

Emergency Operations Plan For Tuolumne County

PART I: BASIC PLAN

June 2012



Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan

Letter of Promulgation-Tuolumne County, California

Approval Date: _____ 2012

To: Officials, Employees, and Citizens of Tuolumne County, California

The preservation of life, property, and the environment is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. The County of Tuolumne has prepared this Emergency Services Plan to ensure the most effective and economical allocation of resources for the maximum benefit and protection of the community in response to a significant emergency.

While no plan can completely prevent death and destruction, effective plans carried out by knowledgeable and well-trained personnel can and will minimize losses. This plan establishes the emergency organization, assigns tasks, specifies policies, and general procedures, and provides for coordination of planning efforts of the various emergency staff and service elements utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

The objective of this plan is to incorporate and coordinate all the facilities and personnel of Tuolumne County into an efficient organization capable of responding to any emergency.

This emergency operations plan is an extension of the California Emergency Plan. It will be reviewed, exercised periodically, and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions.

The County Board of Supervisors gives its full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees, and citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in the total emergency effort of Tuolumne County.

Concurrence of this promulgation letter reaffirms the earlier adoption of the Standardized Emergency Management System by Tuolumne County. Upon adopting this plan, the county will concurrently be adopting the provisions of the National Incident Management System (NIMS). This emergency operations plan will become effective upon approval by the Board of Supervisors.

Print Name _____

Date _____

Signature _____

Chairman, Board of Supervisors
County of Tuolumne

Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan



Tuolumne County Board of Supervisors Adoption Resolution page



TUOLUMNE COUNTY EMERGENCY SERVICES PLAN

DISTRIBUTION LIST

County Locations

County Administration
Office of Emergency Services
County Counsel
Emergency Operations Center
All County Departments
Tuolumne County Website

Local Locations

City of Sonora

State Agencies

California Mutual Aid Region IV



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SECTION I – INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

This Emergency Services Plan is constructed in order to clearly delineate the County's procedures and policies when responding to a significant disaster. This entails any emergency which could impact the health, safety, and property of the public within the operational area's limits. Emphasis is placed on saving lives, preserving property and minimizing the effects of the disaster. While emergency response and recovery activities are contingent upon the type and extent of the disaster, this plan is flexible enough to be used in all emergencies. In specific hazard annexes, the plan outlines the operational area response in greater detail for the following types of emergencies:

- Extreme Weather
- Flood/Dam Failure
- Geological Event:
 - Earthquake
 - Volcano
- Hazardous Materials
- Terrorism / Civil Disturbance
- Extreme Events/Weather
- Transportation Accident / Multi Casualty Incident
- Wildland Fire

B. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this Plan are to:

- Protect the public and property in Tuolumne County.
- Establish official policy for Tuolumne County in response to emergencies utilizing the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the Incident Command System (ICS).
- Identify authorities and assign responsibilities for planning and response activities.
- Identify the scope of potential hazards which form a basis for planning.
- Identify other jurisdictions and organizations with which planning and



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emergency response activities should be coordinated.

- Determine the emergency organization structure which will manage emergency response for the County.
- Establish the County's policies for providing emergency information to the public.
- Outline preplanned response actions which will be taken by emergency personnel in the operational area to mitigate the emergency's effects.
- Describe the resources available to support emergency response activities.
- Outline the actions necessary to return the County to normal operations as soon as it's practical.
- Guide the jurisdictional area governments and communities through a successful recovery process.
- Establish responsibilities within the County for the maintenance of the overall emergency preparedness program.
- Outline the process for ordering and rendering mutual aid.
- Facilitate the continuity of government.

C. PLAN JURISDICTION

This Plan encompasses Tuolumne County and the private agencies and businesses within the jurisdictional limits of the County. Copies of this plan are shared with Cal EMA, the City of Sonora, and other local, state and federal agencies for informational and coordination purposes. If desired by those jurisdictions, this plan may be used as their specific plan upon proper modification and adoption.

D. PLAN ORGANIZATION

- **Part I: Basic Plan**
- **Part II: Hazard Specific Plans**
- **Part III: Support Materials**

An abstract of each part is provided below:



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➤ **PART I – Basic Plan**

The Basic Plan serves as an overview for elements of response which are common to all types of emergencies. Policies and objectives for the County are set forth in this section. Therefore, approval by the County Board of Supervisors is required.

➤ **PART II – Hazard-Specific Annexes**

The hazard-specific plans are more tactical in nature and changes are frequent, not requiring Board of Supervisors' approval. The annexes contained in Part II are as follows:

Annex A: Extreme Weather

Annex B: Flooding/Dam Failure

Annex C: Geological Event

- Earthquake
- Volcano

Annex D: Hazardous Materials

Annex E: Terrorism/Civil Disturbance

Annex F: Transportation Accident / Multi Casualty

Annex G: Wildland Fire

Each annex covers the planning elements specific to the type of emergency addressed.

➤ **PART III - Support Materials**

The third segment of this plan consists of support materials and references which by themselves are stand-alone documents. These materials are maintained independent of Parts I and II. The materials are intended to provide emergency personnel with information and data to support the County's emergency response and recovery efforts. As appropriate, references to the support materials are provided in Parts I and II of the Plan.

The Job Action Sheets provide direction to emergency workers in the implementation of the concepts and policies applicable to each type of emergency. They provide guidance on how, when, and by whom emergency actions are performed and give information and references necessary to support emergency workers in their tasks.



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Examples of the types of documents found in Part III, Support Materials includes:

- Key Contact Lists (Confidential numbers-limited distribution)
- Tuolumne County Resource Lists (vehicle and equipment)
- Tuolumne County Recovery Plan
- Family Support Plan
- Job Action Sheets
- Emergency Alerting System and Sample Messages
- Sample legal documents pertaining to emergency declarations, evacuations and curfews.
- Animal Support Plan
- Multi Casualty Plan

Note: Position specific plan holders may include additional reference materials, i.e. the Finance Section Chief may add pertinent budget documents.

E. Plan Coordination

All major emergencies result in response by more than one jurisdiction. Therefore, the County must assure that program development is coordinated with surrounding jurisdictions. Response during emergency must also be coordinated.

Plan development and response coordination is required with the following agencies/jurisdiction:

- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)
- Tuolumne County Fire Department/CAL FIRE
- Adjoining Counties



SECTION II - AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

A. Authorities

Federal Authorities:

- Homeland Security Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD8): National Preparedness 2011
- Homeland Security PPD 8 National Preparedness Goal 2011
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Amended Public Law 93-288)
- Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288)
- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Amended Public Law 920)
- Public Law 84-99 of the Flood Control Act of 1944
- Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR201.6) Part 201.6, 204 (3-5) – Disaster Mitigation Act
- California Government Code (Chapter 7, Div. 1, Title 2) Section 8550 et seq.- California Emergency Services Act

State Authorities

- California Government Code (Chapter 7, Div. 1, Title 2) Section 8550 et seq.-California Emergency Services Act
- California Code-Chapter 7: California Emergency Services Act (8550.-8668.)
- State of California Emergency Plan 2009
- California Disaster Assistance Act 2010
- State Natural Disaster Assistance Act Program 2010
- California Natural Disaster Assistance Act (Government Code Chapter 7.5 of Division 1 of Title 2)
- California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Sections 25115 and 25117, Chapter 6.95, Section 2550
- California Code of Regulations (Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 1) SEMS Regulations
- Government Code Section 8607(a) SEMS Guidelines



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- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement 2010
- Governor's Executive Order S-02-05
- Orders and Regulations Promulgated by the Governor to Take Effect upon the Existence of a State of War Emergency.

Local Authorities

- Tuolumne County Codified Ordinance Chapter 2.40

B. References

The following is a listing of references used in the development of this emergency plan:

- California Emergency Plan, 1998
- California Emergency Resources Management Plan
- California Fire and Rescue Operations Plan
- California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan 2009
- California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement 2005
- California Emergency Medical Services Authority Multi-Causality Incident Guidelines
- Tuolumne County Community Wildfire Protection Plan 2004
- Tuolumne County Operational Area Emergency Services Plan 1996
- Tuolumne County Multi-Jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan 2004
- Federal Response Plan 2003
- Fire Service Emergency Management Handbook, FEMA 1985.
- FIRESCOPE Field Operations Guide - ICS 420-1
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



SECTION III - COMMUNITY PROFILE

Geography:

Tuolumne County’s total area encompasses 2,220 sq. miles. The Sierra Nevada Mountain Range runs north-west /south-east in the eastern part of the county. There are two major rivers both running east to west: the Stanislaus River and the Tuolumne River. The county also contains several lakes and reservoirs with the largest being Lake Don Pedro and New Melones Lake.

