact
- Establishment and operation of a Joint Information Center (JIC), as necessary to support county government and Operational Area EPI activities
- Provision of EPI support to field incident commands as requested
- Control of rumors and misinformation

6.3.6 Call Center Operations

In addition to the rapid dissemination of warnings, OES/EOC personnel may staff a call center to process requests for information from the public and other agencies. The EOC possesses the capability of receiving multiple calls, although in a major emergency the system could be initially overwhelmed and will require dedicated staffing to operate.

Note: Additional information pertaining to the Emergency Public Information function is contained within Part-Three (Functional Operations Element) of the EOP.

SECTION 7: POST-DISASTER RECOVERY

7.1 GENERAL ASSUMPTIONS

In the aftermath of a disaster, many citizens will have specific needs that must be met before they can pick up the thread of pre-disaster lives. Typically, there will be a need for expanded government assistance to support victims and those directly impacted by the disaster.

County government can help families and individuals to recover by coordinating with other public agencies and private organizations that provide assistance to ensure these services are readily available and accessible. The provision of assistance and services to disaster victims may require substantial government support and resources, for an extended period, during the course of the recovery process. The county's efforts will be coordinated with state and federal relief efforts to ensure an integrated response to recovery.

7.2 SHORT TERM RECOVERY

7.2.1 General Guidance

Short-term recovery operations will begin during the response phase of the emergency. Short-term recovery operations may include any of the jurisdictions and agencies participating in the Yolo Operational Area.

7.2.2 Goals and Activities

The goal of short-term recovery is to restore local government to at least a minimum capacity, and to provide immediate relief and assistance within the community to establish a sense of normalcy. Primary activities associated with short-term recovery operations include:

- Re-establishment of county and local government operations
- Rapid debris removal and cleanup
- Orderly and coordinated restoration of essential services and critical infrastructure
- Restoration of transportation routes and services
- Provision of expanded human services to victims and those impacted by the disaster

- Centralized or consolidated provision of disaster recovery services
- Vector control; environmental health inspection; structural inspection and hazardous site mitigation
- With public safety a primary concern, rapid recovery may require adjustments to policies and procedures to streamline the recovery process

Each jurisdiction will coordinate its efforts to restore utility systems and services during recovery operations. Medical services may need to operate from temporary facilities, as necessary. An appropriate mental health and crisis intervention agency will coordinate Critical Incident Stress Debriefings for emergency response personnel and victims of the disaster event.

For federally declared disasters, telephonic 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 shelter for disaster victims until housing can be arranged.

7.3 LONG TERM RECOVERY

7.3.1 General Guidance

Long-term recovery operations will begin with the cessation of response operations, and minimal stabilization has been instituted within impacted areas. Long-term recovery operations may include or involve any of the jurisdictions and agencies participating in the Yolo Operational Area.

7.3.2 Goals and Activities

The goal of long-term recovery is to restore facilities to pre-disaster condition. Long-term recovery includes hazard mitigation activities, restoration or reconstruction of public facilities, and disaster response cost recovery.

Primary activities associated with short-term recovery operations include:

- Coordinated delivery of extended social and health services
- Improved land use planning
- Improved Yolo County Emergency Operations Plan
- Re-establishing the local economy to pre-disaster levels
- Recovery of disaster response costs
- Effective integration of mitigation strategies into recovery planning and operations
- Continuing coordinated public information activities to assist victims and the general public with long-range recovery issues

Each affected jurisdiction will be responsible for its own approach to mitigation, which could include zoning variances, building code changes, plan reviews, seismic safety elements, and other land use planning measures.

7.4 HAZARD MITIGATION

Hazard mitigation actions will need to be coordinated and employed in all activities by all jurisdictions in order to ensure a maximum reduction of vulnerability to future disasters. All jurisdictions within the Operational Area, including special districts, should strive to restore essential facilities to an appropriate level of functionality by retrofit, repair or reconstruction during long-term recovery operations. Recovery programs will also be sought for individual citizens and private businesses. The redevelopment agencies for the county's and other Operational Area jurisdictions will play a vital role in rebuilding commercial areas.

Note: Specific details pertaining to county government's planned post-disaster recovery operations will be contained within a separate supporting document.

SECTION 8: TRAINING & EVALUATION

8.1 AFTER ACTION REPORTING

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS) protocols require any city, city and county, or county declaring a local emergency for which the Governor proclaims a State of Emergency, to complete and transmit an After-Action Report (AAR) to State OES within 90 days of the close of the incident period.

County OES will coordinate and facilitate post-incident analyses and critiques following emergencies and exercises, respectively. An After-Action Report (AAR) may be prepared by county OES and distributed to those jurisdictions, agencies and individuals involved in the emergency or exercise.

The After-Action Report will provide, at a minimum:

- Response actions taken
- Application of SEMS
- Suggested modifications to SEMS
- Necessary modifications to plans and procedures
- Training needs
- Recovery activities to date

8.2 READINESS TRAINING

8.2.1 Training Coordination

County OES will notify holders of this plan of training opportunities associated with emergency management and operations. Individual jurisdictions and agencies are responsible for maintaining training records. Jurisdictions and agencies having assigned functions under this plan are encouraged to ensure that assigned personnel are properly trained to carry out these tasks.

The Emergency Services Manager will coordinate with the Emergency Services Director to develop and execute a comprehensive training program for emergency management topics on an annual basis. The established training schedule will include applicable courses of instruction and education that cover the wide landscape of emergency management subjects. Such instruction shall meet or exceed State SEMS and Federal NIMS training requirements.

8.3 EXERCISE & EVALUATION

Elements of this plan will be exercised regularly. County OES will conduct emergency preparedness exercises, in accordance with its annual exercise schedule, following appropriate state and federal guidance. Deficiencies identified during scheduled exercise activities will result in the development of an action plan to initiate appropriate corrections.

The planning for, development and execution of all emergency exercises will involve close coordination between county OES and participating local jurisdictions, agencies, special districts, and supporting community and public service organizations.

The primary focus will be to establish a framework for inter-organizational exercise coordination in conjunction with all-hazard response and recovery planning and training activities, conducted within Yolo County.

Emergency exercise activity will be scheduled as to follow state and federal guidance and program requirements. Exercise activity may include any of the following:

- Drills
- Seminars
- Table Top Exercises (TTE)
- Functional Exercises (FE)
- Full Scale Exercises (FSE)

Yolo County, California

Emergency Operations Plan

Part One

❖

BASIC PLAN ELEMENT
ATTACHMENTS

June 2007

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

I. Federal Authorities

- Public Law 920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended
- Public Law 84-99, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Flood Fighting
- Public Law 93-288, Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974
- Public Law 107-188, Bio-terrorism Act, June 2002
- Public Law 107-296, Homeland Security Act, January 2002
- Executive Order 13228, Office of Homeland Security, October 8, 2001
- Executive Order 13231, Critical Infrastructure Protection, October 16, 2001
- Executive Order 13234, Citizens Prepared, November 9, 2001
- Presidential Decision Directive 39 - U.S. Policy on Counter-terrorism, June 1995
- Presidential Decision Directive 62 - Combating Terrorism, May 1998
- Presidential Decision Directive 63 - Critical Infrastructure Protection, May 1998
- National Security Presidential Directive 17 - National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction

II. State Authorities

- CA Government Code (CGC), Title 1, Chapter 4, Division 8, Section 3100, (Disaster Service Workers)
- CGC, Title 1, Chapter 4, Division 8, Section 8635, (Continuity of Government)
- CGC, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7, (California Emergency Services Act)
- CGC, Title 2, Division 1, Chapter 7.5 (California Natural Disaster Assistance Act)
- California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 19, Division 2 (Standardized Emergency Management System)
- California Water Code (CWC), § 128 (Department of Water Resources - Flood Fighting)

III. County Authorities

- Yolo County Emergency Services/Ordinance No. 226 (1951) 403, and 894 (1980) (as amended)
    - Establishes a County Disaster Commission and specifies its role;
    - Defines an Emergency;
    - Requires an Emergency Operations Plan; and
    - Establishes an Office of Emergency Services
    - Identifies the role and responsibilities of the Director and Deputy Director
    - Identifies the organization and responsibilities of the Emergency management Organization
- Yolo County Resolution adopting the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
- Yolo County Resolution relating to Emergency Operations within Yolo County.
- Yolo County Resolution adopting the approved Emergency Operations Plan.
- Agreement for Participation in the Yolo Operational Area Organization which provides Yolo County lead agency responsibility.

IV. References

A. Federal

- *National Response Plan* (As revised)
- *Debris Removal Guidelines for State and Local Officials* (FEMA DAP-15)
- *A Guide to Federal Aid in Disasters* (DAP-19)
- *Digest of Federal Disaster Assistance* (DAP-21)
- *Individual and Family Grant Program Handbook Pursuant to Public Law 93-288* (DR&R-18)
- *Fire Suppression Assistance Handbook* (DAP 4)

B. STATE

- California *State Emergency Plan* (As revised)
- Governor's Office of Emergency Services *Disaster Assistance Procedures Manual*
- *California Emergency Resources Management Plan*
- *California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan*
- *California Fire and Rescue Operations Plan*
- *California Assistance Procedures Manual* (State OES)
- *Natural Disaster Assistance Act Eligibility Guidelines and Claiming Instructions* (State OES)
- Weapons of Mass Destruction Guidelines for Local Government
- Ha*zardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan (State OES)*
- *Public Assistance Guide for Applicants* (State OES DAP-1)

THREAT SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Yolo County is at risk from a variety of potential hazards: natural, technological and human conflict related. Many of these hazards, under the right circumstances, could result in a disastrous impact to the county. The following information serves to identify these hazards, outline the county's vulnerability, outline potential impact, and present general mitigation and response options available should an incident occur.

Although an attempt has been made to identify all major hazards and their respective impacts, it must be remembered that we live in a time of emerging threats, and nature, coupled with humankind's ongoing development and tendencies toward violence ensures that the material contained within this document will surely require modification over time.

For the express purpose of identification and formatting, the following tables list those hazards covered within this assessment, in order of presentation.

Natural Hazards		
I	Earthquake	Seismic events
II	Flood	Flash and rate of rise flooding
III	Severe Storm	Severe temperatures, high winds
IV	Environmental Emergency	Drought, air pollution, fog incidents
V	Volcanic Eruption	Direct and indirect impacts
VI	Epidemic/Public Health	Epidemics, plagues
VII	Cosmic Hazards	Space object impacts

Technological Hazards		
VIII	Hazardous Materials	Fixed site, transportation, pipeline releases
IX	Dam Failure	Partial and catastrophic failure
X	Fire & Conflagration	Urban and wildland conflagrations and fire storms
XI	Transportation Accident	Air, rail, highway accidents involving mass casualties
XII	Critical Infrastructure Emergency	Energy, water, food, sanitation, communications

Human Conflict Hazards		
XIII	Public/Civil Disorder	Riots, disturbances
XIV	Terrorism	CBRNE & Weapons of Mass Destruction
XV	Enemy Attack/State of War	Conventional and nuclear warfare

I. EARTHQUAKE

A. General

1. General Characteristics
   Earthquake activity is characterized by a sudden, unpredictable movement in the earth's subsurface structure, usually associated with the shifting of tectonic plates that result in severe ground motion and surface deformation.

2. Local Situation
   There are several faults known to exist within Yolo County. They are in the Midland Fault Zone and the Capay Valley area. The Midland Fault Zone is located between the City of Winters and the Coast range in the southwestern portion of the county. Two concealed faults are located within this zone.

   Within the Capay Valley area, two major faults border the valley in the Capay Hills. The Sweitzer Fault is located just below the ridgeline of the Capay Hills paralleling the valley. The Eisner Fault is located at the upper end of the Capay Valley just below the Sweitzer Fault. Sweitzer is a thrust fault in nature. The remainder of the known faults located within the immediate area, are on the western and northwestern border of Yolo County in the Blue Ridge and Rocky Ridge Hills.

   No known faults are located under any of the major inhabited areas of the county. The existing faults are a result of the faulting and folding in development of the Blue Ridge and Rocky Ridge formations. Many major faults lie to the west of Yolo County whose movement could affect Yolo County.

   In addition to the standard seismic risk, there are four major areas where seiches (seismically generated waves) could occur during major seismic activity which would affect Yolo County. These include:

   - Lake Berryessa, where the effects could be felt along Putah Creek.
   - The Sacramento River, which could impact bordering communities.
   - The Yolo Bypass, when the bypass is filled with water.
   - Lake Washington Harbor and the Sacramento Deep Water Channel, the Port of Sacramento and nearby communities would be affected.

B. Vulnerability

By California standards, Yolo County is in a low earthquake probability zone. The most recent recorded earthquakes appear to have occurred in the late 1800's. Yolo County history books reference one such quake as causing swaying in Woodland with no reference to property damage. Winters and Davis, however, did experience structural damage to buildings from an 1892 earthquake whose epicenter was northwest of Winters, in Napa County. Notwithstanding, the existence of known fault lines in Yolo County indicate future earthquakes will occur. Further, significant earthquakes outside the county have occurred in areas with previously undetected fault lines.

C. Impact

The impact from any moderate to large-scale seismic event, occurring within or on the periphery of Yolo County, could produce an assortment of conditions that would adversely affect public health and safety, critical infrastructure, and economic well-being throughout the area.

1. Casualties
   The number of casualties will vary with the time of day. While no reliable studies exist to predict the total number of casualties, it is safe to believe that an 8.3 magnitude quake affecting a populated area would produce many deaths and more than enough casualties to overwhelm existing medical facilities. In addition, several hundred to a few thousand could expect to be left homeless.

2. Hazardous Materials Incidents
   Many forms of hazardous materials are present in Yolo County. They are present in permanent storage locations, roadway and railway transport mediums, long-distance pipelines and at various industrial and agricultural application sites. The county's location, astride major rail and highway transport routes and its service as an agricultural center, indicate the potential for serious hazardous materials incidents.

   It is generally believed that the most commonly used, stored and transported chemicals in the county are products used by the agricultural community.

   Information collected via the county's Hazardous Materials Disclosure Program (Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code) provides a good information base on where hazardous materials are used and stored as well as what the materials consist of.

3. Fires
   Earthquakes may break pipelines or overturn flammable products. Fires caused by day-to-day reasons may become worse due to disruption in response capability. Combinations of fire apparatus unable to respond, broken water mains, flammable liquids, wood shake roofs and homes could create a dangerous situation.

4. Structural Collapse
   Older, un-reinforced masonry type structures are the most susceptible to damage and potential catastrophic collapse as the result of strong ground motion associated with earthquakes. Although many structures within the county have been seismically retrofitted, there remain a significant number of older buildings that will probably experience severe structural damage, if not total collapse arising from strong ground motion.

   Earthquake resistant public school buildings are generally well distributed throughout populated areas and are normally in a safe condition following earthquakes. These structures provide a major resource for mass shelter and feeding. Some damage to schools should be anticipated, however.

5. Transportation Infrastructure

   (a) Roadways
   Roadways will be temporarily closed due to ground and structural failures. Roadway clearance, emergency repairs, detours, and inspections will restrict usage during the initial post-earthquake hours.

   (b) Freeways
   State Route 113, US Highway 50, and Interstates 5, 80 and 505 could be damaged by strong shaking or ground failure. Within 36 hours, some routes should be open. More remote highways and roads may remain blocked for a considerable time, especially in canyon areas subject to landslide activity.

   (c) Rail Lines
   Rail transport through the county likely will be non-operational for at least three days. This interruption in service will impact both freight and passenger movement along

   (d) Airports
   - Yolo County Airport: Open for limited use.
   - Woodland-Watts Airfield: Open for limited use.
   - University Airport: Open for limited use.

6. Communications Infrastructure

(a) Telephones
Telephones likely will be overloaded by post-earthquake calls within the area and from the outside. Damage to equipment due to ground shaking and loss of electrical power will further complicate this situation. Because of shaking patterns corresponding with key facility locations, Yolo County is likely to experience complete localized telephone failures. Access for repairs will be a major problem.

The phone systems in the Emergency Operations Center are set up to have priority during an emergency. Pay phones are on a priority system for the public. Both the county OES and YCCESA are satellite equipped to be in contact with the State Office of Emergency Services in the event of total hard wire phone loss.

(b) Cellular Telephones
Most cellular telephones are expected to be out of service. Cell systems rely on the landline telephone network or microwave links to interconnect cell sites. Landlines will be disrupted as above; microwave links will be subject to misalignment and antenna loss.

(c) Public Safety Radio Network
Most two-way radios will work, but there likely will be problems caused by overloading, loss of antennae, and misalignment of microwave dishes. Amateur radio will become a primary communication link.

7. Utility Infrastructure

(a) Electrical Power
Electrical power outages are expected to be widespread. It is assumed that all critical facilities such as hospitals, fire and law enforcement stations, emergency communication and operation centers, and water pumping stations will require standby generating equipment and emergency fuel supplies. The county EOC, YCCESA (911 Dispatch) and both area hospitals have such equipment.

(b) Water Supply
Drinking water may have to be trucked to affected neighborhoods. In some areas, a lack of water will hamper fire fighting efforts. Power outages will cause problems for water systems that depend on pumps. Underground wells may be damaged or destroyed causing reliance on the remaining wells and reservoirs for water.

(c) Sewage Treatment
Sewer mains may break. The main sewage treatment plant may be damaged, lose electrical power, and discharge raw sewage. With a loss of commercial power, some treatment facilities may be rendered in-operative, and pumping stations shut down.

(d) Natural Gas
Many gas lines may break, particularly in areas where the ground settles, liquefies, or slides. Most cities may be without gas for several days. Offsite LPG storage tanks may be forced off of foundations and damaged, risking the possibility of localized release.

(e) Petroleum Fuels
Liquefaction or other soil movement may break pipelines or damage storage tanks above or below ground. The sudden release of petroleum products from a damaged pipe or storage vessel could result in the discharge of highly hazardous and toxic substances into the atmosphere, resulting in a definitive risk to public health and safety, and the environment.

II. FLOOD

A. General

1. General Characteristics
Flooding occurs when water flow increases at a rate that exceeds the soils ability to absorb it through percolation over a short period of time; or the capacity of natural or manmade flood control structure (i.e. levee, canal, trough, etc.) is exceeded allowing water to escape and spread across low lying areas. Flooding may occur from locally heavy rainfall or as a result of heavy runoff being channeled into Yolo County from distant sources along established rivers and canals.

2. Local Situation
Flooding is an ongoing issue within Yolo County. Seasonal rains, coupled with a dependence on levees to protect low lying areas places the county at risk from periodic widespread flooding. The existence of local river systems (i.e. Cache Creek, Putah Creek, etc.) also contributes to the problem of localized flooding on a periodic basis. Finally, the eastern border of the county is flanked by a major levee system that contains the Sacramento River. Failure of any segment of that levee system during periods of major stream flow could prove disastrous to large segments of Yolo County.

B. Vulnerability

Areas subject to flooding in Yolo County are spread throughout the county. Areas of particular concern are adjacent to the Sacramento River that borders the county on the east. Other areas that flood periodically are low-lying lands near Cache Creek, Putah Creek, and various sloughs. The Yolo Bypass affords an appreciable level of flood protection from Sacramento River overflows during the winter and spring months. The State/Federal River Forecast Center monitors the Sacramento River and tributaries through a series of stations located along the waterways. The system affords a degree of advance flood warning for emergency responders. Stream and river gages are monitored in the EOC.

C. Impact

The impact from any flooding event will vary based upon a number of factors: source of the water; location of water flow; duration of rainfall or source release; topography; presence and/or effectiveness of flood control systems; changes in land use, vegetation; and

- Injury and death associated with people being trapped in rapidly moving waterways or caught unaware during slow rate of rise conditions
- Injury and death for individuals attempting to ford (in vehicles or on foot) submerged roadways
- Damage to critical infrastructure and essential services through inundation
- Damage to roadways, bridges and other transportation structures affecting mobility and the ability for people to evacuate flooded areas
- Release of hazardous materials and start of fires within damaged or affected structures.
- Damage to buildings and structures in the pathway of rising flood waters
- Public health hazards from contamination of potable water sources; damage to sanitation systems; long term presence of standing water; vector infestation; and introduction of hazardous materials contaminants.
- Loss of agricultural products and crops from inundation
- Impact to local economy stemming from loss in agricultural, industrial, and commercial productivity
- Impact to local economy based upon reduction in tourism
- Societal impacts involving long-term interruption of normal activity

Although flooding incidents are generally of short duration, the need for ongoing response and long-term recovery operations cannot be underestimated. Moreover, loss of essential flood control structures, including levees and control devices may hinder recovery efforts and pose significant problems should additional flooding occur.

D. Mitigation & Response

1. General Actions

Mitigation actions involving flooding incidents will normally be broken down into two categories: 1) Pre-flooding readiness, and 2) Emergency response. The extent to which any mitigation operations are conducted will be predicated on the actual situation and the need for government response and actions. The following chart identifies the stages of alert and response utilized by Yolo County involving flood incidents:

(a) Pre-Flooding Readiness

In this phase, flooding has not occurred but prevailing conditions and forecasts are indicating possible isolated or widespread flooding may take place within a specified time period.

- Close monitoring of weather forecasts and water levels within rivers and levees
- Dissemination of flood awareness and preparedness information through various outlet sources
- Mobilization of response resources
- Possible activation of EOC in preparation for potential flooding

(b) Flood Emergency Response

In this condition, flooding is or has occurred and immediate mitigation and emergency response measures are required.

- Deployment of flood fighting and public safety resources throughout impacted areas
- Rescue of persons imperiled or trapped by flood conditions
- Initiation of preparatory and emergency evacuation of threatened populations
- Protection of essential services and critical infrastructure

Stage	Watch Level	Condition
Stage I	Watch Stage	Pre-emergency; river is at normal levels and is forecasted to rise.
Stage II	Warning Stage	River level reaches warning; levee patrols commence.
Stage III	Full Alert Stage	River level reaches warning and forecasted to rise. Flooding is *possible*.
Stage IV	Emergency Stage	River is forecasted to rise to flood stage. Flooding is *expected*.
Stage V	General Evacuation Stage	River level reaches flood stage and forecasted to rise. Flooding is *imminent*.

2. Sacramento River Response Stages
   Emergency preparedness actions will be based on five stages of response actions. These response actions are keyed to Sacramento River elevations measured at Knights Landing and the I Street Bridge, and on Cache Creek at the Rumsey Bridge. The river elevations are intended to be *guides* for declaring the response stages. The Yolo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) will declare response stages based on a variety of circumstances, including weather forecasts, dam releases, and levee conditions.

   Note: Specific river stage information is contained in a separate emergency planning document.

3. Levee District Response Actions
   Several levee districts serve Yolo County. These districts are responsible for the maintenance and repairs of their respective levees. (See a copy in the EOC of the latest Department of Water Resources "Directory of Officials" for Levee District personnel contacts.) Actions of districts will be geared to each stage as follows:

Stage	Watch Level	Condition
Stage I	Watch Stage	Monitor river forecasts
Stage II	Warning Stage	Notify district response personnel of situation Inventory emergency resources Review flood plans with district personnel Activate levee patrols; coordinate with city and county public works, and State DWR
Stage III	Full Alert Stage	When requested, send personnel to County Emergency Operations Center Refuel and prepare all emergency equipment Assess areas of potential flood danger
Stage IV	Emergency Stage	Continue levee patrols
Stage V	General Evacuation Stage	Cease levee patrols and sandbagging operations in danger area and evacuate

- Warning Stage – The stage at which initial action must be taken by concerned interests. This level may produce over bank flows sufficient to cause minor flooding of low-lying lands and local roads.

- Flood Stage – The stage at which over bank flows are of sufficient magnitude to cause considerable inundation of land and roads and/or threat of significant hazard to life and property.

On streams and rivers with levees, these definitions apply:

- Warning Stage – The stage at which patrol of flood control project levees becomes mandatory, or the stage at which flow occurs into bypass areas from project overflow weirs.

- Flood Stage – The stage at which the flow in a flood control project is at maximum design capacity.

- Danger Stage – The stage at which the flow in a flood control project is greater than maximum design capacity and where there is extreme danger with threat of significant hazard to life and property in the event of levee failure.

III. SEVERE STORM

A. General

1. General Characteristics
   Severe storm activity is usually a seasonal phenomenon that occurs with relatively predictable frequency. Storm activity may include severe temperature differentials, high winds, icing, and heavy rainfall.

B. Vulnerability

Yolo County is occasionally visited by severe summer and winter storms that can produce heavy rains, cyclonic winds, ice storms, and other significant short-term weather phenomenon. Although usually of short duration, the intensity of these meteorological events can severely impact people and critical infrastructure, threatening public safety and interrupting the normal flow of daily life.

As weather patterns are only marginally predictable, and long-term forecasting is still only marginally effective for specific area forecasts, the frequency to which Yolo County might be impacted can only be speculated upon. There exists sufficient historical data to conclude that severe weather will be an ongoing, periodic challenge for the county.

C. Impact

Strong or long-duration storms may result in various disruptions. Widespread or long-term utility (telephone, power, sewage) outages may occur. Buildings may be damaged or destroyed due to storm impact, especially involving conditions of high wind or severe hail. Major areas of impact may include:

- Injury to individuals and livestock caught in severe storm conditions and lacking adequate shelter
- Interruption of critical infrastructure systems due to damage and impact
- Disruption of traffic flows due to reduced visibility or roadway debris
- Damage to crops under cultivation at key time periods
- Economic losses due to closed businesses, delayed arrival/shipment of products, and power outages

D. Mitigation & Response

The single most effective mitigation effort involves the use of effective forecasting methods, the dissemination of timely warning information to populations at risk, and robust emergency response operations.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY

A. General Hazard Identification

1. General Characteristics
   This hazard category is defined by those naturally occurring events that are environmentally or meteorologically initiated, and have either a long-term rate of occurrence or occur with regular frequency. Their impacts, although normally not considered of an exigent nature, have the capacity to present significant challenges to Yolo County is the areas of public safety, economic vitality, environmental quality, and other social consequences.

B. Vulnerability

1. Air Pollution
   Located within the Sacramento Valley, Yolo County is at risk for accumulation of unhealthy levels of air pollution. This pollution can come from a variety of sources, including vehicle exhaust and fires, both wildland and industrial. In the event the air pollution is found to be at emergency levels, mitigation will likely consist of restriction of movement outdoors. Likely, there will be increased visitation to hospitals.

2. Drought
   Periods of drought have followed years in which both the prevailing weather phenomena were El Nino and La Nina. Drought cycles appear to be every 7 – 11 years. During periods of drought, emergency response measures will consist of land use planning practices consistent with water conservation goals and various water conservation measures. There will also be increased risk of wildland fires.

3. Infestation
   Being a predominantly agricultural area, Yolo County is at significant risk from the onslaught of infestation from crop destroying insects and other vectors. The massive movement of a variety of insects with voracious appetites can destroy entire regions of cultivated farmland, laying waste to an entire year's production in a few weeks. Although great strides have been made in eradication of pests and vectors, there remains the overriding possibility that the county could be visited by a large swarm of crop destroying insects.

C. Impact

1. Air Pollution Incidents
   An air pollution emergency is essentially a public health concern. Air quality standards can deteriorate overnight, causing problems for the young, elderly and individuals with pre-existing respiratory ailments. Air pollution is also detrimental to crops, livestock, and even affects the lifespan of equipment and systems that are degraded due to the exposure to pollutants.

2. Extended Drought Conditions
   Generally, extended drought events present a major economic impact, especially in areas heavily involved in agricultural production or industrial processes. Moreover, if the drought is long-term, potable water supplies may dwindle, resulting in the need for rationing, importation of emergency water supplies and other mitigation strategies. Long-term impacts may also include the destruction of essential ground cover, economic losses from reduced retail sales and even depopulation as residents move to areas with a more reliable water supply.

3. Infestation
   The most probable consequence of infestation is crop loss, resulting in economic disaster to the agricultural industry. Loss of crops may result in the closure of farms, workforce layoffs, substantially lower revenue, and a greater reliance on funding relief. Insect swarms have also been known to down aircraft, interrupt power distribution, harass livestock, contaminate open water sources, and disrupt traffic.

D. Mitigation & Response

Effective long-term mitigation strategies for any of these risks will normally involve ongoing scientific research, effective land use planning, rigid environmental regulations, and community awareness.

Immediate mitigation/response actions for air pollution emergencies would likely include implementation of protective measures including restricted vehicular movement, relocation of people with respiratory concerns to clean environments, closure of schools, prohibitions on the release of specified manufacturing and industrial chemicals, and a ban on open burning.

For droughts, actions may include development of additional water supply sources, water use restrictions and temporary moratoriums on development.

Mitigation for infestations will rely heavily on scientific methods of eradication and control.

V. VOLCANIC ERUPTION

A. General

1. General Characteristics
   Volcanic eruptions are characterized by a number of different behaviors. Some eruptions involve the slow and non-violent release of molten lava from fissures in the ground over a hot spot in the earth's mantle. Other eruptions are more radical, resulting in the explosive release of molten rock (tephra), ash, and toxic gases. Additional eruptive traits include area seismic activity, lava bombs, landslides, subsidence, peculiar localized weather phenomenon, and plume dominated columns that can project debris for hundreds of miles.