Tuolumne County can be divided roughly into thirds: one-third is the Stanislaus National Forest; one-third is Yosemite National Park, and the remaining third is the City of Sonora and the unincorporated area of the County. The majority of the County’s population resides in the unincorporated area, which interfaces with the National Forest and National Park lands.

	Tuolumne	California
Land area in square miles (2010)	2,220.88	155,779.22
Persons per square mile	24.90	239.00
Water area per square mile	38.90	

Tuolumne Residents:

Population: 55,175 53% urban, 47% rural (2009)

The population fluctuates from the winter to the busy summer season based both on tourist impacts and second home use.

Median resident age:	29.2 (2010)
California median age:	33.3
Persons 65 years and over:	20.4%

Racial Distribution in Tuolumne County:

- White Non-Hispanic Alone (82.6%)
- Hispanic or Latino (9.9%)
- Two or more races (2.5%)
- Black Non-Hispanic Alone (2.3%)
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone (1.3%)
- Asian alone (0.9%)



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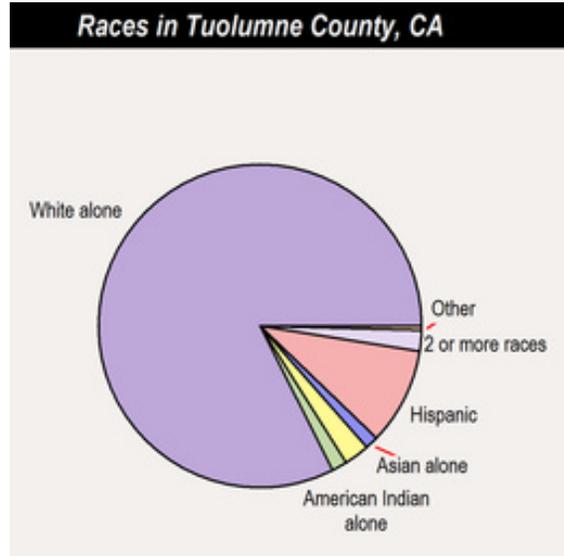


Figure II-1

Housing:

County owner-occupied houses and condos: 14,961
 Renter-occupied apartments: 6,043

Average household size:

Tuolumne County: 2.4 people
 California: 3.0 people

Estimated median house or condo value in 2009:

Tuolumne County: \$272,035
 California: \$384,200

Detached Houses mean price in 2009:

Tuolumne: \$411,427
 State: \$521,364

Townhouses or other attached units:

Tuolumne: \$606,640
 State: \$436,871



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In 2-unit structures:

Tuolumne: \$185,424
State: \$634,434

Mobile homes:

Tuolumne: \$164,755
State: \$59,450

Median monthly housing costs for homes/condos with a mortgage: \$2,362.
Median monthly housing costs for units without a mortgage: \$324.

Institutionalized population: 4,471

Income:

	Tuolumne	California
Median household income	\$48,027	\$58,925
Persons below poverty level, percent	14.2%	14.2%

Jan. 2011 cost of living index in Tuolumne County: 88.5
(Less than average; U.S. average is 100)

Type of workers:

Private wage or salary: 63%
Government: 22%
Self-employed, not incorporated: 15%
Unpaid family work: 0%



SECTION IV - HAZARD OVERVIEW

A. EXTREME WEATHER

The planning area has a history of extreme weather. These events can have significant impacts on the health and safety of the population and cause major property and infrastructure damage. These types of events include: extreme cold/freezing, heavy snow fall/winter storms, wind storms, drought, and thunder storms. The duration of these events, with the exception of drought, is most typically short term. Listed below are the primary dangers associated with these events:

- Threat to life and danger to public health
- Damage/loss of personal property or crops/livestock
- Utility failures
- Interruption of the transportation network
- Interruption of communication systems

Table IV- 4: Samples of Extreme Weather Events in Tuolumne County

DATE	EVENT DETAILS
February of 1938	Heavy Snowfall - A very cold storm delivered 48 inches of snow at Soulsbyville, which has an elevation of 3000 feet.
Winter of 1969	Heavy Snowfall - A series of cold storms dropped 8 inches of snow on the City of Sonora, elevation 1800 feet. The snow stayed on the ground for a full week as a cold front moved in behind the last storm. The County came to a standstill as the limited number of snow plows were unable to keep the roads open.
August of 1987	Lightning - After months of dry weather, a dry lightning storm moved through the higher elevations of the County starting numerous fires in the Stanislaus National Forest. These fires eventually merged together into one large fire that caused millions of dollars in damage to timber resources and structures.
February of 1999	Freeze – A large winter storm impacted central California during the afternoon of February 7 th . The storm slowly moved southward during the day on the 8th. The storm finally picked up speed and rapidly moved through the region on the 9th, with very cold air in its wake. Snow levels in the Southern Sierra Nevada and Tehachapi Mountains dropped to 1500 feet, even lower near Yosemite. Damage from freezing temperatures was extensive.



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March of 2011	High Winds - With the season rainfall accumulations of nearly 60 inches, a late season storm, accompanied by extremely high winds, caused nearly \$750,000 in damages across the county. Damages to the flume systems, road ways, electrical distribution system and tree damage to numerous residences resulted in a request for a Federal Disaster Declaration.
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B. FLOOD/DAM FAILURE

Flood

Flooding occurs frequently in Tuolumne County particularly during the winter and springtime following heavy periods of rainfall when excessive runoff causes streams and tributaries from the Stanislaus River and Tuolumne River to overrun their banks. The physical geography of the County impacts their flood potential. Tuolumne County crosses seven watersheds. Because of the high elevation of many of these watersheds, much of the precipitation is in the form of snowfall. The overall slope of the watersheds is relatively steep.

The two main watersheds that form the County are all of the upper Tuolumne River, and a significant portion of the upper Stanislaus River. Both are dammed in the lower elevations along much of the stream courses, and are mostly contained within government or special district ownership. Thus, excluding a few tributaries, the larger rivers and the immediate environs are not in areas where much private development can occur. Further, the rivers and streams reside within relatively steep canyons or valleys, where very little floodplain has been formed. Past flood/storm events of significance for the County are delineated in the table below (partial list):



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Table IV-3: Samples of Significant Flood/Storms in Tuolumne County

DATE	EVENT DETAILS
Winter of 1887	The earliest record rainfall amount found in The Union Democrat indicates that 67 inches of rain fell. No damages were noted.
February of 1938	A very cold storm delivered 48 inches of snow at Soulsbyville, which has an elevation of 3000 feet.
Winter of 1969	A series of cold storms dropped 8 inches of snow on the City of Sonora, elevation 1800 feet. The snow stayed on the ground for a full week as a cold front moved in behind the last storm. The County came to a standstill as the limited numbers of snow plows were unable to keep the roads open.
February of 1986	Early season storms completely saturated the soils. A fast moving rain storm in February caused Sonora Creek to overbank flooding the Mother Lode Fairgrounds.
March of 2011	With the season rainfall accumulations of nearly 60 inches, a late season storm, accompanied by extremely high winds, caused nearly \$750,000 in damages across the county. Damages to the flume systems, roadways, electrical distribution system and tree damage to numerous residences resulted in a request for a Federal Disaster Declaration.

Dam Failure

There are 42 dams in Tuolumne County ranging from those that create large reservoirs for irrigation, water supply, or power generation, to smaller impoundments which are part of water distribution or treatment systems or intended to provide a recreational amenity. A description of the larger dams and their impact if failure occurs is described in the following pages.