B. Vulnerability

Certain areas of California are recognized as being at risk from potential volcanic eruptions. There are two such areas that could affect Yolo County. The closest is the Mt. Konocti / Clear Lake area. The second site is within the Mt. Shasta/Mt. Lassen/Medicine Lake areas, located several hundred miles north/northeast of Yolo County.

Although each of the aforementioned volcanic sites is considered dormant, each is capable of producing eruptive activity, including devastating explosive behavior. Historically, each of these volcanoes has been active within recorded human experience, with Lassen Peak being the most recent in the early 20th Century. Although volcanic activity is extraordinarily destructive and disruptive, methods exists for monitoring volcanic sites that provide adequate early warning of potential eruptions.

C. Impact

1. Mt. Konocti
   If an eruption involved Mt. Konocti, Yolo County could suffer from the release of large amounts of tephra (ash and larger particles). The tephra, even in depths of as little as 5 mm, could disrupt communications, transportation, and affect breathing. Clear Lake could also suffer from seiches, which could overflow down Cache Creek, resulting in flooding. Large areas downwind of the eruption would be disrupted for years to come.

2. Mt. Lassen/Mt. Shasta/Medicine Lake
   It is more likely that an eruption could occur in the Mt. Lassen / Mt. Shasta / Medicine Lake area. Prevailing winds would tend to bring tephra down the Sacramento Valley to Yolo County. Pyroclastic and debris flows from Mt. Shasta could impact the Sacramento River, either through damming and/or melting of snow. This could result in the Sacramento River flowing outside its banks.

D. Mitigation & Response

As with other naturally occurring geologic threats, the most effective mitigation actions will involve development of accurate prediction models and monitoring systems, and once a real threat is identified the timely dissemination of public warnings. Protective measures will be based on the location of an eruption, the volume of the release, and the type of material being ejected. The primary mitigation actions will involve protection of public safety and survivability of critical infrastructure. Response efforts may include the following:

- Activation of emergency public information activities including the dissemination of timely alerts and warnings
- Activation of public shelters for individuals immediately affected by airborne contaminants
- Activation of supplemental emergency treatment sites to assist individuals with respiratory ailments or other forms of distress
- Deployment of road clearing equipment to remove ash from ground transportation corridors
- Implementation of comprehensive air quality monitoring
- Implementation of protective measures to safeguard uncovered livestock
- Implementation of asset protective measures to reduce the impact from airborne contaminants on air handling systems and other critical infrastructure
- Close coordination with public and private utility service providers to ensure rapid restoration of affected lifeline systems

VI. EPIDEMIC/PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

A. General Information

Epidemics of disease or plagues can spread quickly throughout populated areas. Both humans and animals/livestock are at risk. Even in areas of low human population, certain diseases harmful to humans may spread through animals. If such an epidemic occurs or is likely to occur within Yolo County, mitigation measures will be taken under the general direction of the County Health Officer. Specific actions will be dependent on the particular situation.

B. Vulnerability

Epidemics have occurred throughout the United States in the past, and although significant advancements have taken place in medical science. there is nothing to preclude another widespread outbreak in the future. In consideration of the close proximity to both the San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento metropolitan areas, both of which represent a large population base, Yolo County remains at risk from epidemics. Because of increased international travel, overwhelmed sanitary systems, exposure to large concentrations of people, and emerging pathogens the threat from a major public health event is a reality.

C. Impact

The extent to which Yolo County might be impacted by the outbreak of a significant epidemic or plague would be dependent upon a number of factors: 1) type of strain; 2) methods of introduction; 3) time of year; 4) communicability; 5) effectiveness of known drugs and intervention techniques; 6) symptom logy; 7) time of detection; and 8) implementation of quarantine.

D. Mitigation & Response

The mitigation of any public health threat will involve comprehensive surveillance, detection, notification, and employment of effective treatment strategies. Public education, prior to the onset of any health emergency will serve to prepare the community and provide information relative for managing disease and illness.

Response mechanisms will generally operate along two pathways: 1) medical intervention and treatment, and 2) sustainability and continuity. A major epidemic will require a coordinated multi-jurisdictional response to mitigate the risk, care for the afflicted, and sustain some manner of routine throughout the community.

VII. COSMIC THREAT

A. General Information

The potential exists for large bodies of space debris to enter earth's atmosphere and impact the planet with catastrophic consequences. Within the earth's geophysical history, such impacts have occurred with some regularity, resulting in significant and widespread changes to the climate, geography and habitation patterns. Although the potential for a cosmic object to strike the earth in any given moment is significantly remote, the possibility exists and could occur within our not too distant future.

B. Vulnerability

Given the time frame under which the earth undergoes cosmic collisions, the probability that Yolo County would be directly impacted within an average lifespan is quite remote. Still, small to very large space objects have collided with earth, even in relatively modern times, resulting in various levels of impact. From a geologic point of view,

C. Impact

Again, depending upon the magnitude and the distance from Yolo County, a cosmic impact may or may not have significant consequences for the area. A very large, fast moving piece of space debris, striking a major metropolitan area would have a catastrophic impact. A similar strike in more remote areas of the planet, such as the oceans, would probably cause similar destruction, although on a more delayed time scale. An impact anywhere on the North American continent would prove to be devastating to the United States, and probably the entire world. A more specific assessment of potential local and global impacts is well beyond the focus of this threat summary.

D. Mitigation & Response

Any realistic pre-incident mitigation efforts are beyond the scope of this planning document. Local response and emergency management efforts would be directed towards the protection of public safety, continuity of government operations, sustainment of critical infrastructures, and gradual recovery from the effects of a potentially catastrophic impact.

VIII. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT

A. General

Many forms of hazardous materials are present in Yolo County. They are present in permanent storage locations, roadway and railway transport mediums, long-distance pipelines and at various industrial and agricultural application sites. The county's location, astride major rail and highway transport routes, its service as an agricultural center, and a major distribution center indicate the potential for serious hazardous materials incidents.

It is generally believed that the most commonly used, stored and transported chemicals in the county are products used by the agricultural community. The information collected via the county's Hazardous Materials Disclosure Program provides a good information base on where hazardous materials are used and stored as well as what the materials are.

B. Vulnerability

Yolo County is at risk from the uncontrolled release of an assortment of hazardous materials which are either manufactured, used, stored or transported within or through the county. Hazardous materials, in various quantities are located at various fixed sites within the county, or are regularly transported in bulk on the highways, rail lines, and through fixed pipelines.

There is potential for a hazardous materials incident almost anywhere on the numerous highways and roads that crisscross the county. The greatest concern is over US Highway 50 and Interstates 5, 80 and 505 because of the large amount of tanker truck traffic. The most vulnerable areas along these routes are considered to be on/off ramps or interchanges. Trucking along these freeways, in most instances, is passing through the county. The potential for a chemical spill at interchanges along these routes could be complicated by the closeness of waterways or populated areas.

Spots where waterways (creeks, rivers, canals, drainage ditches) cross or intersect with truck routes should be given special planning consideration as flowing water can rapidly expand a contaminated area and in many cases, cause irreparable damage to the environment.

Traffic on railroads is not as prevalent as on truck routes, however, it poses a greater problem when involved in an accident due to the volumes and variety of hazardous materials payloads. Major rail lines cross Yolo County, in addition to several spur lines. The Southern Pacific Railroad passes through the most populated parts of the county including the Cities of Woodland, Davis and West Sacramento. The Sacramento Northern Railroad passes through West Sacramento and Woodland.

C. Impact

1. Spill or Release
   Immediate threat from any hazardous materials release into the atmosphere is from exposure to toxic vapors, gases, liquids, solids or and combination. Even a relatively small release of extremely hazardous substance can have devastating effects on those who are exposed, even involving large areas of the population in the event of contaminants that are spread by wind or dispersed in a plume effect.

   The secondary risk is to the environment. Unchecked exposure can lead to contamination of the air, ground and subsurface water sources, soil and affect the health of wildlife. Large spills can contaminate drinking water supplies that may affect entire communities, especially in rivers, underground aquifers or reservoirs are impacted.

2. Fire
   When hazardous materials burn toxic chemicals are often present in the smoke. The greatest danger is from inhalation, but eye damage and absorption through the skin can also be a problem. Fire fighting can be quite difficult. Large hazardous materials fires are mainly a hazard in and around industrial areas, although smoke and vapor plumes can travel for miles.

3. Explosion
   The major threats from an explosion involving hazardous materials are from falling objects and flying debris, thermal exposure, released contaminants, and over pressure during detonation. Like hazardous materials fires, explosions are mainly a hazard in and around industrial areas, and along ground or marine transportation corridors.

D. Mitigation & Response

The risk from hazardous materials disasters is mitigated through effective education, code enforcement and monitoring of production, transportation, use, and storage. The proper placarding of fixed sites and transport vehicles helps to identify the materials located within or passing through Yolo County.

IX. DAM FAILURE

A. General

In the area there are six dams, of various types of construction the failure of any one would cause some degree of flooding in Yolo County. Failure of a dam structure may result due to impact from strong ground motion, such as following a major earthquake,

- Monticello Dam Putah Creek
- Indian Valley Dam Cache Creek
- Shasta Dam Sacramento River
- Oroville Dam Feather River
- Folsom Dam American River
- Nimbus Dam American River

B. Vulnerability

Maps associated with each dam show specific inundation areas. In most cases, areas requiring evacuation are many minutes to days downstream.

For other than catastrophic failure of a dam, notification of a potential problem would be initiated by the agency responsible for maintaining the dam in question. Depending upon the dam, that notification might be provided directly to YCCESA by telephone or radio or received through the National Warning System (NAWAS). For a catastrophic failure, notice could come as described above, from citizens or even from news media. The more lead time available the more chance that notifications would come from normal sources.

Through YCCESA, all appropriate agencies will be immediately notified. The County Office of Emergency Services will be notified of all incidents. County OES Manager will assist in notifying other agencies and alert State OES and Department of Water Resources (DWR) officials as required.

In the following information about the dams, the times and areas given for potential inundation are the best available estimates. Actual inundation times and areas may vary.

1. Monticello Dam

   Monticello Dam is a thin arch concrete structure 270 feet high. It impounds a maximum of 1,602,300 acre-feet creating Lake Berryessa in Napa County, 10 miles west of Winters. In the event of failure, Monticello Dam presents a high hazard to downstream areas and extensive loss of life and property would likely occur.

   Large uncontrolled water releases into Putah Creek could occur resulting from either a major or partial dam failure, or earthen slides into Lake Berryessa, which could cause overtopping of the dam.

   Seismic evaluation of Monticello Dam indicates it could withstand an earthquake of Richter magnitude 6.5 with the epicenter located 0.5 miles from the dam. Thus, the dam is considered secure from such an occurrence. The topography of the lake relative to the size of potential slides makes the possibility of dam overtopping very unlikely. Any landslide that would move into the outlet works or spillway area would be especially dangerous to the dam.

   The unstable area adjacent to the dam crest at its contact with the left abutment will be closely monitored by the dam tender during the raining season and after seismic activity. Landslides into the down stream channel could impound water but releases would be expected to be gradual as the new "dam" was eroded away. Severe storms are not expected to cause rapid rises in the water surface of Lake Berryessa.

Inhabited Areas of Potential Inundation

Monticello Dam		
Location	**Time From Dam Break To Flooding**	**Response Actions**
SR128 & CR87	0 hr. 20 min.	Evacuate, close roads
City of Winters	0 hr. 30 min	Evacuate, close roads
D.Q. University	1 hr. 45 min.	Evacuate campus
Fairfield School (CR98 & Russell Blvd)	2 hr. 30 min.	Evacuate school
City of Davis (west edge)	2 hr. 45 min.	Evacuate
Sutter- Davis Hospital	3 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate
City of Davis (downtown)	3 hr. 30 min.	Evacuate
El Macero (I-80 & Mace Blvd)	4 hr. 15 min	Evacuate, close roads
I-80 & CR105	4 hr. 30 min.	Close roads

2. Indian Valley Dam

Indian Valley Dam is an earth-filled dam producing a lake of 359,000 acre-feet storage capacity (maximum). The dam is located in Lake County, northwest of Yolo County, on the North Fork of Cache Creek. Depending upon the rate of discharge following dam failure the area of potential inundation extends along the Cache Creek all the way to the I-80 and the Yolo Bypass. The extent of downstream flooding will be dependent upon

Inhabited Areas of Potential Inundation

Indian Valley Dam		
Location	**Time From Dam Break To Flooding**	**Response Actions**
Cache Creek along stream channel from dam to Rumsey	0 hr. 00 min to 1 hr. 59 min	Evacuate recreationists to high ground
SR120 & Long Valley Rd (Lake County)	0 hr. 31 min.	Evacuate, close roads
SR16 where it parallels Cache Creek	1 hr. 34 min to 8+ hr. (depending on location)	Evacuate, close roads
Cache Creek Canyon Regional Park	1 hr. 40 min.	Evacuate recreationists to high ground
Camp Haswell (Boy Scouts of America)	1 hr. 52 min.	Evacuate to high ground
Rumsey	1 hr. 59 min.	Evacuate town to high ground
Guinda	2 hr. 24 min.	Evacuate town to high ground
Tancred	3 hr. 04 min.	Evacuate town to high ground
Brooks	3 hr. 25 min.	Evacuate town to high ground
Capay	4 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate town to high ground
Esparto	4 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate town to high ground
Madison	5 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate town to high ground
I-505	5 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate residents in the area to high ground, close road
CR94B	5 hr. 30 min.	Evacuate residents in the area to high ground, close road
I-5 at Yolo	7 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate town to high ground, close road
SR113 north of I-5	7 hr. 30 min.	Evacuate residents in the area to high ground, close road
SR113 south of I-5	8 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate residents in the area to high ground, close road
Woodland	8 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate north and west residents to the south
I-80 at Davis	9 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate east, north, and west residents to the south
I-80 at Yolo Bypass	10 hr. 48 min.	Evacuate, close road

3. Shasta Dam

Shasta Dam is a concrete gravity dam. The reservoir (Lake Shasta) has a maximum storage capacity of 4,552,000 acre-feet. The dam is located in Shasta County north of Summit City. Dam failure would result in varying degrees of inundation to eastern and northeastern Yolo County.

Inhabited Areas of Potential Inundation

Shasta Dam		
Location	**Time From Dam Break To Flooding**	**Response Actions**
North County Line, with Colusa County	6 days 00 hr.	Evacuate to high ground, close roads
Knights Landing	7 days 22 hr.	Evacuate to high ground, close roads
City of West Sacramento	10 days 05 hr.	Evacuate entire city to high ground, close roads
Clarksburg	Not specified	Evacuate, close roads

4. Oroville Dam

Oroville Dam is an earth-filled dam. The reservoir (Oroville Lake) has a maximum storage capacity of 3,500,000 acre-feet. The dam is located in Butte County, northeast of Yolo County, above the Sacramento River.

Inhabited Areas of Potential Inundation

Oroville Dam		
Location	**Time From Dam Break To Flooding**	**Response Actions**
Knights Landing	16 hr. 00 min.	Evacuate and close roads
City of West Sacramento	23 hr. 15 min.	Evacuate entire city and close roads
Clarksburg	27 hr. 30 min.	Evacuate and close roads

5. Folsom Dam

Folsom Dam is a concrete and earth dam. The lake has a maximum storage capacity of 977,000 acre-feet. The dam is located in Sacramento County, east of Yolo County on the American River.

Dam failure would result in some degree of inundation to areas of Yolo County bounded on the west by the west levee of the Yolo Bypass, on the north by a point on Old River Road one-half mile south of Kiesel Crossing and on the south by the county line.

Inhabited Areas of Potential Inundation

Folsom Dam		
Location	**Time From Dam Break To Flooding**	**Response Actions**
Bradshaw Road at the American River	2 hr. 05 min.	Not specified
Perkins	3 hr. 30 min.	Not specified
City of West Sacramento	5 hr. 00 min to 6 hr. 00 min.	Warn, evacuate
Borges Clarksburg Airstrip	8 hr. 30 min.	Warn, evacuate
South County Line	15 hr. 30 min.	Close roads

6. Nimbus Dam

Nimbus Dam is a concrete gravity dam. The reservoir (Lake Natoma) has a maximum storage capacity of 8,760 acre-feet. The dam is located in Sacramento County, east of Yolo County. All actions relating to a failure of Nimbus Dam would be identical to those required by a failure of Folsom Dam except the resulting inundation would be less severe.

C. Impact

The extent of local damage and destruction associated with failure of a major dam will range from catastrophic to marginal. The sudden failure of an earthen or concrete dam of any significant size would result in the release of hundreds of thousands of acre-feet of water, depending upon the level of impoundment at the time of failure. It would be anticipated that areas directly downstream from the face of a failed dam would be immediately inundated and that devastation would be substantial. The further a location is from the dam would result in a reduced impact over time, although geography and the placement of diversionary facilities and other improvements would play a part in how floodwaters would be channeled.

D. Mitigation & Response

There are no specific local government mitigation actions relating to a possible failure of any of the dams affecting Yolo County. Dam safety is a comprehensive and long-term process that continues throughout the life span of any dam. Appropriate site maintenance, continuous inspection and monitoring, and implementation of periodic site improvements will improve the safety of most dam facilities.

From a local perspective, any mitigation efforts would be directly related to down stream flood plain management activities, which would include land use regulations, engineered flood control improvements, flow-monitoring devices, and other activities not directly associated with the dam itself.

From a response perspective, the immediate concerns for local government in preparation for or in response to a dam failure would normally include:

- Timely dissemination of warning to those areas potentially affected by a sudden dam failure
- Evacuation of populations at risk from flooding to areas of high ground
- Mobilization of response resources in preparation for search and rescue missions
- Restoration of critical infrastructure systems damaged or destroyed by rapid flooding associated with dam failure

X. FIRE & CONFLAGRATION

A. General

Fire is of concern to the county, not only for its destructive tendencies, but also because of the potentially dangerous smoke produced. Fires can occur as a result of system failure (downed power lines), human action (arson), natural occurrence (lightning strike), accidental (i.e. hazardous materials, motor vehicle accident, industrial explosion, etc.).

B. Vulnerability

1. Industrial Fires
   Industrial fires, with their associated hazardous materials concerns, pose a significant threat to the county. Many of our companies use exotic or hazardous materials that produce very intense fires.

2. Transportation Accidents
   Train wrecks and plane crashes have the potential for causing major fires, especially when hazardous materials or large quantities of flammable fuels are involved.

3. Wildland Fires
   A substantial portion of Yolo County contains areas of flammable vegetation that would be considered at risk from wildland fires. Most of these areas are located in the Capay Valley region and in the northern segments of the county where grasslands are prevalent.

Most wildland fires in Yolo County are quickly contained due to rapid reporting and response, but if this first effort fails, a wild fire can get very big very fast. Such fires can require extensive firebreaks and/or a weather change for containment.

C. Impact

Major fires, whether involving structures or wildland areas, may result in significant risk to life and property. Rapid moving fires in older structures, in grasslands or dense brush can quickly overwhelm firefighting efforts, resulting in possible danger to life safety. Farm animals and stock grazing in pastures are at risk unless they can be moved or protected. Power lines and other infrastructure may also be at risk and can be heavily damaged when exposed to major fire activity.

D. Mitigation & Response

The most effective means of mitigating the risk from fire is effective code enforcement, fire safety inspections, and people being careful with fire. Removal of flammable vegetation in wildland areas can help to protect structures and provide an area of safety for homeowners. The installation of fixed fire protection systems throughout structures within the county helps to provide a realistic suppression mechanism for rapid intervention.

Response to major fires will require mutual aid assistance from local and regional fire suppression assets and resources. The use of mobile fire apparatus, hand crews and specially equipped aircraft will be the primary response mechanism to fires occurring within the county.

XI. TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

A. General

Transportation accidents may occur on land, along rail lines, in the air, and on navigable waterways within or above Yolo County.

B. Vulnerability

Due to the presence of multiple roadways, rail lines, general aviation and nearby commercial and military airfields, and the existence of large navigable bodies of water, Yolo County is at continuing risk from major transportation accidents. For the most part, with the exception of potential accidents involving aircraft most of the locations are well identified as potential sites for accidents.

Potential areas of major concern would include:

- All major highways and roadways within the county
- All active rail lines
- All general aviation airports within the county
- Regional commercial and military airfields that result in over flights of Yolo County
- Navigable waterways such as the Sacramento River and the deep water channel

C. Impact

The largest concern for transportation accidents involves the risk to human life and safety. This is especially important when considering the potential affects from the crash of a commercial aircraft anywhere in the county. The results of a train derailment or similar accident involving train traffic can also result in multiple casualties, and presents the other concern of hazardous materials releases.

Additionally, transportation accidents can also cause property damage, result in the release of hazardous materials, interruption of key traffic patterns, and damage to impacted critical infrastructure systems due to collision.

D. Mitigation & Response

Flight patterns for Sacramento International Airport over fly portions of Yolo County. It is possible that an airliner flying these patterns may crash. For such a crash, response problems may include a large number of casualties, either wounded or deceased, and difficulty of access to the crash scene. There may be additional destruction and casualties on the ground. In the event that the crash occurs in the flooded bypass, the Yolo County Sheriff's Boat Patrol and the State Department of Boating and Waterways will assist in water-borne transportation. Aircraft fuel will present a hazardous materials concern.

XII. CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE/ESSENTIAL SERVICES EMERGENCY

A. General

Modern society operates because of established infrastructure and the availability of essential products and services. Interruption of any critical system, including utilities or essential resources such as food or fuel can have devastating effects.

B. Vulnerability

In assessing the threat to critical systems, it is important to recognize what those systems are and to identify their importance to the community's wellbeing. Generally, critical systems would include any of the following:

- Power generation and transmission systems
- Water supply and transportation systems
- Fuel storage, distribution and delivery mechanisms
- Primary transit systems
- Telecommunications networks
- Sewer and sanitation treatment systems, plants and pipelines
- Major flood control facilities
- Information technology systems and networks
- Food processing, storage and distribution systems and facilities

Each of the aforementioned systems plays a very important role in supporting modern society and, in many cases critical to our health and safety.

C. Impact

The interruption of critical infrastructure systems or any extended delay in receiving fuel or foodstuffs into the county would prove to be challenging. Although some systems have redundancies, and limited storage capacities exist, a major interruption could impact public safety, affect the economy, limit mobility, and the community's overall wellbeing.

D. Mitigation & Response

Protection of critical infrastructure sites and development of redundant systems will help reduce the potential affects from an accidental or terrorist-caused interruption. Development of supplement storage capacities will also offset shortages and ensure a continuation of essential products. In dealing with such emergencies, a heavy reliance will be placed on regional mutual aid, including the utilization of National Guard assets and other resource providers to sustain critical systems and delivery essential resources.

XIII. PUBLIC DISORDER

A. General

Public disorder is not new to Yolo County, although they occur with very low frequency. Generally, public disorder is tied to an issue of dispute, usually involving large groups who are angry, frustrated and wanting to express an opinion or position. Public disorder can turn violent, resulting in riot conditions in which the community wellbeing is directly at risk.

B. Vulnerability

Acts of public disorder can occur anywhere within Yolo County, however the most probable sites would include:

- UC Davis Campus
- County Courthouse/City Halls
- Places of assembly
- Newspaper and broadcast media sites
- Monuments, public places, plazas
- Parks and recreation areas

C. Impact

Public disorder incidents may result in the following impacts to public safety and wellbeing:

- Injury to targeted population groups or individuals within the perimeter of the event
- Damage to public and private property, structures and systems
- Interruption of official government operations
- Loss of revenue from people being discouraged from entering affected areas
- Costs of managing response resources
- Interrupted traffic and loss of mobility due to rioting and official road closures
- Societal disruptions and long-term stigma associated with such occurrences

Large groups of people may become unruly and disturb the peace or commit other illegal activities. The law enforcement effort to quell such a situation may require mutual aid beyond standard agreements. At the direction of the Sheriff, law enforcement officers may need to restrict the movements and activities of people uninvolved in the riot. In this case, the area and duration of such restriction will be limited to that which is necessary to restore order.

D. Mitigation & Response

Effective mitigation techniques involve implementation of lawful surveillance and the collection of pre-incident intelligence. Understanding why a disorder may occur, because of what issues and the makeup of the leadership are critical actions if a civil disorder is to be averted. Effective and decisive local government leadership and the influence of community groups are often used to reduce the tensions and avert a major disturbance.

Response to civil disorder will involve local and mutual aid law enforcement, fire service, EMS, and other local government resources. The effective management of group movement, including the protection of valuable properties and critical infrastructure are key operational planning considerations.

XIV. TERRORISM

A. General

1. Identified Risk
   Terrorism - an act against society using Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), nuclear devices, biological or chemical releases (NBC), or other means - could strike Yolo County. A significant incident is considered unlikely. The consequences of a major terrorist attack, however, could be catastrophic, therefore mitigation against, preparation for, response to, and recovery from such incidents is an important government role.

2. Components
   Terrorism differs from a criminal act in that the actions undertaken by terrorists are designed to influence public opinion or to affect government policy by the actual use of threat of violence. An act of terrorism may be perpetrated by an individual, such as the Oklahoma City bombings or by an organized group, such as in the case of the World Trade Center attacks. Terrorism may be homegrown (domestic) or international, and may even be sanctioned and supported by foreign governments to affect a desired political gain.

Motivations for terrorism may include religious ideology, political inducement, public attention, fanaticism, revenge or simply to demonstrate the ability to invoke terror and disrupt the workings of a targeted society.

B. Vulnerability

1. General Guidance

   Although likelihood of an actual terrorist attack occurring in Yolo County is not high, the potential nevertheless exists for such an event. Although significant precautions have been implemented to reduce the potential threat from terrorism, in an open society such as that in the United States, inhibits the ability to eliminate any terrorist act from occurring.

2. Terrorist Weapons

   (a) Chemical Agents

   Chemical agents are intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through physiological effects. A terrorist incident involving a chemical agent will demand immediate reaction from emergency responders.

   Hazardous chemicals, including industrial chemicals and agents, can be introduced via aerosol devices (e.g. munitions, sprayers, or aerosol generators), breaking containers, or covert dissemination. Such an attack might involve the release of a chemical warfare agent, such as a nerve or blister agent or an industrial chemical, which may have serious consequences. The public health, law enforcement, and emergency management communities in Yolo County have established protocols in place that will help to identify a possible chemical attack.

   (b) Biological (Bioterrorism)

   When people are exposed to a pathogen such as anthrax or smallpox, they may not know they have been exposed, and those who are infected, or subsequently become infected, may not feel sick for some time. This delay between exposure and onset of illness, or incubation period, is characteristic of infectious diseases. The incubation period may range from several hours to a few weeks, depending on the exposure and pathogen.

Unlike acute incidents involving explosives or some hazardous chemicals, the initial response to a biological attack will be more difficult to recognize because of seasonal and/or general flu-like symptoms. The identification of a biological release is likely to be made by direct patient care providers, laboratories, and the public health community.

Yolo County has active communications amongst the public health community. It is these communications that will help to identify the bioterrorism threat.

(c) Nuclear/Radioactive Devices

The difficulty of responding to a nuclear or radiological incident is compounded by the nature of radiation itself. In an explosion, the fact that radioactive material was involved may or may not be obvious. Unless confirmed by radiological detection equipment, the presence of a radiation hazard is difficult to ascertain.

Aside from a stated threat, general indicators of possible deployment of a nuclear or radiological device include:

- The presence of nuclear or radiological equipment (e.g. fuel canisters or nuclear transport vehicles.)
- Nuclear placards or warning materials along with unexplained casualties.

Radiological detectors are in Yolo County, and will be used to help identify a radiological or nuclear event. Types of devices may include:

Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) is any explosive device designed to cause a nuclear yield. Depending on the type of trigger device used, either uranium or plutonium isotopes can fuel these devices. While “weapons-grade” material increases the efficiency of a given device, materials of less than weapons-grade can still be used.

Radiological Dispersal Device (RDD) or “dirty bomb” includes any explosive device utilized to spread radioactive material upon detonation. Any improvised explosive device could be used by placing it in close proximity to radioactive material.

Simple Radiological Dispersal Device (Simple RDD) spreads radiological material without the use of an explosive. Any nuclear material (including medical isotopes or waste) can be used in this manner.

(d) Conventional Explosive Devices

The easiest to obtain and use of all weapons is still a conventional explosive device, or improvised bomb, used to cause massive local destruction or to disperse chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The components are readily available, as are detailed instructions to construct such a device. Improvised explosive devices are categorized as being explosive or incendiary, employing high or low filler explosive materials to explode and/or cause fires. Bombs and firebombs are cheap and easily constructed, involve low technology, and are the terrorist weapon most likely to be encountered. Plastic or metal pipe bombs are the most common of these devices used.

Terrorists use Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIEDs) extensively in other countries and could become a weapon of choice in the United States. VBIEDs differ from the traditional car bomb, which is nothing more than a proximity bomb using the car/truck as camouflage for the explosive device. Typically, car bombs are parked in close proximity to a target, and then detonated remotely or by a timing device.

VBIEDs, on the other hand, are not only the delivery system but could also be part of the destruction device itself. This would be the case if the vehicle is loaded with hazardous materials, petroleum products or the explosive is placed in the vehicle in such a way that the body of the vehicle acts as shrapnel after detonation.