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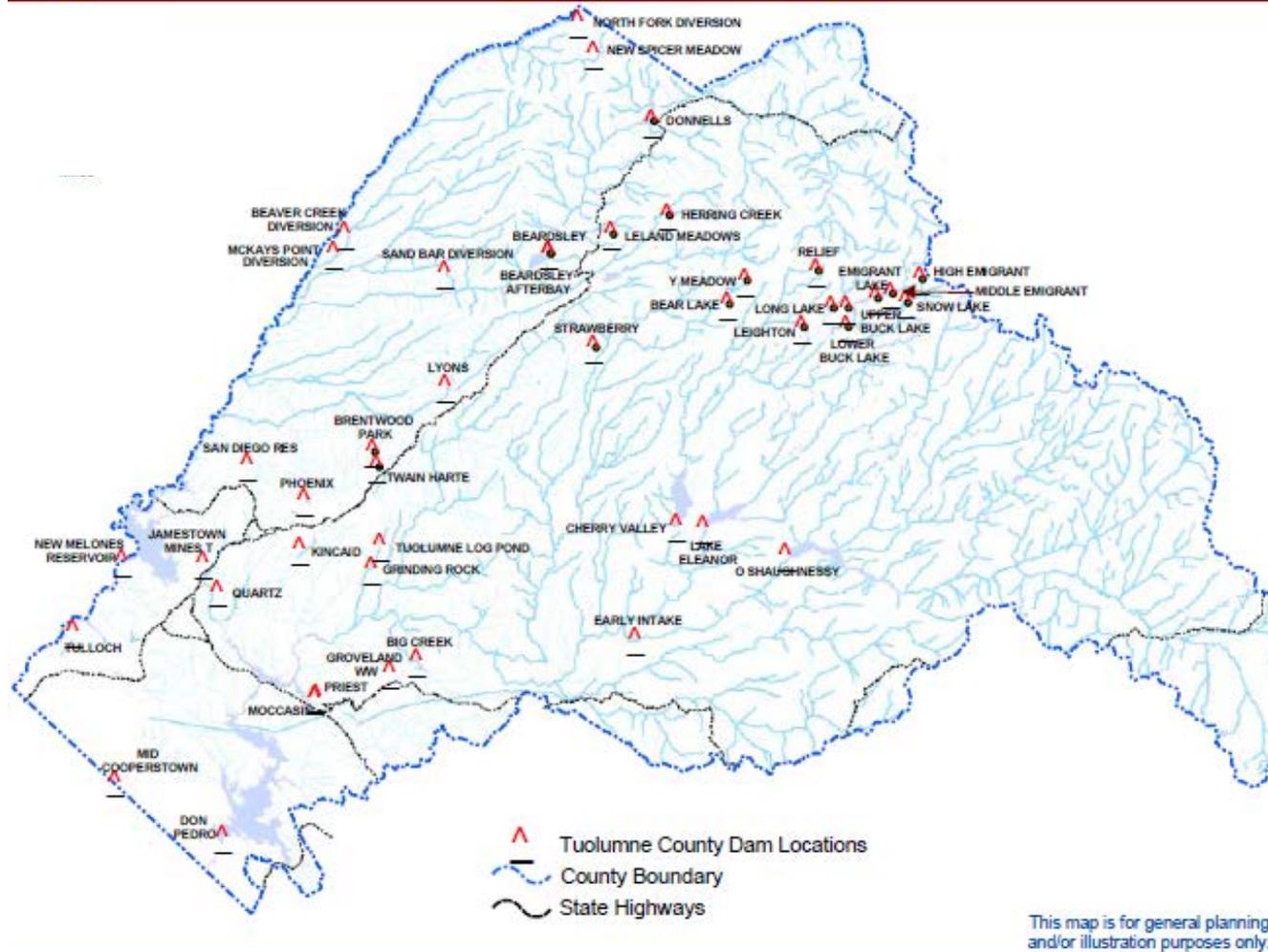


FIGURE IV-2: LOCATION OF DAMS OF SIGNIFICANT SIZE IN TUOLUMNE



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Table IV-3: Major Dams in Tuolumne County

Name	Location	Dam Type	Initial Reservoir Elevation	Time to Complete Failure	Consequences of Dam Failure
Beardsley Dam	Located on the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus River below the Donnells Dam	Earth and rock fill with gated spillway	3,397 feet	60 minutes	Reservoir contents would flow into New Melones Dam
Cherry Valley Dam	Located on Cherry Creek, ~3 miles upstream from the confluence of Cherry Creek and Eleanor Creek and 7 miles upstream from the Tuolumne River	Earth and rock fill	4,702 feet	45 minutes	Reservoir contents would drain into Cherry Creek, past Holm Powerhouse and into the Tuolumne River where it would likely back up past the bridge to Early Intake.
Donnells Dam	Located on the Middle Fork of the Stanislaus River	Concrete arch dam with gated spillway	4,915 feet	12 minutes	Flood waters would overtop Beardsley Dam by over 30 feet likely causing Beardsley Dam to immediately fail. Beardsley would then empty into New Melones Reservoir.
Don Pedro Dam	Located ~30 miles east of Modest in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The Dam and reservoir	Earth and rock fill structure in a v-shaped Gorge	855 feet	90 minutes	Water would flow down the Tuolumne River to its confluence with the San Joaquin River. Major



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	is on the Tuolumne River, which rises in the high elevations of Yosemite National Park and discharges into the San Joaquin River southwest of Modesto.				flooding would occur along the entire Tuolumne River basin, including the towns of La Grange, Modesto and Waterford.
Early Intake Dam	Located on the Tuolumne River, ~3 miles upstream from confluence of Cherry Creek and 15 miles downstream of O'Shaughnessy Dam.	Concrete arch dam	2,341 feet	6 minutes	Damage to several manmade facilities downstream of the dam.
Goodwin Dam	Located ~1.9 miles downstream of Tulloch dam and 3.8 miles northeast of Knights Ferry on the Stanislaus river at the Tuolumne and Calaveras County line.	Concrete gravity with a gated spillway	359 feet	6 minutes	Failure of the Goodwin Dam would not pose a major threat to property or human lives.
Lake Eleanor Dam	Located in the Yosemite National Park at its Western edge ~5 miles West of O'Shaughnessy Dam and 2 miles East of Cherry Valley Dam	Concrete multiple-arch	4,660 feet	15 minutes	Reservoir contents would drain down Eleanor Creek to Cherry Creek, past Holm Powerhouse and into Tuolumne River a mile beneath the bridge to Early Intake.



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McKays Point Diversion Dam	Located on the North Fork of the Stanislaus River	Concrete double-curvature arch	3,370 feet	6 minutes	Failure would engender a wave of water down the Stanislaus River and into the New Melones Reservoir.
Moccasin Dam	Located on Moccasin Creek, ~ 3 miles upstream of the confluence of the Moccasin Creek.	Earth and rock fill	918 feet	18 minutes	Damage to many man-made facilities downstream of the dam.
New Melones Dam	Located on the Stanislaus River near the City of Sonora	Earth and rock fill	808 feet	Unknown	Water would flow downstream impacting people and property in the cities of Escalon, Oakdale and Riverbank.
New Spicer Meadow Dam	Located on the Stanislaus River	Concrete gravity dam	6,614 feet	60 minutes	Water would flow down Highland Creek and then to the North Fork of the Stanislaus River. This would then cause the McKays Point Diversion Dam to fail engendering a wave of water down the Stanislaus River into the New Melones Reservoir.



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O'Shaughnessy Dam	Located on the Tuolumne River ~ 11 miles upstream from the confluence of Cherry Creek.	Concrete gravity	3,812 feet	15 minutes	Dam Failure would engender large depths in the narrow, step canyon downstream, with rapid wave travel times. Depths as great as 325 feet would occur in some reaches of the Tuolumne River between the Hetch Hetchy and Don Pedro Reservoirs. The peak of the flood wave would reach the headwaters of the downstream reservoir about 90 minutes after the dam failure.
Pine Mountain Lake Dam (Also known as Big Creek Dam)	Located on Big Creek, just off Highway 120 in Groveland, 30 miles south of Sonora; 26 miles west of the entrance to Yosemite National Park.	Homogenous earth filled dam with an internal granular chimney drain and downstream drainage system and clay core.	120 feet Crest width- 555 feet	Unknown	Big Creek flows approx. 4 miles from the dam to the Tuolumne River. Failure could potentially impact people and property on Deerbrush Ct, Cottonwood St. and Wells Fargo Drive.
Priest Dam	Located on Rattlesnake Creek, a tributary to Moccasin Creek, ~ 7 miles upstream from the confluence of the Moccasin Creek	Earth fill with a central concrete core	2,240	Unknown	The Rattlesnake Creek, big* Jackass Creek, and Moccasin Creek will be affected on the Don Pedro Reservoir on the Tuolumne river.



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C. GEOLOGICAL EVENT

Earthquake

An earthquake is the result of a sudden release of energy in the earth's crust that creates seismic waves. Earthquakes manifest themselves by shaking oftentimes displacing the ground. If the earthquake's epicenter is located offshore, the seabed may become displaced engendering a tsunami. Earthquakes have been known to trigger landslides and in rare instances volcanic activity.

Earthquake Activity in Tuolumne County:

Historically, earthquake activity in Tuolumne County is significantly below the California state average. In fact, it has one of the lowest earthquake risks in the State. However, it still remains 735% greater than the overall U.S. average.

A total of 4 historical earthquake events with recorded magnitudes of 3.5 or greater occurred in or near Tuolumne County this past century.

Table IV.1: Tuolumne County Earthquake History 1930-2011

Distance (miles)	Date	Magnitude	Depth (km)	Latitude	Longitude
49.6	June 25, 1933	6.1	N/A	38.08	-119.33
40.8	August 9, 1983	4	2	37.9	-119.49
44.3	August 10, 1975	4	N/A	37.37	-119.99
42.6	June 10, 1965	3.5	N/A	38.2	-119.5



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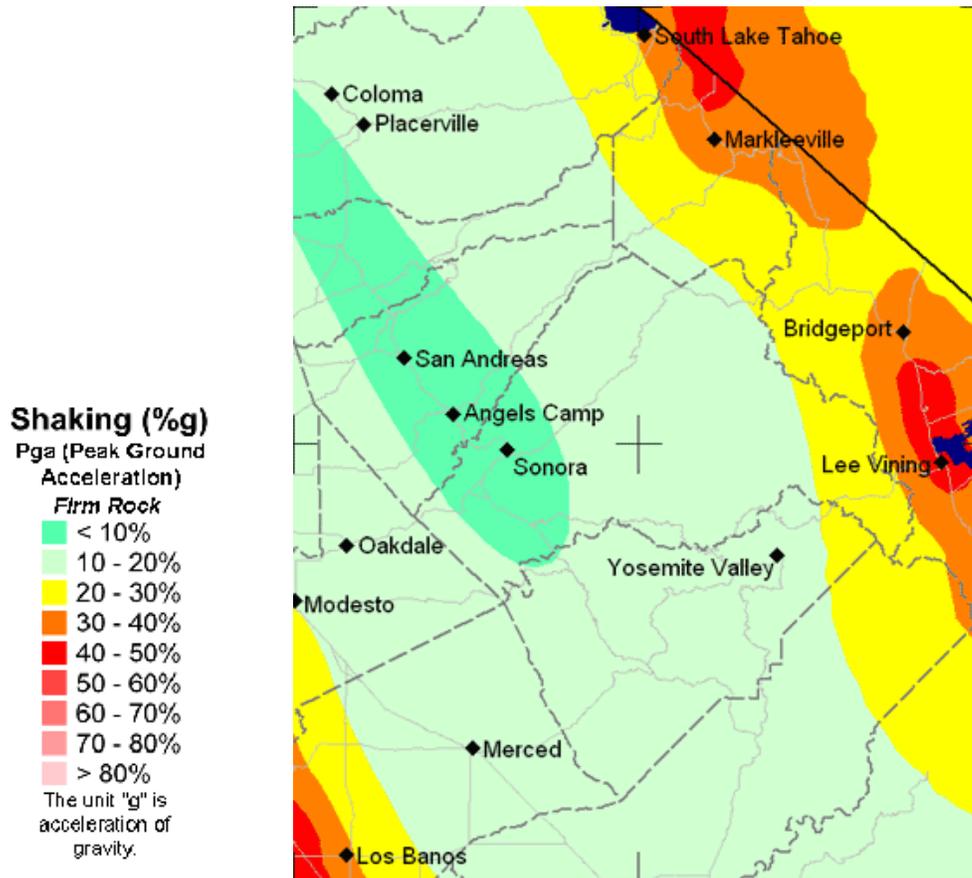


Figure IV.1: Tuolumne County and Neighboring Areas Peak Ground Acceleration

Problems that may occur as a result of light-to-heavy damaging earthquakes include:

- **Building Collapse**-particularly un-reinforced masonry structures causing mass injuries and need for rescue and evacuation.
- **Liquefaction**-the process by which saturated, unconsolidated soil or sand is converted into a quicksand like suspension during an earthquake.
- **Landslides**- the down-slope movement of soil and rock along hillsides and mountain regions.
- **Major Fires**
- **Hazardous Materials Releases**
- **Utility Disruptions**



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- **Communication Disruptions** leading to command and coordination problems
- **Roadway and Transportation System Interruptions**
- **Hospital Disruptions**

Tsunamis are not a concern for this County because of its significant distance to the Pacific Ocean.

Both direct and indirect consequences of a major earthquake will severely stress the resources of the County and will require a high level of self-help, coordination and cooperation. Outside assistance from other local, regional, state, federal and private agencies may be delayed by more than 72 hours, depending upon the regional severity of the earthquake.

Volcano

Volcanoes are openings, or ruptures, in the earth's crust, which allow hot magma, volcanic ash and gases to escape from below the surface. Six volcanoes are found in close proximity to Tuolumne County making the areas volcano index higher than the Country's and the State's.

Volcano Index:

Tuolumne County	-----	0.0102
California	-----	0.0070
United States	-----	0.0021

The volcano index value is calculated based on the currently known volcanoes using USA.com algorithms. It is an indicator of the possibility of a region being affected by a volcanic eruption. A higher volcano index value means a higher chance of being affected.

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Table IV-2: Volcanoes Located In or Near Tuolumne County

Distance (miles)	Name	Region	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (foot)	Type	Status	Last Eruption
65.5	Mono Lake Volc Field	US-California, United States	38	-119.03	2121	Cinder cone	Tephro-chronology	Last known eruption 1700-1799
67.5	Mono Craters	US-California, United States	37.88	-119	2796	Lava dome	Radiocarbon	Last known eruption A.D. 1-1499
69.1	Inyo Craters	US-California, United States	37.692	-119.02	2629	Lava dome	Radiocarbon	Last known eruption A.D. 1-1499
70.3	Red Cones	US-California, United States	37.58	-119.05	2748	Cinder cone	Holocene	Undated, but probable Holocene eruption
76.8	Long Valley	US-California, United States	37.7	-118.87	3390	Caldera	Pleistocene-Fumarol	Quaternary eruption(s) with the only known Holocene activity being hydrothermal
100.1	Steamboat Springs	US-Nevada, United States	39.375	-119.72	1415	Lava dome	Pleistocene-Fumarol	Quaternary eruption(s) with the only known Holocene activity being hydrothermal

Dangers Associated with Volcanoes

Lava flows rarely move faster than walking speed, so one can usually outrun and avoid them. However, buildings, roads and trees can be destroyed by the crushing weight and burning temperature of a lava flow.

Poisonous gases present a health risk from volcanoes. During an eruption, volcanoes can release vast amounts of poisonous water vapor, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. Volcanic ash and dust contribute to respiratory problems. Ash movement is subject to the normal jet stream effects of air masses moving in general from west to east. This reduces the risk of a significant ash event from affecting Tuolumne County.



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D. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A hazardous material is any substance, natural or man-made, that may be harmful to life or to the environment. Hazardous material incidents may occur at fixed facilities where as required by law, most likely, the occupants have filed site specific emergency response contingency and evacuation plans. Incidents may also occur along land, water or air transportation routes as a result of aircraft or other transportation accidents. Improper use of agricultural chemicals and illegal dumping will also pose a hazardous materials risk.