The last component of this weapon is the driver who is the guidance system for the weapon and is killed in the explosion, to become a martyr for the cause. The airplanes used in the attack of September 11, 2001 are considered examples of VBIEDs.

Smaller devices such as letter and package bombs have been used both domestically and internationally to target individual people. General indicators of suspicious mail include:

Large powerful devices, such as car bombs, can be outfitted with timed or remotely triggered detonators. Explosive devices can be designed for activation by light, pressure, movement, or radio transmission. The potential exists for single or multiple bombing incidents in single or multiple municipalities. Secondary devices may be targeted against first responders.

Suicide bombings have not yet been seen in the United States, but they could be used in the future if terrorist groups think they will be effective as a method of attack. Internationally, suicide bombers have used a variety of devices and tactics. Generally, these devices are simply made explosive charges. Typically, the bomb is concealed in an object to hide the device from unsuspecting by-standers. Small bags or backpacks are often used to carry the devices into the target area. Other devices have been sewn into the clothing and others have been concealed underneath. In this case, the bomber detonates the device as soon as the target has been accessed, sacrificing him or herself in the detonation.

(e) Agricultural Terrorism

The nation's food supply is recognized as a high value target for any individual or group wanting to cause hysteria, mass panic and inflict grave economic devastation. The potential for loss of life, loss of confidence in the safety of our food by the public and trading partners are prime concerns.

Intentional chemical contamination, spreading of disease and pests are some of the weapons that are relatively easy to obtain and employ as an attack on agriculture. California has the largest agriculture economy in the nation. It is a $27 billion industry that produces 350 crop and livestock commodities. A terrorist act focused in this area would have a major impact, not only in Yolo County, but also in the exportation of commodities throughout the nation and the world.

The Yolo County Agriculture Department, in conjunction with its partners, monitors the health of the county's agriculture in order to identify such threats, whether accidental or intentional.

(f) **Cyber-terrorism**

Cyber-terrorism involves attacks on computers, networks, and the information they contain. With American society increasingly interconnected and ever more dependent on information technology, it is possible that cyber-terrorist attacks could destroy or significantly disrupt vital computer networks, communications systems, and/or internet services. Such attacks would interfere with provision of critical community services and possibly causing substantial human and economic impacts. Although a cyber attack may not require the opening of the EOC, county Information Technology personnel have plans to identify and recover from such attacks. Should such attacks cause disruption outside the computer networks the county will appropriately response to those disruptions.

C. Impact

Depending upon the method employed, the location of the event, the intentions of the perpetrators, and a host of other situational factors an act of terrorism could significantly impact public health and safety. Moreover, the risk to critical infrastructure, agriculture, and essential services may also be affected. The use of weapons of mass destruction increases the potential for major casualties and destruction, should a terrorist select the use of such means to execute an attack.

D. Mitigation & Response

1. General Guidance
   Mitigation and preparation include terrorism awareness training for first responders, assessment of possible terrorist target facilities in Yolo County, and law enforcement intelligence gathering. Because of the confidentiality required to protect intelligence sources, such information will be shared only among those personnel with a need to know. Likewise, the target facility assessment is considered confidential and will be shared only on a need to know basis.

   Response to terrorism falls into two main categories as discussed below: Crisis Management and Consequence Management. Recovery from a terrorist incident will essentially be the same as for other causes of the same impact. Recovery efforts will be led by local government with assistance from state and federal agencies. A distinction must be made regarding the physical recovery of a site (the long-term restoration of an area affected by a WMD/NBC incident) and the programs available for helping government, individuals, and businesses recover from the impacts of an incident.

2. Crisis Management
   Crisis Management is the law enforcement response to the causes of terrorist incidents, terrorists, and their weapons. It includes measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, isolate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

In a WMD/NBC incident, a crisis management response may include traditional law enforcement missions, such as intelligence, surveillance, tactical operations, negotiations, forensics, and investigations relating to apprehending the terrorists. It may also include technical support missions, such as agent identification, search, disablement, transfer and disposal, and limited decontamination relating to the terrorist's weapons.

Because Crisis Management is a law enforcement response, the Yolo County Sheriff's Department is the lead agency at the local level. If the incident is of such scope that the federal government takes an active role in crisis management, then the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) will become the lead agency, and the Sheriff's Department will provide support as appropriate.

When the FBI assumes the lead agency role, they will open a Joint Operations Center (JOC) for coordination of the response. If it is not co-located with the Yolo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), Yolo County will provide a liaison, usually from the Sheriff's Department, to the JOC. Minimum staffing of the liaison will be one person per shift.

3. Terrorism Incident Response

Although it shares similarities with other disasters, a terrorism incident differs in several ways. These include:

- The situation may not be recognizable as a terrorism / WMD event until there are multiple casualties.
- There may be multiple events where one event is an attempt to influence another event's outcome.
- Responders are placed at a higher risk of becoming casualties.
- The scene will always be treated as a crime scene, until law enforcement declares it otherwise. Depending on the incident, there may be violations of local, state, and/or federal law. Therefore, response may include state and federal response agencies.

In a terrorist incident, the incident area may be simultaneously a crime scene, a hazardous materials release site, and a disaster area that may cross the boundaries of multiple jurisdictions. There are often competing needs in the aftermath of a terrorist act – from gathering evidence, to conducting search and rescue operations, to protecting emergency responders and other personnel from hazards at and near the scene.

The presence of chemical or biological agents may not be recognized until some time after casualties occur. There may be a delay in identifying the agent and determining the appropriate protective measures. In case of biological attack, the initial dissemination of the agent may occur outside the county, or even outside the local region, but still result in local victims.

4. Protective Actions

Emergency personnel responding to a terrorist incident must take appropriate steps to protect themselves from the various hazards that may be produced by the incident. These include:

- Blast effects
- Penetrating and fragmenting weapons
- Fire
- Asphyxiation
- Hazardous chemicals
- Toxic substances
- Radioactive materials
- Disease-causing material

Although the type of protection required varies depending on the hazard, there are three basic principles of protection that apply to all hazards.

- Time - Response personnel should spend the shortest time possible in the hazard area or exposed to the hazard. Use techniques such as rapid entries to execute rescue, or rotate personnel in the hazard area.

- Distance - Maximize the distance between hazards and emergency responders and the public. Recommended distances vary based on the hazard.

- Shielding - Use appropriate shielding to address specific hazards. Depending on the hazard, this can include vehicles, buildings, protective clothing, and personal protective equipment.

Protective actions for the public must be selected and implemented based on the hazards present. They are normally recommended and imposed by the Health Officer or authorized designee. Instructions and information will be provided to the public through usual means of warning and public information. Depending on the hazard, protective actions for the public may include:

- Evacuation
- Shelter-in-place
- Access control to deny entry into contaminated areas
- Restrictions on the use of contaminated foodstuffs
- Restrictions on the use of contaminated public water supplies
- For incidents involving biological agents, protective actions taken to prevent the spread of disease may include:

    - Isolation of diseased victims within medical facilities
    - Quarantines to restrict movement of people and livestock in specific geographic areas
    - Closure of schools and businesses
    - Restrictions on mass gatherings, such as sporting events

XV. ENEMY ATTACK/STATE OF WAR

A. General

The possibility of war and enemy attack cannot be totally discounted, even in today's world of diminished multinational threats and focus on asymmetrical warfare. Nevertheless, the United States still faces a number of potential adversaries, including old Cold War enemies. Moreover, with the advent of technology, previous minor nations have or are rapidly acquiring the ability to launch missile attacks on segments of the North American continent that were previously deemed fairly secure. It is appropriate, therefore, for Yolo County to consider the risk of war and how it might impact our specific jurisdiction.

B. Vulnerability

1. Targeting
   Although Yolo County is not a primary target for potential enemy attack, it is located between both the San Francisco Bay and metropolitan Sacramento areas, each of which should be considered as possible targets. Moreover, in the event nuclear weapons are employed in an attack, the release of fallout would certainly impact inland areas of California.

2. Warning
   The first indication of a potential attack could be a worsening international crisis, either with a country whose leadership becomes confrontational, or a country whose current confrontational leadership develops the capability to threaten US interests. A long-term warning such as this would be the only kind that would do any good in Yolo County. It would take days, perhaps weeks, to build shelters or fortify our homes to reduce the effects of fallout.

3. Types of Attack - Conventional
   An attack using conventional weapons could result in major loss of life, tremendous numbers of injuries, and severe damage to essential lifeline facilities. The extent to which any nation could deliver a significant and successful conventional attack on the United States is limited.

   A more realistic scenario is that foreign nationals, residing within the United States at the time hostilities begin, who are supportive of the enemy nation's cause, would engage in subversive activities, including espionage and sabotage. In this case, there is no realistic method of predicting what methods of disruption would be utilized to weaken the nation's resolve and to further degrade the country's ability to wage a counterattack.

4. Types of Attack - Nuclear Weapons
   The potential use of nuclear weapons, during a state of war, by enemy states cannot be discounted. Many foreign nations currently possess or are on the verge of obtaining nuclear weapons, some of which are designed to be launched aboard intermediate and long-range missiles. For planning purposes, the following types of nuclear attacks should be considered:

   (a) Accidental attack
   Although unlikely, an accidental attack could produce widespread, but not total, devastation. Mutual aid would be quick to arrive and the ability to successfully manage and contain a single incident would be feasible.

   (b) Limited Attack
   A limited attack could target specific sensitive sites, such as military installations, or it could involve targets of opportunity, especially population centers. Using ground portable devices, the primary effects would be locally devastating. The effects on any target would be from blast, thermal, and fallout contamination.

   (c) All-Out Attack
   This is a full-scale conflict involving both military and civilian targets. This scenario is limited to those adversarial nations not only possessing nuclear devices, but the ability to delivery significant strikes using missile, aircraft and subsurface delivery platforms. The amount of destruction would vary, but after a prolonged all-out attack, the consequences would be catastrophic. The extent and degree to which Yolo County would be able to survive a full scale nuclear attack is debatable.

C. Impact

As the most significant impact from any war emergency that directly affects the country would involve the limited or full scale use of nuclear weapons, and the following assessment is restricted to these threats.

1. Nuclear Delivery

   (a) Ground Burst
   Ground bursts are meant to destroy hardened facilities such as missile silos and underground command centers. A ground burst does not produce blast damage over as large an area but it does penetrate the ground. It also kicks up a lot of radioactive dirt, which returns to the earth as fallout.

   (b) Aerial bursts
   Aerial bursts, such as the one above Hiroshima, are intended to spread blast damage over a wide area. Aerial bursts produce fires, burns, widespread destruction and an electromagnetic pulse that damages electronic equipment. However, most of the radiation would be carried high into the atmosphere and dispersed over a large area. There would also be less fallout than with a ground burst.

2. Nuclear Explosion Effects

   (a) Blast (Overpressure) Effects
   Damage can be wide spread; any area that might receive a blast overpressure greater than two pounds per square inch (PSI) is considered at risk from blast damage. Blast effects would kill people, level buildings, hurl objects through the air, weaken dams, and damage utilities.

   (b) Thermal Effects
   The temperature at the site of a nuclear explosion can reach 5000° F. This is hot enough to bubble tile for miles, and incinerate those persons unprotected from the flash. Lesser burns and fires would be widespread. The time of day and season of the year, as well as the type of delivery used would also have a profound effect on the number of fires and casualties.

   (c) Electromagnetic Pulse
   A single high altitude nuclear detonation produces an electromagnetic pulse which could disrupt electrical distribution networks, resulting in wide scale power failures and related communication failures. Most radio and television stations could have electronic components destroyed.

Damaged electronic equipment could be the first indication many people would have of a nuclear blast.

(d) Fallout

Fallout emits ionizing radiation which could cause numerous casualties, reduce the vigor of exposed persons, prevent or delay emergency response, and prevent the use of vital facilities. Any area of the state could receive fallout following a nuclear attack. The extent and intensity of fallout will depend on several factors:

- The number of blasts
- The location (ground zero) of the blasts
- The size (yield) of the blasts
- The altitude of detonation
- The composition of buildings or ground under the burst
- Surrounding topography
- The weather

D. Mitigation

In areas impacted primarily by fallout, life-threatening levels of radiation could easily result. The knowledge of fallout protection, combined with accurate detection and public information, could save many lives.

STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

I. BASIC GUIDANCE

SEMS is based on the principles and components of the Incident Command System (ICS), the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), Operational Areas, and Mutual Aid in responding to, managing, and coordinating incidents involving multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

II. SEMS COMPONENTS

A. Incident Command System (ICS)

Most emergencies involve response from multiple disciplines and may involve more than one jurisdiction. ICS, because of its standardized organizational structure and common terminology, provides a useful and flexible management system that is particularly adaptable to incidents involving multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency response, particularly in the field. ICS provides the flexibility to rapidly activate and establish an organizational form around the functions that need to be performed, in order to efficiently and effectively mitigate an emergency. For this reason, ICS will be used in the field during all emergency operations in Yolo County.

ICS can be utilized for any type or size of emergency, ranging from a minor incident involving only a few members of the emergency organization, to a major incident involving several agencies and/or jurisdictions. ICS allows agencies throughout California and at all levels of government to communicate using common terminology and operating procedures. It also allows for the timely acquisition of a combination of resources at the time of emergency.

The ICS organizational structure develops in a modular fashion based upon the type and size of the incident:

- The organization's staff builds from the top down.
- As the need arises, five separate sections can be activated, each with several sub-units that may be established as needed.
- The specific organizational structure established for any given emergency will be based on:

  - The needs of the incident;
  - The available resources; and
  - Span of control.

B. Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)

The Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) is a decision-making system used by representatives of responding jurisdictions. The MACS is used to prioritize and coordinate resource allocation and response to multiple incidents affecting Yolo County, usually during a large-scale event involving multiple agencies and jurisdictions.

While MACS is not used as part of the field ICS to develop strategy or tactics associated with emergency operations, it can be functional if used in the Emergency Operations Center. The MACS concept is an aid for allowing input from responding agencies and identifying mutually acceptable overall response objectives.

C. Operational Area (OA)

According to § 8559(b) of the California Government Code (CGC), an Operational Area is "an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area." CCR § 2409(a) further defines operational areas: "Each county geographic area is designated as an Operational Area. An Operational Area is used by the county and the political subdivisions compromising 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 the § 8559(b) CGC & § 8605 CGC. This definition does not change the definition of Operational Area as used in the existing fire and rescue mutual aid system."

Operational Areas:

- "Coordinate information, resources, and priorities among the Local Governments within the Operational Area." (CCR § 2409(e)(1))
- "Coordinate information, resources, and priorities between the Region Level and the Local Government Level. Coordination of the fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems." (CCR § 2409(e)(2))
- "Use multi-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall Operational Area Level emergency response activities." (CCR § 2409(e)(3))

While the Operational Area always encompasses the entire county area, it augments, but does not replace, any member jurisdiction. "Nothing in this chapter (CGC Chapter 7 -- California Emergency Services Act) shall be construed to diminish or remove any authority of any city, county, city and county granted by section 7 of Article XI of the California Constitution." (§ 8668(b) CGC)

The CGC § 8605 states: "An Operational Area may be used by the county and the political subdivisions comprising the Operational Area for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as a link in the communications system during a *State of Emergency* or a *Local Emergency*".