Hazardous material incidents differ from other emergency response situations because of the wide diversity of causative factors and the pervasiveness of the potential threat. Circumstances such as the prevailing wind and geographic features in the vicinity of emergency incidents are relevant factors that may greatly increase the danger.

The threat of a major hazardous material incident in the planning area would be likely derived from one of the following sources:

- Industrial/Agriculture
- Transportation
- Utilities – propane
- Clandestine dumping

Industrial/Agriculture

Tuolumne County currently has over 200 industrial and agricultural sites identified as using hazardous materials in quantities that require filing a Business Emergency Response Plan. The primary hazardous materials used in the County are anhydrous ammonia, sulfuric acid and chlorine gas.

Anhydrous ammonia is an efficient and widely used source of nitrogen fertilizer. However, it is one of the most potentially dangerous chemicals used in agriculture. Ammonia gas is colorless and has a sharp, penetrating odor. When used as an agricultural fertilizer, it is compressed into a liquid. In the liquid state, it is stored in specially designed tanks strong enough to withstand internal pressures of at least 250 pounds per square inch (psi). During warm weather, the temperature of the liquid anhydrous ammonia in the tank increases and the liquid expands, causing the vapor pressure in the tank to increase.

When pressure is released, liquid anhydrous ammonia quickly converts to a gas. When injected into the soil, the liquid ammonia expands into a gas and is readily absorbed in the soil moisture. Similarly, in contact with the eyes, skin, or mucous membranes, ammonia



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will cause rapid dehydration and severe burns as it combines with the moisture of the body.

Dangers associated with **sulfuric acid** include: 1) It's corrosive if inhaled, ingested or comes into contact with the eyes or skin, 2) It poses a risk of fire and explosion on contact with base(s), combustible substances, oxidants, reducing agents or water and 3) It gives off irritating or toxic fumes in a fire.

Chlorine is a highly toxic, corrosive gas. Although chlorine doesn't burn, it is a strong oxidizing agent that poses a serious fire and explosion risk because it promotes combustion, like oxygen. Most combustible materials will ignite and/or burn in chlorine atmospheres, forming irritating and toxic gases. Containers or cylinders may rupture violently due to over-pressurization, if exposed to fire or excessive heat for a sufficient period of time. Intense local heat (above 200 degrees C) on the steel walls of chlorine cylinders can cause an iron/chlorine fire resulting in rupture of the container. Chlorine gas is heavier than air and will collect and persist in pits, hollows, depressions, and other confined or low-lying areas.

In addition to the above listed hazardous chemicals, radiological materials are used within the County for medical testing and research. They are used under closely controlled conditions.

Transportation Related Hazardous Materials:

Transportation-Highway

Highways 120, 49 and 108 are the major transportation routes through this County. As none of these State Routes are Interstates, the likelihood of a significant quantity of hazardous materials being routinely transported through the County is low.

Transportation-Airport

Two airports exist in Tuolumne County, **Columbia Airport** and **Pine Mountain Lake Airport**. Both of these airports contain electronic component manufacturers and aircraft repair shops. Thus, solvents, etching agents, stored fuel, and radioactive materials may be encountered.

Utilities-Propane

Natural gas service to the area does not exist therefore the use of propane tanks and bottles are very common.

Propane is a colorless compressed gas with a faint odor at high concentrations. Fuel grades contain mercaptans which have a disagreeable odor. Propane is extremely flammable. The gas is heavier than air and may spread long distances. As a result,



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distant ignition and flashback are possible. It is also a simple asphyxiant which means the gas may reduce oxygen available for breathing. When there is rapid evaporation of liquid from cylinder, frostbite may occur.

Clandestine Dumping

Illegal dumping of hazardous waste (for example from clandestine methamphetamine lab solvents) can occur on both public and private property. Historically, this has not been a significant problem in the county. As the costs and restrictions increase for legitimate hazardous waste disposal sites, it can be anticipated that illegal dumping of hazardous materials will increase proportionately. Of special concern is the impact of illegal dumping into the municipal sewer systems and the associated impacts on the waste water treatment plants.

E. TERRORISM/CIVIL DISTURBANCE

For planning purposes, these two types of emergencies have been combined. Since these events are crime scenes, they are initially the primary responsibility of local law enforcement until it can be determined if federal laws have been violated. When the latter occurs, the FBI assumes responsibility. Given the variety of events that could unfold, it is difficult to predict the extent of the emergency and the impact on the local community.

Civil Disturbance

The spontaneous disruption of normal, orderly conduct and activities in urban areas, or an outbreak of rioting or violence that is of a large nature is referred to as civil disturbance or disorder. Civil disorder is a demonstration of popular unrest that may manifest itself in acts of violence and destruction against property and human life. Civil disorder can be spurred by specific events, such as large sporting events or criminal trials, or can be the result of long-term disfavor with authority. The threat to law enforcement and safety personnel can be severe and bold in nature. Securing of essential facilities and services is necessary. Looting and fires can take place as a result of perceived or actual non-intervention by authorities in the County.

The Sheriff's Department assumes the primary role in the management of a Civil Disturbance Emergency.

Terrorism

Terrorism involves a struggle between competing principles and ideologies below the level of conventional war. Principal targets include military personnel and facilities, commercial establishments, government buildings and property, and/or any location large numbers of people congregate.



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The effects of terrorist activities can vary significantly, depending upon the type, severity, scope, and duration of the activity. Terrorist activities may result in disruption of utility services, property damage, injuries and the loss of lives.

The County of Tuolumne, when compared with major metropolitan areas, is a low population area, with moderate population density which subsequently gives the County a lower terrorism risk. Terrorist actions may include biological, chemical, incendiary, explosive, nuclear/radiological, or electronic (such as software system) attacks.

Biological Agents of Terrorism

A bioterrorism attack is the deliberate release of viruses, bacteria, or other germs used to cause illness or death in people, animals, or plants. These agents are typically found in nature, but it is possible that they could be altered in order to increase their ability to cause disease, become more resistant to current medicines, or spread more easily amongst animals or humans. Biological agents can be spread through the air, through water, or in food. Terrorists may use biological agents because they can be extremely difficult to detect and do not cause illness for several hours to several days. Some bioterrorism agents, like the smallpox virus, can be spread from person to person and some, like anthrax, cannot.

Local healthcare providers must be knowledgeable of and prepared to address various biological agents of terrorism, including pathogens that are rarely seen in the United States. High-priority disease/biological agents known as Category A Biological Agents include:

- Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*)
- Botulism (*Clostridium botulinum* toxin)
- Plague (*Yersinia pestis*)
- Smallpox (*Variola major*)
- Tularemia (*Francisella tularensis*)
- Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (*filoviruses and arenaviruses*)

These **Category A** microorganisms pose a risk to national security because they:

- Can in most cases be easily disseminated or transmitted from person to person
- Result in high mortality rates and have the potential for major public health impact



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- Might cause public panic and social disruption, and
- Require special action for public health preparedness.

The Sheriff's Department assumes the primary role, initially, until the event is confirmed to be terrorism related, at which point, the FBI assumes responsibility.

F. TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT/MULTI CASUALTY

A multi casualty incident is one which involves a sufficient number of injured persons to overwhelm the first responding medical resources or an incident involving a significant medical hazard to a large population.

Transportation-Highway

There are three east-west state highways in the County: Highway 108, Highway 120 and Highway 132. State Highway 49 is the only north-south highway in the County. The majority of the towns exist on or near these transportation corridors. Highways 120, 49 and 108 are the major transportation routes through this County.

State Route 120 (SR 120), in northern California, runs between the Central Valley near Manteca, through Yosemite National Park, and ends at U.S. Route 6 in Mono County. SR 120 begins as a freeway intersecting Interstate 5 to extend Interstate 205 through Manteca. In east Manteca the freeway ends at SR 99 and becomes a highway which continues to head east through Escalon, Oakdale and other various small towns.

State Route 49 (SR 49) is a north-south state highway that begins at Oakhurst, Madera County, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where it diverges from State Route 41. It continues in a generally northwest direction, weaving through the communities of Goldside and Ahwahnee, before crossing into Mariposa County. State Route 49 then continues northward through the counties of Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Yuba, Sierra, and Plumas, where it reaches its northern terminus at State Route 70, in Vinton.

State Route 108, also known as **Highway 108**, is a numbered state highway in California. SR 108 runs generally northeast across central California from downtown Modesto near the SR 99/SR 132 interchange, crossing the Sierra Nevada at Sonora Pass, to U.S. Route 395 near the Nevada state line.



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State Route 132 (SR 132) is a two lane road important to recreational travelers en route to Modesto Reservoir, Turlock Reservoir, Don Pedro Reservoir and the Sierra Nevada foothills.

Transportation-Airport

Pine Mountain Lake Airport is a public use airport with a residential airpark surrounding the airport. It is located three miles (4.8 km) northeast of the town of Groveland, serving Tuolumne County, California and is the gateway airport for Hwy 120, the most Northern route to Yosemite National Park. The airport is used mostly for general aviation aircraft. Pine Mountain Lake Airport covers 52 acres and has one runway. The runway (9/27) is 3,625 x 50 ft (1,105 x 15 m), and has an asphalt surface.

Columbia Airport covers an area of 356 acres which contains two runways: The first runway (17/35) is paved asphalt and measures 4,670 x 75 ft (1,423 x 23 m) and the second runway is turf (11/29) measuring 2,600 x 100 ft (792 x 30 m).

There are about 25,000 aircraft operations per year at this airport. General Aviation Aircraft make up about 96% of the flight operations, about 4% air taxi, and 1% military aircraft. There are over 200 aircraft based at this airport: 95% single engine, 2% multi-engine, 2% helicopters, and 1% ultra-light aircraft.

The beauty of the Yosemite Valley and surrounding High Sierra mountains attract a significant amount of both private and commercial aircraft in "high fly-over" visitor air traffic.

A major air crash that occurs in the populated areas of the County can result in considerable loss of life and property. The impact of a disabled aircraft as it strikes the ground creates the likely potential for multiple explosions, resulting in intense fires. Regardless of where the crash occurs, the resulting explosions and fires have the potential to cause injuries, fatalities and the destruction of property at and adjacent to the impact point. The time of day when the crash occurs may have a profound effect on the number of dead and injured.

The responsibility for overall management of a transportation event will be contingent upon the type of event that has occurred and the location. The immediate priority for these types of events is for the recovery and the medical care of the injured which will be a Fire Department and Emergency Medical System responsibility.



G. WILDLAND FIRE

Outbreaks of wildfire occur routinely during Tuolumne's dry season threatening human life, wildlife and property. These large, damaging fires are predominantly caused by vehicle and equipment use and arson. The local topography contains rugged terrain including many steep canyons, some of which are inaccessible. Severe fire weather occurs on 35% of the days during the fire season in much of the County. This, coupled with the rugged terrain and the high hazard fuels, increases the probability that large damaging fires will occur.

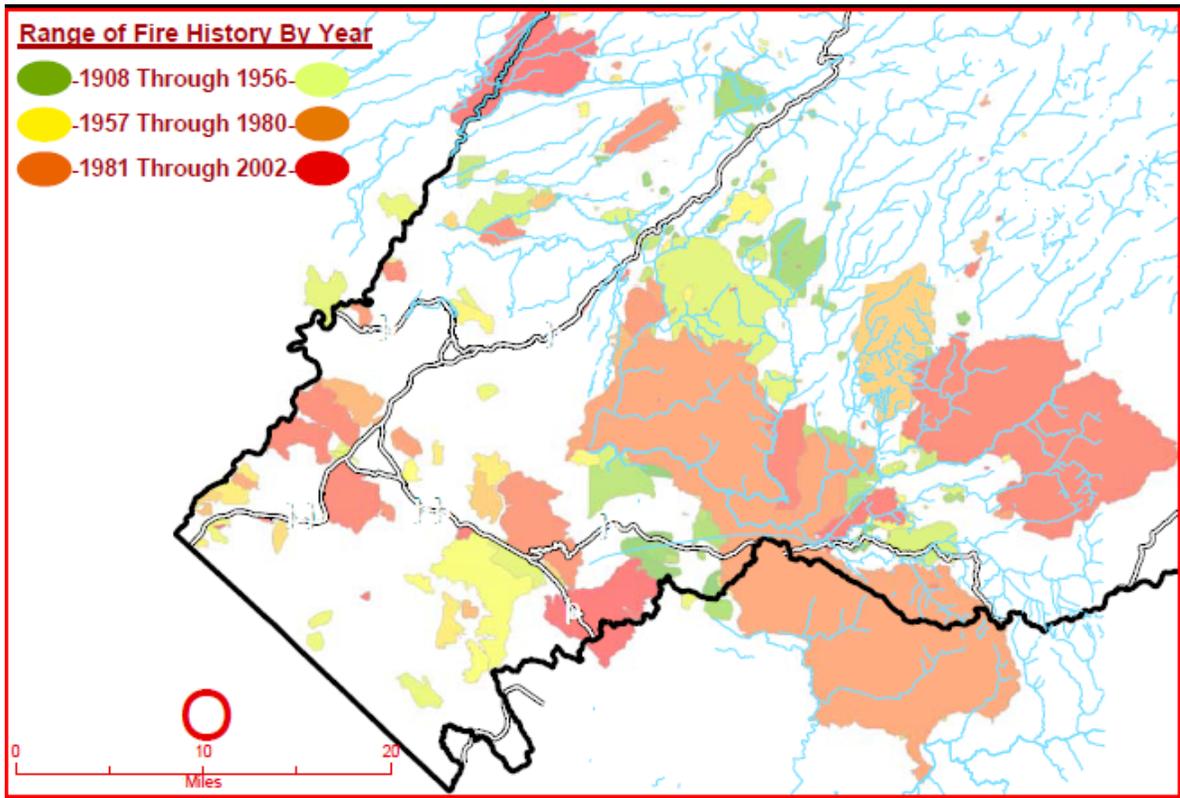


Figure IV-3: Fire History Map of Tuolumne County

Wildland fires can wreak havoc not only on homes, recreational and commercial values, but also on nature in general by destroying fragile habitat and threatening rare and endangered species. Water, telephone and power utility companies have lost millions of dollars through both the direct and indirect effects of forest fires. Wildfires also cause damage to scenic and aesthetic values in rural areas. Almost every community in the County has been threatened by wildfire. The greatest hazard, based on the fuels, weather and topography, exists on the east side of the Highway 49 corridor.



SECTION V - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

A. OVERVIEW

Tuolumne County will manage emergencies using both the Standard Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS). These are modular emergency management systems designed for incidents involving a multi-jurisdictional response. They provide effective direction and control of an emergency from the time of notification, through all its stages, until the situation de-escalates to a point where emergency resources are no longer required.

At the Federal level, these two management systems are folded into the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which includes additional components for Emergency Preparedness, Communication and Information Management and Joint Information Sharing. The intent of this system is to have a coordinated approach to disaster management at the national level, before, during, and after the event.

B. STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS)

In an emergency, governmental response is an extraordinary extension of responsibility and action, coupled with the normal day-to-day activities associated with governing. Any emergency event of major consequence will more than likely overwhelm local government resources, requiring assistance from a multitude of agencies. The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which has been adopted by Tuolumne County, establishes a state-wide standard response structure and basic protocols to be used by all agencies in both emergency response and recovery to a major event. Its authority and structure can be found in Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations.

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

C. INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

ICS consists of several components. When applied together, the following provide the basis for effective emergency management:

- Common terminology
- Modular organization
- Integrated communications
- Unified command structure



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- Consolidated action plans
- Manageable span-of-control
- Pre-designated incident facilities
- Comprehensive resource management

The modular aspect of ICS establishes a dynamic emergency organization based on the resources needed to support all phases of an emergency. The organization's staff will be integrated from the top down. If a situation escalates, additional resources can be brought into the organization, and likewise, when the situation de-escalates, resources can be released when they are no longer needed.

D. OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

By ordinance, the Chairperson of the Board of Supervisors is designated as the Director of Emergency Services and will provide policy guidance to the Assistant Director of Emergency Services, the County Administrator (CAO) and the Office of Emergency Services (OES) Coordinator. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), either the Assistant Director or the OES Coordinator will assume the position of EOC Director.