The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), a satellite communications system (voice and data transmission) linking the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) with each Operational Area, facilitates this communication link.

D. Mutual Aid

1. General

Mutual aid is designed to ensure adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with the problems of rescue, relief, evacuation, rehabilitation, and/or reconstruction associated with a given emergency or disaster.

Mutual aid involves, but is not limited to the voluntary interchange of:

- Fire protection and rescue
- Law enforcement
- Emergency management
- Public information
- Health and medical
- Communications
- Transportation services
- Facilities
- The state has not formally adopted a Hazardous Materials Mutual Aid System. Fire and Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Systems are utilized for a Hazardous Materials incident.

2. Mutual Aid Regions
   California is divided into six mutual aid regions, which are subdivisions 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 Operational Areas.

   Yolo County lies within the Yolo Operational Area (YOA), which is in State OES Mutual Aid Region IV. The YOA requests mutual aid through this region on behalf of Yolo County, when requested to do so.

3. California Master Mutual Aid Agreement

   - Most cities and all 58 counties in California have adopted the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement.

   - This agreement creates a formal structure within which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities while providing and receiving assistance when needed.

   - The state is a signatory to this agreement and provides available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies.

III. SEMS LEVELS

A. Field Response

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. SEMS regulations require the use of ICS at the Field Response Level of a multi-agency incident.

In most events, communications from the field to the EOC will occur via radio, cell phone or the most expedient method that ensures transfer of information. If communications between the field and EOC is not available, radio communications may be monitored by a local or central dispatch center.

B. Local Government

Local Government includes Cities, Counties, and Special Districts. Local Governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response within their respective jurisdiction. Local Governments are required to use SEMS when the EOC is activated or a local emergency is proclaimed, in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel cost.

The Local Government EOC will direct its resources according to the needs of the community. For services typically provided by the County, requests for information and/or resources will be forwarded to the Operational Area EOC for consideration and action.

Communications to the OA Emergency Operations Center will be via land phone line, cell phone, amateur radio, e-mail, Internet, the Response Information Management System (RIMS), or the most expedient method available.

C. Operational Area (OA)

The OA 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 Region Level.

Communications to the Region Emergency Operations Center (REOC) or State Operations Center (SOC) may take place via land phone line, cell phone, amateur radio, e-mail, Internet, the Response Information Management System (RIMS), or the most expedient method available.

D. Region (Mutual Aid)

California is divided into six mutual aid regions because of its size and geography. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for the effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities. The mutual aid region:

- Manages and coordinates information and resources:
  - Among Operational Areas within the mutual aid region
  - Between Region and State Level
  - At all EOC Levels, and between all SEMS Levels, a dedicated effort is required to ensure that communication systems, planning and information flow are accomplished in an effective manner.

- Coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities within the Region.

E. State

The State Level of SEMS:

- Manages State resources in response to the emergency needs of other levels.

- Coordinates mutual aid:
  - Among the mutual aid regions
  - Between the Region and State Level

- The State Level also serves as the coordination and communication link between the state and the federal disaster response system.

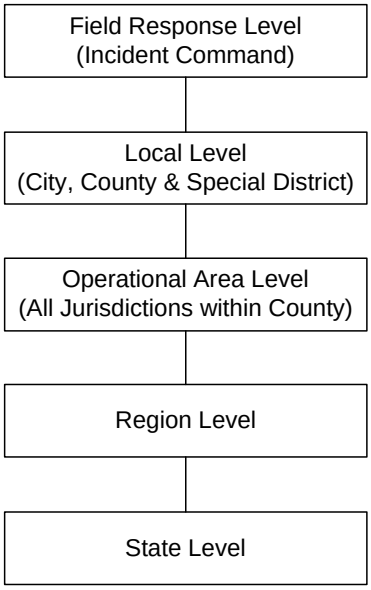


Figure 2: Five SEMS Levels

IV. COMMON SEMS FEATURES

A. General

SEMS will be utilized in the field and in the EOC. The Field Response Level uses functions, principles, and components of ICS as required in SEMS regulation. Many of these Field Response Level features are also applicable at Local Government, Operational Area, Region and State Levels.

B. Five Essential SEMS Functions

The use of the five essential functions of SEMS in both the field and the EOC is identical, with one exception. At the EOC Level, the field Command function is replaced by a Management function.

- Command or Management
- Operations
- Planning/Intelligence
- Logistics
- Finance/Administration

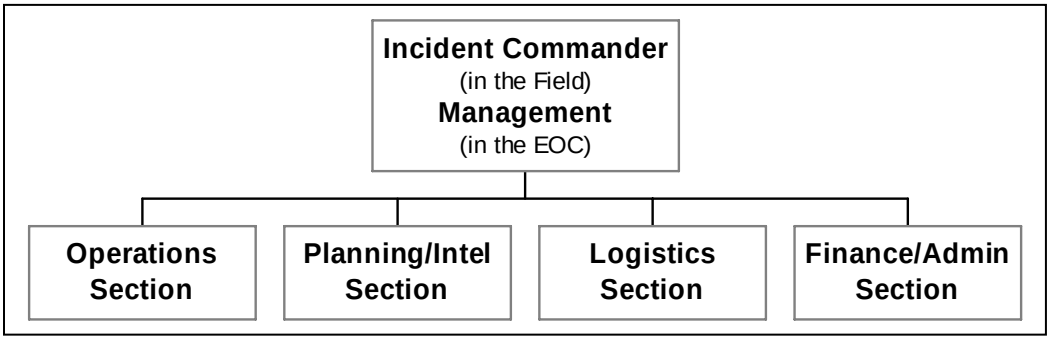


Figure 4: Five SEMS Functions at Each Level

1. Command or Management

   (a) Command is responsible for overall management of the incident at the scene, while Management is responsible for overall management and coordination of multiple incidents or the disaster.

   (b) The Command or Management function may be conducted in two general ways:

Single Command
In a single command structure, the Incident Commander is solely responsible for the overall management of an incident. Likewise in a single management structure in the EOC, the designated Manager is solely responsible for the activities in the EOC.

Unified Command
Unified Command may be used for:

- Because large or complex incidents usually require a response by multiple agencies and jurisdictions, a unified command structure — a hallmark of ICS — is invaluable in effectively managing and mitigating an emergency.

- In a Unified Command, all agencies having a jurisdictional responsibility at a multi-jurisdictional incident contribute to the process of:

  - Determining overall incident objectives;
  - Selecting strategies;
  - Joint planning for tactical operations;
  - Maximizing the use of all assigned resources; and
  - Developing the Incident Action Plan at the scene or EOC Action Plan in the EOC.

- The proper selection of participants to work within a Unified Command structure depends upon:

  - The location of the incident (e.g., which political subdivisions are involved); and
  - The kind of incident (e.g., which functional agencies are required).
  - A Unified Command structure could consist of a key responsible official from each jurisdiction involved in a multi-jurisdictional incident, or it could consist of several functional departments within a single political jurisdiction.

(c) Command or Management Staff elements include:

Public Information Officer
The Public Information Officer (PIO) is responsible for developing accurate and complete information regarding incident cause, size, current situation, resources committed, and other matters of general interest. The Incident Commander must approve the

release of incident information in the field. The Director of Emergency Services approves releases from the EOC.

The PIO will normally be the point of contact for the media and other government agencies desiring information about the incident. In both single and unified command structures, only one PIO is designated, although assistants from other agencies or departments may be appointed.

Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is responsible for assessing hazardous or unsafe situations and developing measures to ensure the safety of incident personnel.

The Safety Officer must have the authority to stop and/or prevent unsafe acts and practices (required for Hazmat by SARA, Title III).

In both single Incident and Unified Command structures, only one Safety Officer is designated, although assistants from other agencies or departments may be appointed.

Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer serves as a point of contact for representatives from other agencies. In a single command structure, agency representatives coordinate via the Liaison Officer. Under a Unified Command, agencies not represented in the unified command will be coordinated through the Liaison Officer.

2. Operations Section

(a) Operations is responsible for the management of all incident tactical operations (e.g., those operations directed at the reduction of immediate hazards, the establishment of control over the situation, and the restoration of normal activities and conditions).

(b) An Operations Section Chief activates and supervises organization elements, in accordance with the Action Plan, and directs its execution.

(c) The Operations Section Chief also directs the preparation of unit operational plans, requests or releases resources, makes expedient changes to the Action Plan as necessary, and reports such to the Incident Commander in the field and the Director of Emergency Services in the EOC.

3. Planning/Intelligence Section

   (a) The Planning/Intelligence Section is responsible for the collection, evaluation, analysis and dissemination of disaster intelligence.

   (b) The section maintains information on the current and forecast situation and on the status of assigned resources.

   (c) The Planning/Intelligence Section is also responsible for the preparation of Action Plans.

   - Action Plans outline the objectives, tactics (in the field) or strategy (in the EOC), organization, and resources necessary to effectively mitigate an incident.

   - Action Plans cover all tactical or strategic and support activities for a given Operational Period.

4. Logistics Section

   (a) The Logistics Section is responsible for providing all support needs to an incident, including ordering all resources from off-site locations.

   (b) The Logistics Section also provides facilities, transportation, supplies, equipment maintenance and fueling, feeding, communications, and medical services.

5. Finance/Administration Section

   (a) The Finance/Administration Section is usually only established on large and complex incidents, and it is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of an incident, including workers compensation and general liability issues.

C. Management by Objectives

The Management By Objectives (MBO) feature of ICS, as applied to SEMS, means that each SEMS Level establishes for a given Operational Period, measurable and attainable objectives to be achieved. An objective is an aim or end of an action to be performed. Each objective may have one or more strategies and performance actions needed to achieve the objective.

D. Operational Period

The Operational Period is the length of time set by command at the Field Response Level, and by management at other levels to achieve a given set of objectives. The period may vary in length from a few hours to days, and will be determined by the situation.

E. Action Plans

Action planning should be used at all SEMS Levels. There are two types of action plans in SEMS: Incident Action Plans and EOC Action Plans. The Incident Action Plans (IAP) is used at the Field Response Level. The IAP can be either written or verbal although for documentation purposes the written IAP is preferable. . The IAP contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next Operational Period. Incident Action Plans are an essential and required element in achieving objectives under ICS.

EOC Action Plans are crafted at Local Government, Operational Area, Region, and State EOC Levels. The use of EOC Action Plans provides designated personnel with knowledge of the objectives to be achieved and the steps required for achievement. EOC Action Plans not only provide direction, but also serve to provide a basis for measuring achievement of objectives and overall system performance. Action Plans can be extremely effective tools during all phases of a disaster.

F. Organizational Flexibility – A Modular Organization

The intent of this SEMS feature is that at each SEMS Level, only those functional elements that are required to meet current objectives need to be activated. All elements of the organization can be arranged in various ways within or under the five SEMS essential functions.

The functions of any non-activated element are the responsibility of the next highest element in the organization. Each activated element must have a person in charge however one supervisor may be in charge of more than one functional element.

G. Organizational Unity and Hierarchy of Command

Organizational unity means that every individual within an organization has a designated supervisor. Hierarchy of command/management means that all functional elements within each activated SEMS Level are linked together to form a single overall organization with appropriate span of control limits.

H. Span of Control

Maintaining a reasonable span of control is the responsibility of every supervisor at all SEMS Levels. The optimum span of control is one to five, meaning that one supervisor has direct supervisory authority over five position or resources. The recommended span of control for supervisory personnel at the Field Response Level and all EOC Levels should be in the one to three to one-to-seven ratio. A larger span of control may be acceptable when the supervised positions or resources are all performing a similar activity.

I. Personnel Accountability

An important feature to all SEMS Levels is personnel accountability. This is accomplished through the Organizational Unity and Hierarchy of Command or Management features, along with the use of check-in forms, position logs and various status-keeping systems. The intent is to ensure that there are proper safeguards in place so all personnel at any SEMS Level can be accounted for at any time.

J. Common Terminology

In SEMS, common terminology is applied to: functional elements, position titles, facility designations, and resources. The purpose of having common terminology is to rapidly enable multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction organizations and resources to work together effectively. This will vary from level to level in terms of directing, controlling, coordinating, and resource inventorying. Procedures for effective resources management must be geared to the function and the level at which the function is performed.

K. Integrated Communications

This feature of SEMS relates to: hardware systems, planning for system selection and linking, and the procedures and processes for transferring information. At the Field Response Level, integrated communications is used on any emergency. At and between all SEMS Levels, there must be a dedicated effort to ensure that communications systems, planning and information flow are accomplished in an effective manner. The specifics of how this is accomplished at EOC Levels may be different than at the Field Response Level.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. General Guidance

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

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

B. Responsibilities

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

II. PRESERVATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

A. Succession of Local Officials

Sections 8635 through 8643 of the Government Code:

1. Furnish a means by which the continued functioning of political subdivisions can be assured by providing for the preservation and continuation of (city and county) government in the event of an enemy attack, or in the event a State of Emergency or Local Emergency is a matter of statewide concern.

2. Authorize political subdivisions to provide for the succession of officers (department heads) having duties related to law and order and/or health and safety.

3. Authorize governing bodies to designate and appoint three standby officers for each member of the governing body and for the Chief Executive, if not a member of the governing body. Standby officers may be residents or officers of a political subdivision other than that to which they are appointed. Standby officers take the same oath as regular officers and are designated Nos. 1, 2, and 3 as the case may be.

4. Authorize standby officers to report ready for duty in the event of a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency at the place previously designated.

5. Authorize local governing bodies to convene as soon as possible whenever a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency exists, and at a place not within the political subdivision. Authorize that, should all members, including all standbys, be unavailable, temporary officers shall be appointed as follows:

   - By the Chairman or President of the Board of the county in which the political subdivision is located, or

   - By the Chairman or President of the Board of any other county within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated), or

   - By the mayor of any city within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated).

B. Standby Officers for the Local Governing Body

1. The Board of Supervisors has provided for the preservation of County government in the event of a war-caused emergency. The Board of Supervisors may designate standby officers to reconstitute it in the event of war- caused vacancies.

2. Alternates successor to the position of Director of Emergency Services (County Administrator) have been identified. Should the County Administrator be unable to serve, the Assistant County Administrator shall succeed, followed by the Deputy County Administrator. Should any of the alternates be unable to serve, individuals who hold permanent appointments to identified positions in government will automatically serve until a successor has been appointed by the Supervisors and has been seated. An individual serving as Acting Director shall have the authority and powers of the Director.