Depending upon the type of emergency as described in Section II – Hazard Specific Annexes, the highest ranking on-duty Sheriff or Fire Officer will act as the Incident Commander (IC) at the onset, working in the field. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, the EOC Director assumes overall command of the event and the field Incident Commander relinquishes command. (He or she may remain as a deputy EOC Director until command is stable and the arriving EOC Director has been briefed). When the Incident Management Organization is mobilized, the EOC Director is supported by six functional groups/sections.

The functional ICS groups/sections are:

- Admin/Policy Group
- Command Staff
- Operations Section
- Planning Section
- Logistics Section
- Finance Section



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The Command staff includes the EOC Director and a support staff of the Liaison, Public Information, and Safety Officers. The Section Chiefs comprise the General Staff which is the management core under the EOC Director. The Section Chiefs may initiate functions as needed to support Section Operations.

Note: Large, complex incidents may require the use of one or more Incident Commanders, typically positioned on the scene of field events, to manage operations in the field. These field IC's will report to the EOC Director who, with advice and guidance from the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services will be responsible for establishing goals and objectives and prioritizing resources.

E. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section outlines the general responsibilities of the functional Incident Management Organization groups/sections. (See attached Organization Chart)

1. Admin/Policy Group

This group is headed by the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services and consists of the remaining board members, the County Administrator, County Counsel and the OES Coordinator. The group provides legal and long range policy to the EOC Director.

2. Emergency Operations Center Director

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Director has responsibility for all emergency operations. Personnel authorized to act in the capacity of EOC Director are as follows:

- County Administrator (or designee)
- OES Coordinator

The EOC Director's responsibilities include:

- Directing the Command Staff and General Staff
- Developing and implementing strategic decisions
- Approving the order and release of resources
- Activating ICS elements
- Ensuring planning meetings are conducted
- Approving and authorizing implementation of Incident Action Plans
- Determining information needs and informing the Command Staff



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- Reviewing and authorizing the release of information to the news media and public
- Ensuring the general welfare and safety of Incident Management organization personnel
- Approving the plan for demobilization and recovery

3. Incident Commander

At the onset of an emergency event, the Incident Commander assumes command, coordination and management of the overall incident operations. Responsibilities include development, implementation and review of tactics and strategic decisions and the development of initial Incident Action Plans. Upon activation of the EOC, the IC reports to the EOC Director.

4. Safety Officer

The Safety Officer is responsible for monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations, both in the field and in the EOC, and developing measures for assuring personnel safety. The Safety Officer will make recommendations to the Incident Commander to correct unsafe acts or conditions. The Safety Officer will provide input in the development of Incident Action Plans regarding safe operations conduct.

5. Information Officer

The Information Officer is responsible for formulating and releasing information about the emergency to the news media and the general public. In large-scale emergency situations additional staff may be required in order for this function to operate effectively. The Information Officer's responsibilities include:

- Gathering and disseminating emergency information
- Obtaining Incident Commander approval for the release of information
- Coordinating the release of emergency information to the public and news media with other agencies
- Responding to special requests for information

6. Liaison Officer

The Liaison Officer serves as the primary contact for outside agencies. In some situations, the Information Officer and the Liaison Function may be handled by one person. The Liaison functions include:



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- Gathering and disseminating emergency information pertaining to other agencies and jurisdictions impacted by the event
- Identifying contacts and communication links with outside agencies and organizations
- Providing information to and responding to requests from interagency and intra-agency contacts

7. Operations Section

This Section is headed by the Operations Section Chief who is a member of the General staff. The Section is responsible for the following operations:

- Providing and coordinating law enforcement services, including assisting other law enforcement agencies in traffic management
- Providing and coordinating public works services, including providing and placing barricades and signs for traffic management activities
- Providing and coordinating fire protection services
- Providing and coordinating emergency medical services for the County
- Establishing and managing staging areas.
- Ensuring the general welfare and safety of section personnel.
- Coordinating with the Red Cross to provide shelter and welfare for the general public.

The Law Enforcement Branch, Fire Services Branch, Public Works Branch, Shelter Welfare Branch, and Medical Branch are examples of functions which will operate under the direction of the Operations Section Chief.

8. Planning Section

This Section is headed by the Planning Section Chief who is a member of the General Staff. The Section is responsible for obtaining, evaluating, disseminating and using information concerning the developing status of the emergency. This information is needed by the Incident Management Organization to have an understanding of the current situation and develop appropriate courses of action to effectively manage the emergency response.

The Resources Unit, Situation Unit, Documentation Unit, and Technical Specialist are examples of functions which will operate under the direction of the Planning Section Chief.



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9. Logistics Section

This Section is headed by the Logistics Section Chief who is a member of the General staff. The Section Chief, with assistance from several units, is responsible for providing the Incident Management Organization with logistical needs such as facilities, communications, equipment, and supplies. The Chief is also responsible for ensuring the general welfare and safety of section personnel.

The Equipment Unit, Communications Unit, Facilities Unit, Food Unit, and Supply Unit are examples of functions which will operate under the direction of the Logistics Section Chief.

10. Finance Section

Headed by the Finance Section Chief, who is a member of the General staff, this Section is responsible for all financial and cost aspects associated with the emergency. The Chief manages and is assisted by four units; the Time Unit, Procurement Unit, Cost Unit, Compensation and Claims Unit.

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**Table V-1: Tuolumne County EOC
Primary Emergency Management Functions and Staff Positions**

The staff positions listed below is for **guidance purposes**; other qualified staff may fill these functional positions as deemed necessary.

FUNCTION	POSITION	RESPONSIBILITIES
Director of Emergency Services (DES)	Chair Person of the Board of Supervisors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide policy consult. • Emergency Declarations
Assistant Director Emergency Services	County Administrator	Liaison between DES and Incident Commander/EOC Director. In complex incidents, may serve as EOC Director.
Emergency Services Coordinator (ESC)	OES Coordinator	Supports the DES and the CAO
Emergency Operations Center Director	County Administrator, OES Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Direct the Command Staff and General Staff •Develop/implement strategic decisions •Approve the order and release of resources •Activate ICS elements •Ensure planning meetings are conducted •Approve/authorize implementation of Incident Action Plans •Determine information needs and inform the Command Staff •Review and authorize the release of information to the news media and public •Ensuring the general welfare and safety of Incident Management Organization personnel •Approve the plan for demobilization and recovery.
Incident Commander	Fire Chief, Sheriff, designated Sheriff and Fire Department personnel, and others as appointed by CAO	Manage and coordinate incident tactical operations in the field, consistent with the Incident Action Plan and applicable incident response guidelines.



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Public Information Officer	Appointed by EOC Director *For large scale events, this function should be handled by more than one individual.	Gather and disseminate emergency information to the news media and general public upon approval by IC. Provide updated information to the Incident Management Organization.
Liaison Officer	Appointed by EOC Director *For large scale events, this function should be handled by more than one individual	Gather and disseminate emergency information to impacted agencies and jurisdictions. Identify contacts and communication links with outside agencies and serve as their primary contact. Respond to special requests for information including interagency and intra-agency contacts.
Operations Section Chief	County Fire Chief Officers Sheriff/Under Sheriff or Comdrs. CRA supervisors or managers Public Health Officials	Manage and coordinate incident tactical operations, from the EOC, consistent with the Incident Action Plan and applicable incident response guidelines.
Planning/Intelligence Section Chief	County Fire Chief Officers Sheriff/Under Sheriff or Comdrs. CRA supervisors or managers Public Health Officials	Responsible for collecting, evaluation and disseminating information about the incident and current status.
Finance Section Chief	Auditor-Controller/ Assistant Auditor/Controller/Principal Administrative Analyst	Responsible for financial and costs aspects of the incident that are not part of other incident functions.
Logistics Section Chief	Appointed by EOC Director	Provide facilities, personnel, equipment, materials and services; ensure general welfare and safety of section personnel.
Safety Officer	Fire Battalion Chief or Appointee by EOC Director	Assess and monitor hazardous and unsafe situations; develop measures for assuring personnel safety; make recommendations to the IC to correct unsafe acts or conditions; provide input in the development of Incident Action Plans regarding safe operations conduct.
Legal Officer	County Counsel/Deputy County Counsel	Provide legal counsel to the Emergency Services Director and other response staff.