3. The alternates to key positions in units of the emergency organization are shown in appropriate staff, service, or division annexes of this operations plan.

4. The alternates to key positions in the regular departments and agencies of government, or of business and industry, are shown in executive or administrative orders (or the equivalent) issued by department or agency authorities.

C. Suspensions & Appointments

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

D. Temporary Seat of Government

A temporary seat of government will be established in the event the normal location is not available.

III. PRESERVATION OF VITAL RECORDS

A. General

Preservation of vital records of the county is critical to conducting emergency operations in the event of a disaster and to restoring the day-to-day operations of the County following a disaster. In addition, certain records contain information that document and protect the rights and interests of individuals and government. These latter records must also be protected and preserved.

Typically, vital records comprise only about 5% of all the records of the County and meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. Records necessary to conduct emergency operations may include the following categories.

   - Utility systems maps
   - Locations of emergency supplies and equipment
   - Emergency operations plans and procedures
   - Lists of regular and auxiliary personnel

2. Records required to restore day-to-day County operations may include the following categories:

   - Constitutions and charters
   - Statutes
   - Ordinances
   - Resolutions
   - Court records
   - Official proceedings
   - Financial records

3. Records necessary for the protection of rights and interests of individuals and government, which may include the following categories:

   - Vital statistics recorded by the County Recorder
   - Land and tax records
   - License registers
   - Articles of incorporation

B. Preservation Methods

The first step in preserving essential county records is to identify the source, location, and department to which is designated as the official record holder for this record. Vital records typically appear on an approved records retention schedule for each County department.

Each department and the County Library/Archives typically maintain the approved records retention schedules. The schedules should be among the first documents reviewed in restoring County operations following the occurrence of a disaster.

C. Security Measures Used to Protect Essential Records

Essential County records may be protected at any point in the life cycle (e.g., from creation to final disposition). Typically, the County Recorder will assist departments in identifying and planning the appropriate method of protecting such records. The County Recorder will determine the appropriate method of managing the essential records, including:

1. Determining the appropriate time and method of protection involves many considerations, including the resources of the department and other factors unique to the department.

2. Acceptable methods of preserving essential records may include the following methodologies:

   (a) Media - Whether to store materials as hard copy, on microfiche, computer disc, etc

   (b) Dispersal - Maintaining records in two different County facilities

   (c) Duplication - Essential records are duplicated on a scheduled basis and held for the purpose of reconstructing such records at any time, with the least amount of effort and cost.

   (d) On-site storage - Essential records are stored on-site in fire resistant containers, file cabinets, safes, vaults, and or fire rooms designed for preservation of vital records.

   (e) Off-site storage: Stored off-site in facilities specifically designed to preserve and make available such records when needed. These may be commercial sites.

3. Current Storage Facilities

   (a) The County Administrator, individual departments and County Librarian are aware of the off-site storage locations

   (b) Typically, the County Library/Archive is storing many official records and vital statistics, which may include the following records.

   (c) As departments create records, documents considered essential County records will be identified and preserved by the methods indicated above. Records from other departments are backed-up and stored (on-site or off-site?) as determined by County Policy.

4. County Archives:

   The County has also established a County Archives for the preservation and permanent retention of documents and information of historic value. The Archive is specifically designed to store vital County records, and contains records that may serve the following purposes:

   - Protect the rights of individuals and government
   - Document the development of the County, it's organizational structure and decisions made by it's governing body

Such records may, therefore be used to restore County operations following disasters by documenting actions of the governing body and from other information contained in the Archives.

The County Archive includes, but is not limited to the back up tapes on the computer network managed by Information Technology staff.

The County Recorder can advise departments and other officials as to the suitability of storing essential County records.

IV. CONTINUITY OF OPERATIONS

A. General Guidance

A critical component of the County's emergency management strategy involves ensuring that government operations will continue during and after a major emergency or disaster. The ability to maintain essential government functions, including the continuity of lawfully constituted authority, is a responsibility that must be provided for to the greatest extent possible.

It is the responsibility of all county officials, elected and appointed, to ensure the survival and continuity of government operations. This includes the maintenance of essential services during emergencies, as well as the timely recovery and restoration of government functions following a disaster. The public can only be served if government is able to respond and support community needs during emergencies.

B. Essential Functions

From the standpoint of identifying essential functions of County Government, the following represents general areas of primary service that should be maintained:

- Public Safety (Law enforcement, fire suppression, emergency rescue, EMS, environmental health, disease control, emergency management)
- Human Services (Public health, social services, coroner, guardian, mental health)
- Critical infrastructure (Roads, water systems, sewer and sanitation, communications)
- Public functions (Vital records, funding disbursement)
- Critical administrative functions (Payroll, Human Resources, General Services, Information Technology)

Each county department and agency is responsible for the development of a plan for the continuance of essential government functions during major emergencies. Each departmental plan becomes a supporting document for the county Emergency operations Plan, and should be reviewed regularly, tested periodically and evaluated as to efficacy and appropriateness.

V. REFERENCES

- Continuity of Government in California (Article IV, Section 21 of the State Constitution)
- Preservation of Local Government (Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act)
- Temporary Seat of State Government (Section 450, Title 1, Division 3, Chapter 1 of the Government Code)
- Temporary County Seats (Section 23600, Title 3, Division 1, Chapter 4, Article 1 of the Government Code)
- Members of the Legislature (Section 9004, Title 2, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 1.5, Article 1 of the Government Code)
- Legislative Session after War or Enemy-Caused Disaster (Sections 9035-9038, Title 2, Division 2, Part 1, Chapter 1.5, Article 2.5 of the Government Code)
- Succession to the office of Governor (Article V, Section 10 of the State Constitution)
- Succession to the Office of Governor (Sections 12058-12063, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 1, Articles 5.5 and 6 of the Government Code)
- Succession to Constitutional Offices (Sections 12700-12704, Title 2, Division 3, Part 2, Chapter 7 of the Government Code)
- Preservation of State Records (Sections 14745-14750, Title 2, Division 3, Part 5.5, Chapter 5, Articles 2 and 3 of the Government Code)

GLOSSARY

I. ACRONYMS

- A -

AAR	After Action Report/Review
AFB	Air Force Base
ALS	Advanced Life Support
AMR	American Medical Resources
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
ANSIR	Awareness of National Security Issues and Response Program
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
ARC	American Red Cross
ARFF	Aircraft Rescue Fire Fighting
ARG	Accident Response Group
ARS	Agriculture Research Service
ATC	Air Traffic Control
ATC-20-2	Applied Technology Council (20-2 refers to the training course for building inspectors)
ATF	Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
ATSD(CS)	Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Civil Support

- B -

BCS	Board of County Supervisors
BDC	Bomb Data Center
BLM	Bureau of Land Management (Fed)
BLS	Basic Life Support

- C -

CAC	California Administrative Code
CALCORD	California Coordination (radio frequency)
CalTrans	California Department of Transportation
CANG	California Air National Guard
CATS	Consequence Assessment Tool Set
CASSDA	California Swiss Search Dog Association
CBIAC	Chemical and Biological Defense Information and Analysis Center
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or (High-Yield) Explosive
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDFFP)
CDHS	California Department of Health Services
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (“Superfund”)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGC	California Government Code
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHPPM	Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine
CIAO	Critical Infrastructure Assurance Office
CIRG	Critical Incident Response Group

CISD	Critical Incident Stress Debriefing
CJCS	Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Teletype System
CM	Consequence Management
CMU	Crisis Management Unit (CIRG)
CNG	California National Guard
CPC	California Penal Code
CRDA	CA Rescue Dog Association
CRU	Crisis Response Unit
CSREES	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service
CSD	Sacramento Community Services District
CST	Civil Support Teams
CSTI	California Specialized Training Institute (OES)
CW/CBD	Chemical Warfare/Contraband Detection

- D -

DAT	Disaster Assistance Teams
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DMAT	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMCR	Disaster Management Central Resource
DMORT	Disaster Mortuary Team
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
DPP	Domestic Preparedness Program
DPW	Department of Public Works
DTCTPS	Domestic Terrorism/Counter Terrorism Planning Section (FBI HQ)
DTIC	Defense Technical Information Center
DSW	Disaster Service Workers
DWI	Disaster Welfare Inquiry
DWR	Department of Water Resources (state)

- E -

EAP	Emergency Action Plan (EOC)
EAS	Emergency Alert System (state)
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System (federal)
ECA	Emergency Communications Area
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information System
EM	Emergency Management
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPI	Emergency Public Information
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERT	Emergency Response Team (FBI)

ERT-A	Emergency Response Team – Advance Element
ERTU	Evidence Response Team Unit
ESA	Emergency Services Act (California)
ESM	Emergency Services Manager (OES)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team
EU	Explosives Unit

- F -

FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAR	Federal Aviation/Administration Regulation
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEST	Foreign Emergency Support Team
FNS	Food and Nutrition Service
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FSC	Finance Section Chief (ICS)

- G -

GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System

- H -

HazMat	Hazardous Material(s)
HEPA	High-Efficiency Particulate Air
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit
HQ	Headquarters
HRT	Hostage Rescue Team (CIRG)
HTIS	Hazardous Technical Information Services (DoD)

- I -

IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ICP	Incident Command Post
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IND	Improvised Nuclear Device
IRP	Incident Response Plan
IST	Incident Support Team

- J -

JCAHO	Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center
JTF-CS	Joint Task Force for Civil Support
JTTF	Joint Terrorism Task Force

- L -

LAC	Local Assistance Center
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory
LP	Local Provider
LSC	Logistics Section Chief (ICS)

- M -

MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
MCI	Multi-Casualty Incident
MEDC	OM Medical Command
MERS	Mobile Emergency Response Support
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MSA	Multi-purpose Staging Areas
MSCA	Military Support to Civil Authorities

- N -

NAWAS	National Warning System
NAP	Nuclear Assessment Program
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NDA	National Defense Area
NDMS	National Disaster Medical System
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NETC	National Emergency Training Center
NFA	National Fire Academy
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIPC	National Infrastructure Protection Center
NIST	National Institute of Standards & Technology
NMRT	National Medical Response Team
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRP	National Response Plan
NRT	National Response Team
NSC	National Security Council
NTIS	National Technical Information Service
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NWS	National Weather Service (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

- O -

OA	Operational Area
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
ODP	Office for Domestic Preparedness (DOJ)
OEM	Office of Emergency Management (another name for some OES type agencies)
OEP	Office of Emergency Preparedness
OES	Office of Emergency Services (may be a county or state reference)
OFCM	Office of the Federal Coordinator for Meteorology
OHS	Office of Homeland Security (CA)
OIG	Office of the Inspector General (USDA)
ONP	Office of National Preparedness (FEMA)

OSC	On-Scene Commander or Operations Section Chief (ICS)
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration

- P -

PC	Penal Code
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PHS	Public Health Service
PIO	Public Information Officer
PL	Public Law (federal)
POC	Point of Contact
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
PSC	Planning Section Chief (ICS)
PT	Preparedness, Training, and Exercises Directorate (FEMA)

- R -

RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
R&D	Research and Development
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program
RCRA	Research Conservation and Recovery Act
RDD	Radiological Dispersion Device
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center – Training Site
RIMS	Response Information Management System
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RRT	Regional Response Team

- S -

SAC	Special Agent in Charge (FBI)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (also known as EPCRA)
SBCCOM	Soldier and Biological Chemical Command (U.S. Army)
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SEB	State Emergency Board
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SIOC	Strategic Information and Operations Center (FBI HQ)
SLG	Tribal Emergency Response Commission
SOC	State Operations Center
SSVEMSA	Sierra Sacramento Valley Emergency Medical Services Agency

- T -

TCP	Terrorism Contingency Plan
TRIS	Toxic Release Inventory System

- U -

UC	Unified Command
UCS	Unified Command System
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
USC	U.S. Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDI	U.S. Department of Interior

USFA	U.S. Fire Administration
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USMS	United States Marshals Service
USPS	United States Postal Service

- V -

VA	Department of Veterans Affairs
VOAD	Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters

- W -

WOOF	Wilderness Finders
WMD	Weapon(s) of Mass Destruction
WMD-CST	WMD Civil Support Team
WTC	Word Trade Center

- Y -

Y2K	Year 2000
YC	Yolo County
YCFCWRD	Yolo County Flood Control & Water Resources District
YOA	Yolo Operational Area

II. TERMS & DEFINITIONS

ADVISORY STAGE: The stage at which the river is rising and elevation of the river is one foot below the river warning stage.

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

ALERT SYSTEM: The Automated Local Evaluation in Real Time System was developed by the National Weather Service to monitor river levels and warn of impending flood hazards. Additionally, the system uses real time rainfall measurements to forecast flood flows and river levels in advance.

ARFCD: American River Flood Control District. (Responsible to the Reclamation Board for maintenance of project levees within their district boundaries.)

CASUALTY COLLECTION POINT (CCP): A location within a jurisdiction that is used for the assembly, triage (sorting), medical stabilization, and subsequent evacuation of casualties. It may also be used for the receipt of incoming medical resources (doctors, nurses, supplies, etc.). Preferably the site should include or be adjacent to an open area suitable for use as a helicopter pad.

COMBINED SEWER SYSTEM: That portion of the Yolo County's drainage system that also conveys sewage.

CORPS: United States Army Corps of Engineers. Responsible for flood fight assistance, flood recovery assistance, and dictates the Folsom Flood Storage operations.

CWCS: Combined Wastewater Collections System. The Combined Sewers System is defined below.

CWTP: Combined Wastewater Treatment Plant located at 1391 35th Avenue. Operation of this plant is detailed in Section 700, CWCS Pumping Operations.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT): The provision of overall operational control and/or coordination of emergency operations at each level of the Statewide Emergency Organization, whether it be the actual direction of field forces or the coordination of joint efforts of governmental and private agencies in supporting such operations.

***** Federal definitions are adapted from federal disaster relief laws, rules, and regulations. State definitions are adapted from the California Emergency Services Act. All other definitions are based on terms developed through new operational concepts and mutually agreed to, where applicable, between the State Office of Emergency Services, various local, state, and federal agencies, and the private sector.

DISASTER ASSISTANCE CENTER (DAC): A facility jointly established by the Federal and State Coordinating Officers within or adjacent to a disaster impacted area to provide disaster victims a "one-stop" service in meeting their emergency and/or rehabilitation needs. Representatives of local, state, and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector will usually staff it.

DISASTER SUPPORT AREA (DSA): A pre-designated facility anticipated to be at the periphery of a disaster area, where disaster relief resources (staffing and material) can be received, accommodated or stockpiled, allocated, and dispatched into the disaster area. A separate portion of the area may be used for receipt and emergency treatment of casualty evacuees arriving via short-range modes of transportation (air and ground) and for the subsequent movement of casualties by heavy, long-range aircraft, to adequate medical care facilities.

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

DISASTER WELFARE INQUIRY (DWI): A service that Provides health and welfare reports about relatives and certain other individuals believed to be in a disaster area and when the disaster caused dislocation or disruption of normal communications facilities precludes normal communications.

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

DWR: State of California Department of Water Resources. (Location of the State Flood Center.)

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

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PHASE: This phase begins when an evaluation of the potential situation indicates it is a matter of "when" rather than "if" emergency conditions will exist. This phase has one major stage for flooding emergencies: the flood alert stage.

EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER (EOC): A facility used for the centralized direction and/or coordination of emergency operations. An effective EOC must provide adequate working space and be properly equipped to accommodate its staff, have a capability to communicate with field units and other EOCs, and provide protection commensurate with the projected risk at its location.

EMERGENCY PHASE: This phase is initiated by a River Danger Stage or upon occurrence of an emergency in such force as to require extraordinary effort. A catastrophe event will automatically initiate this phase.

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (DIRECTION AND CONTROL): The provision of overall operational control and/or coordination of emergency operations at each level of the Statewide Emergency Organization, whether it be the actual direction of field forces or the coordination of joint efforts of governmental and private agencies in supporting such operations.

EMERGENCY (STATE DEFINITION): A disaster situation or condition of extreme peril to life and/or property, resulting from other than war or labor controversy, which is or is likely to be beyond local capability to control without assistance from other political entities. Also see Local Emergency & State of Emergency

EMERGENCY (FEDERAL DEFINITION): Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high-water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which requires federal emergency assistance to supplement state and local efforts to save lives and protect public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster.

EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM (EBS): A system that enables the President and federal, state, and local governments to communicate with the general public through commercial broadcast stations in the event of a war-caused emergency or, in some cases, large natural disaster. EBS uses the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary organized basis. It is operated by the industry under rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission.

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

EMERGENCY PERIOD: A period which begins with the recognition of an existing, developing, or impending situation that poses a potential threat to a community. It includes the warning (where applicable) and impact phase and continues until immediate and ensuing effects of the disaster no longer constitute a hazard to life or threat to property.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION SYSTEM: The network of information officers and their staffs who operate from EPICs at all levels of government within the state. The system also includes the news media through which emergency information is released to the public.

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION (EPI): Information disseminated to the public by official sources during an emergency, using broadcast and print media. EPI includes: (1) instructions on survival and health preservation actions to take (what to do, what not to do, evacuation procedures, etc.), (2) status information on the disaster situation (number of deaths, injuries, property damage, etc.), and (3) other useful information (state/federal assistance available).

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

EOC: Emergency Operations Center (Countywide)

ESSENTIAL FACILITIES: Facilities that are deemed essential for maintaining the health, safety, and overall well-being of the public following a disaster (e.g., hospitals, police and fire department buildings, utility facilities, etc.). Essential services may also include buildings that have been designated for use as mass care facilities (e.g., schools, churches, etc.).

EVACUATION: Moving to an area of less risk.

EVACUEE: An individual who moves or is moved from a hazard area to a less hazardous area with anticipation of return when the hazard abates.

EXPEDIENT SHELTER: Any shelter constructed in an emergency or crisis period on a "crash basis" by individuals, single families, or small groups of families.

FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER (FCO) (FEDERAL DEFINITION): The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance following an emergency or major disaster declaration.

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

FEDERAL AGENCY (FEDERAL DEFINITION): Any department, independent establishment, government corporation or other agency of the executive branch of the Federal government, including the United States Postal Service, but not including the American Red Cross.

FIRST AID STATION: A location within a mass care facility or Casualty Collection Point where first aid may be administered to disaster victims.

FLOOD DANGER STAGE: The stage at which the flow in the flood controlled project is greater than maximum design capacity (encroaching on freeboard) and where there is extreme danger with threat of significant hazard to life and property in the event of levee failure.

FLOOD ALERT STAGE: The stage at which the flow in a flood controlled project is at maximum design capacity (US Corps of Engineers "project flood plane" at this lever there is a minimum freeboard below the top of the levees, generally three (3) feet.

FLOODGATE: A structure designed to temporarily stop the flow of flood water over land or out of the drainage or river system. In the County, there are two types used:

1. Primary: A temporary structure usually erected to stop the flow of floodwater through a low point or opening in a levee. These types are considered major floodgates and take one or more hours each to install.
2. Secondary: A valve or flap gate that is permanently installed, but closed only when necessary to improve system performance during rain or flooding events.

FREEBOARD: The distance between the water surface elevation and the top of the levee. As defined by the FEMA administered National Flood Insurance Program, freeboard means a factor of safety usually expressed in feet above a flood level for purposes of floodplain management. "Freeboard" tends to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood water heights greater than the height calculated for a selected size flood and floodway conditions, such as wave action, bridge openings, and the hydrological effect of urbanization of the watershed.

GOVERNOR'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (FEDERAL DEFINITION): The person named by the Governor in a Federal/State Agreement to execute, on behalf of the state, all necessary documents for disaster assistance, following the declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster by the President, including certification of applications for public assistance.

HAZARD AREA: A geographically identifiable area in which a specific hazard presents a potential threat to life and property.

HAZARD: Any source of danger or element of risk.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS): A system designed for the on-scene management of emergencies resulting from fires and other natural or man-caused emergencies. ICS can be used during serious multi-disciplinary (fire, law, medical) emergencies or for operations involving a single jurisdiction with single or multi-agency involvement, or multi-jurisdiction/multi-agency involvement.

INCREASED READINESS STAGE: The stage begins when conditions exist which could result in an "emergency" such as continuing and excessive rainfall, an unusually rapid snowmelt, prolonged freezing, earthquakes, uncontrolled fire, sabotage, a potential civil disturbance, or prolonged power outages.

INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS: Persons who reside in public or private group quarters rather than households. For example, residents of hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, colleges, universities, and correctional facilities. These residents generally lack major household possessions or transportation, or require special care and custody.

JERPF: Joseph E. Rooney Police Facility, 5303 Franklin Blvd, Sacramento, CA 95822

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

LEVEE: (As defined by the National Flood Insurance Program) A man made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

LIFELINES: Includes the infra-structure for (storage, treatment, and distribution) fuel, communication, and water and sewage systems.

LIMITED MOBILITY POPULATION: Persons requiring transportation during emergency movement operations.

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

MAJOR DISASTER (FEDERAL DEFINITION): Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high-water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosions, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Federal Disaster Relief Act, above and beyond emergency services by the Federal Government, to supplement the efforts and available resources of States, local governments, and disaster relief organizations in alleviating the damage, loss, hardship, or suffering caused thereby.

MASS CARE FACILITY: A location such as a school at which temporary lodging, feeding, clothing, registration, welfare inquiry, first aid, and essential social services can be provided to disaster victims during the immediate/sustained emergency period.

MASTER FLOOD REPORT OR STUDY: The levee failure and inundation investigation study completed in _____ by _____ for the Yolo County. This study includes three separate reports and is beyond the limits of this manual, but the inundation MAPS have been included in the Inundation Map section of the Supplemental Annex for the Emergency Manual.

MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (STATE DEFINITION): The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the state.

MEDIA: Means of providing information and instructions to the public, including radio, television, and newspapers.

MEDICAL SELF-HELP: The medical treatment provided for the sick and injured by citizens and emergency forces in the absence of professional care.

MH: The abbreviation used in the sewer book to mean maintenance hole. Each maintenance hole in the storm drainage and sewer system is numbered when it is first added to the sewer book. The complete tag describing the location of a maintenance hole includes the sewer book page number, i.e., MH 30/72C identifies maintenance hole 30 on page 72C of the sewer book.

MINIMUM AREA OF FLOODING: This will be determined by the incident commander based on a variety of information, including, but not limited to, location and width of break or failure, velocity and direction of water, proximity to major evacuation routes, river/stream water surface elevations, etc. This flooding area will be different for each location depending on the time a break or failure occurs. Relocation centers, staging areas, storage areas or command centers should not be located inside this area.

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

MUTUAL AID REGION (STATE DEFINITION): A subdivision of the state emergency services organization, established to facilitate coordination of mutual aid and other emergency operations within an area of the state consisting of two or more counties (operational areas).

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

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT: An agreement in which two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party of the agreement to prevent and respond to any type of disaster or emergency.

NFSU: National Facility Survey List

NON-PROJECT LEVEE: A levee that was constructed without the assistance from the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the State Reclamation Board and non-project levees have not been accepted and incorporated into the Sacramento Flood Control Project System and are generally maintained by a local entity.

NORMAL PREPAREDNESS STAGE: This phase assumes that all pre-emergency actions have been carried out by each responsible agency prior to November 1 of each year.

OPERATIONAL AREA (STATE DEFINITION): An intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. (Note: Use of the Operational Area is required during a war emergency and is locally optional during peacetime emergencies.)

OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Decontamination consists of physically removing contaminants and/or changing their chemical nature to innocuous substances. How extensive decontamination must be depends on a number of factors, the most important being the type of contaminants involved. The more harmful the contaminant, the more extensive and thorough decontamination must be. Less harmful contaminants may require less decontamination. Combining decontamination, the correct method of doffing personnel protective equipment, and the use of site work zones minimizes cross- contamination from protective clothing to wearer, equipment to personnel, and one area to another. Only general guidance can be given on methods and techniques for decontamination. The exact procedure to use must be determined after evaluating a number of factors specific to the incident.

PEOC: Police Emergency Operations Center

PLANNING ZONE: A subdivision of a county consisting of:

1) a city;
2) a city and its sphere of influence in adjacent unincorporated areas;
3) a portion of the unincorporated area of a county;
4) a military installation;
5) a state facility such as a correctional institution.

Zoning simplifies the process of collecting and compiling data according to geographical location.

POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (STATE DEFINITION): Includes any city, city and county, county, district, or other local governmental agency or public agency authorized by law.

PROJECT LEVEE: A levee that was constructed by United States Army Corps of Engineers, sponsored by the State of California Reclamation Board, and accepted into the Sacramento Flood Control Project System for operations and maintenance. The Reclamation Board generally looks to a local sponsor to accept the responsibility for the operations and maintenance. When a local agency cannot be identified, the Reclamation Board looks to the State to take over the operations and maintenance responsibility such as in preformed in Maintenance Area 9 by the Department of Water Resources.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO): An individual responsible for releasing accurate official information to the public through the news media.

RD1000: Reclamation District 1000. (Responsible to the Reclamation Board for project levees within Natomas Basin.)

RECEPTION AND CARE CENTER: A facility established in a low risk area to receive and process incoming relocatees. Relocatees are the assigned to lodging facilities and provide them with information on feeding, medical care, and other essential services.

RESCUE VEHICLE, HEAVY: A mobile unit equipped to support two or more rescue teams involved in heavy rescue operations.

RESCUE, LIGHT: Rescue not requiring use of heavy lifting, prying, or cutting operations and not more than one rescue team to accomplish in one hour.

RESCUE VEHICLE, LIGHT: A mobile unit equipped to support one rescue team involved in light rescue operations.

RESCUE GROUP: Two or more rescue teams responding as a unified group under supervision of a designated group leader.

RESCUE, HEAVY: Rescue requiring heavy lifting, prying or cutting, and/or consisting of several tasks which require involvement of two or more teams working concurrently.

RESCUE TEAM: Four or more personnel organized to work as a unit. One member is designated team leader.

RIVER ADVISORY STAGE: The stage at which the elevation of the Sacramento River reaches 24 feet or the American River reaches 39 feet.

RIVER FLOOD ALERT STAGE: The stage when the elevation of the Sacramento River reaches 31 feet to the American River reaches 42.8 feet.

RIVER WARNING STAGE: The stage at which patrol of flood control project levees become mandatory, or the stage at which flow occurs into bypass areas from project overflow weirs. (In the Yolo County, it starts with the river elevations reach 25 feet at the I Street Bridge.)

RIVER DANGER STAGE: The stage at which the elevation of the Sacramento River reaches 32 feet or the American River reaches 43.8 feet.

SAFCA: Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency.

SEARCH DOG TEAM: A skilled dog handler with one or more dogs trained especially for finding persons entrapped sufficiently to preclude detection by sight or sound. (NOTE: Search dogs are usually owned by their handler.)

SEARCH: Systematic investigation of area or premises to determine the presence and/or location of persons entrapped, injured, immobilized, or missing.

SECONDARY LEVEE: A structure that's primary function is not to contain the flow of water; but that acts as a levee to temporarily stop the overland flows of floodwater should a break or overtopping occur in a primary levee.

SELF-HELP: A concept describing self-reliance and sufficiency within an adverse environment and limited or no external assistance.

SEMS: The Standardized Emergency Management System is the working title of a law that requires state and local agencies to standardized emergency response systems, utilizing the following components: ICS, the Operational Area concept, interagency and multi-agency coordination.

SENSITIVE FACILITIES: Facilities in reception areas that will not normally be used as lodging facilities for relocatees. These facilities are either considered unsuitable or are required for essential activities (food establishments, fire stations, banks, radio stations, service stations, etc.). However, if any of these facilities provide adequate protection against radioactive fallout, they may be used as fallout shelters.

SERVICE: An organization assigned to perform a specific function during an emergency. It may be one department or agency if only that organization is assigned to perform the function, or it may be comprised of two or more normally independent organizations grouped together to increase operational control and efficiency during the emergency.

SEWER BOOK: The map book maintained by Flood Control and Sewers Engineering Section detailing the sewer and drainage systems which are the Yolo County's maintenance responsibility. Each sewer, drainage and rain patrol crew is issued a revised copy when the book is updated annually. (Presently an effort to digitize those pages is underway. Once completed, they will be compatible with the County Government Information System - GIS.)

SHELTER MANAGER: An individual who provides for the internal organization, administration, and operation of a shelter facility.

STANDING OPERATION PROCEDURES (SOP): A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure without loss of effectiveness.

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

STATE/FEDERAL FLOOD OPERATIONS CENTER: A combined effort during flood emergencies by several state and federal agencies.

STATE EMERGENCY PLAN: The State of California Emergency Plan as approved by the Governor.

STATE AGENCY (STATE DEFINITION): Any department, division, independent establishment, or agency of the executive branch of the state government.

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

STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO) (FEDERAL DEFINITION): The person appointed by the Governor to act for the State in cooperation with the Federal Coordinating Officer.

STATE EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION: The agencies, boards, and commissions of the executive branch of state government and affiliated private sector organizations.

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

USBR: United States Bureau of Reclamation, located at 2800 Cottage Way. (Responsible for Folsom operation.)

VOLUNTEERS: Individuals who make themselves available for assignment during an emergency. These people may or may not have particular skills needed during emergencies and may or may not be part of a previously organized group.