SECTION VI - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

This section outlines the concepts under which the County will respond to emergencies. Although the County's response is contingent upon the type and magnitude of the crisis, many elements of response are similar.

A. BASIC ELEMENTS OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Some of the basic elements of emergency response common to all types of emergencies include the following:

- Event recognition
- Notification of response personnel
- Mobilization of response personnel
- Activation of emergency response facilities and resources
- Situation Reporting and Assessment
- Public alerting and information
- Protective action determination and implementation
- Re-entry and recovery

A response to a major emergency will involve all the above elements. The type and magnitude of the emergency will determine the level of response necessary.

Some emergencies can be preceded with a build-up period lasting from hours to days, which if recognized provides advanced warning to the population groups which might be affected. In certain instances, all of the emergencies addressed in the plan could be preceded by events that could be recognized as advance warning. These slowly building events allow the emergency organizations and resources to be mobilized and prepare for emergency response. In other instances, emergencies can occur with little or no advance warning. This will require emergency organizations and resources to be mobilized just prior to or after the onset of the event.

Since emergency preparedness involves planning for worst-case events, Tuolumne County must be prepared to respond promptly and effectively, and be able to access mutual aid resources if the response effort requires assistance beyond the County's capabilities.

The Hazard-Specific Annexes in Part II of this plan provide the detailed concepts of operations for each type of emergency identified.

B. MUTUAL AID CONCEPTS



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It shall be the policy of Tuolumne County to utilize mutual aid as the primary means to extend personnel and resources for the County Emergency Organization. Mutual aid procedures should be consistent with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, California Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid System, and the Tuolumne County Mutual Aid Plan.

Mutual aid, like the Incident Command System, is provided under the broad direction of the requesting jurisdiction and under the direct control of the aiding jurisdiction/agency. All assisting agencies that support this plan should work in cooperation with other local, state, federal and private agencies in an effort to maximize resources and minimize damages. It is further understood that an event having regional impacts may severely delay the receipt of mutual aid resources necessitating cooperation and sharing amongst neighboring jurisdictions.

C. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A major disaster could result in great loss of life and property, including the death or injury of key government officials. Concurrently, there could be partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government and industry. Maintaining the continuity of government is essential to a timely and effective recovery.

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

1. Temporary EOC and County Seat of Government

The following locations are established as The Emergency Operation Centers for the planning area. (Note: These locations may be adjusted or changed depending on the specific circumstances of the event).

County Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

Initial: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Primary: County EOC
18440 Striker Court
Sonora, CA 95370

Second Alternate: Mobile Location, utilizing tents and trailers



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County Seat of Government:

Primary: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

First Alternate: A. N. Francisco Building
48 West Yaney Avenue
Sonora, California 95370
209.533.5601

Second Alternate: Main County Library
480 Greenley Road
Sonora, California 95370
209.533.5507

2. Official Records and Vital Records

The Assessor-Recorder is responsible for the safekeeping of the County's Official Records which are property related documents such as deeds, liens, and official maps. Copies of these records are scanned and indexed into a document management software system. The electronic images are backed up by the County's IT department. In addition, the images are regularly converted to microfilm by an outside vendor and the film is stored offsite at the County Archive.

The Assessor-Recorder also maintains extensive paper records related to the assessment of real and personal property. For safety and ease of access, the real property records for approximately 40,000 parcels have been scanned and indexed into a document management system and the images are backed up by IT.

The Assessor-Recorder also serves as the Local Registrar for vital records such as births, deaths, marriages, and burial permits. These documents are also scanned and indexed into our document management software system and backed up by IT.

County Archive and Records Center

The Assessor-Recorder oversees the operation of the County Archive which provides a facility that has state-of-the-art climate control and fire sprinklers to maintain the integrity of historical county records dating back to the Gold Rush. Entry is controlled and monitored by electronic security systems.



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The lower floor of this building houses records from various County departments that must be kept for a specified time period before they're destroyed in accordance with a retention schedule approved by the Board of Supervisors. The County Records Manager supervises the everyday operation of the Record Center and is responsible for maintaining the software system that tracks the location of departmental records.

3. Lines of Succession

Article 15 of Section 8635 of the California Government Code establishes a method for reconstituting the local governing body. As used in this article, "unavailable" means that an officer is killed, missing, or so seriously injured as to be unable to attend meetings and otherwise perform his duties. The following standby officers are designated should the primary officer be unavailable:

Director of Emergency Services (Chairman, Board of Supervisors):

Vice-Chair Board of Supervisors
Assistant Director of Emergency Services

Assistant Director of Emergency Services (County Administrative Officer):

Deputy County Administrative Officer 1
Deputy County Administrative Officer 2
County OES Coordinator

Emergency Services Coordinator:

County OES Coordinator

Tuolumne County Department Heads:

Each political subdivision may provide for the succession of officers who head departments having duties in the maintenance of law and order or in the furnishing of public services relating to health and safety.

For other County departments in Tuolumne, each department head may delegate their succession authority to personnel within their department for emergency response purposes. Should this not occur, department head succession will fall to those directly in the line of authority beneath the department head's position. However, the County Administrator or Deputy Administrator has the authority to appoint department head successors of their choice for emergency response purposes.



SECTION VII: EMERGENCY RESOURCES

A. EMERGENCY FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The Support Materials Section (Part III) of this plan provides a description of Tuolumne County's emergency facilities and resources. It also provides guidance in the activation and operation of the County EOC, which is located at 18440 Striker Court in Sonora, and is placed in service by the OES Coordinator.

The OES Coordinator directs the County's Departments (Sheriff, Public Works and others) to establish and maintain emergency equipment, supplies, facilities and communications systems for use in disaster situations. Emergency vehicles, equipment inventory and a listing of available supplies are found in Part III –Support Materials of this Plan.

SECTION VIII: PROGRAM MAINTENANCE

A. EMERGENCY SERVICES PROGRAM

An Emergency Services Program has been established (Tuolumne County Codified Ordinance Chapter 2.40.080) to oversee and coordinate disaster preparedness measures in the County. The County Administrator, as Assistant Director of Emergency Services, has the responsibility for the organization, administration, and operation of the Tuolumne County Emergency Services Program, subject to the direction and control of the Director of Emergency Services.

The County Administrator shall appoint an Emergency Services Coordinator to administer the Emergency Services Program. The appointed coordinator shall be responsible for the day to day operations of the Emergency Services Program.

B. PLAN AND PROCEDURE MAINTENANCE

The Emergency Services Coordinator is responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the County's Emergency Service Plan also known as an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

The Basic Plan (Part I) sets objectives and policy for the County and therefore changes require the approval of the Board of Supervisors. Parts II and III, Hazard Specific Annexes and Support Documents, are tactical and reference documents and contain



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information which changes frequently. The Emergency Services Coordinator will also be directly responsible for updating and revising the Hazard Specific Annexes and related Support Materials, without the need for Board of Supervisors approval.

Department Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's), specific to the disaster annexes (i.e. Earthquake or other emergencies) shall be developed, maintained and updated on a regular basis by each department, for approval by the Emergency Services Coordinator. Each department shall send an updated copy of their SOP's to the Program Coordinator.

C. OPERATIONAL AREA COMMITTEE

An Operational Area Committee has been established. (Tuolumne County Codified Ordinance Chapter 2.40.090) The Committee consists of the following:

- County Director of Emergency Services
- Emergency Services Area Coordinator
- City of Sonora Emergency Services
- California Highway Patrol
- City of Sonora Police Department
- Tuolumne County Sheriff's Department
- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
- City of Sonora Fire Department
- A representative of each of the Special Districts included in this agreement
- Community Resource Agency
- United States Forest Service
- Medical/Health Area Coordinator
- Human Services Agency Director
- Pre-Hospital Medical Services
- Columbia College
- A representative from the School Districts
- A representative from Sonora Community Hospital

The Operational Area Committee will be chaired by the OES Coordinator. It will be the mission of this committee to review and establish emergency services policies and procedures, assess and conduct cooperative training courses, and develop effective



Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan

communications systems. The Operational Area Committee will meet as often as necessary to accomplish its mission and goals.

D. EMERGENCY RESOURCES MAINTENANCE

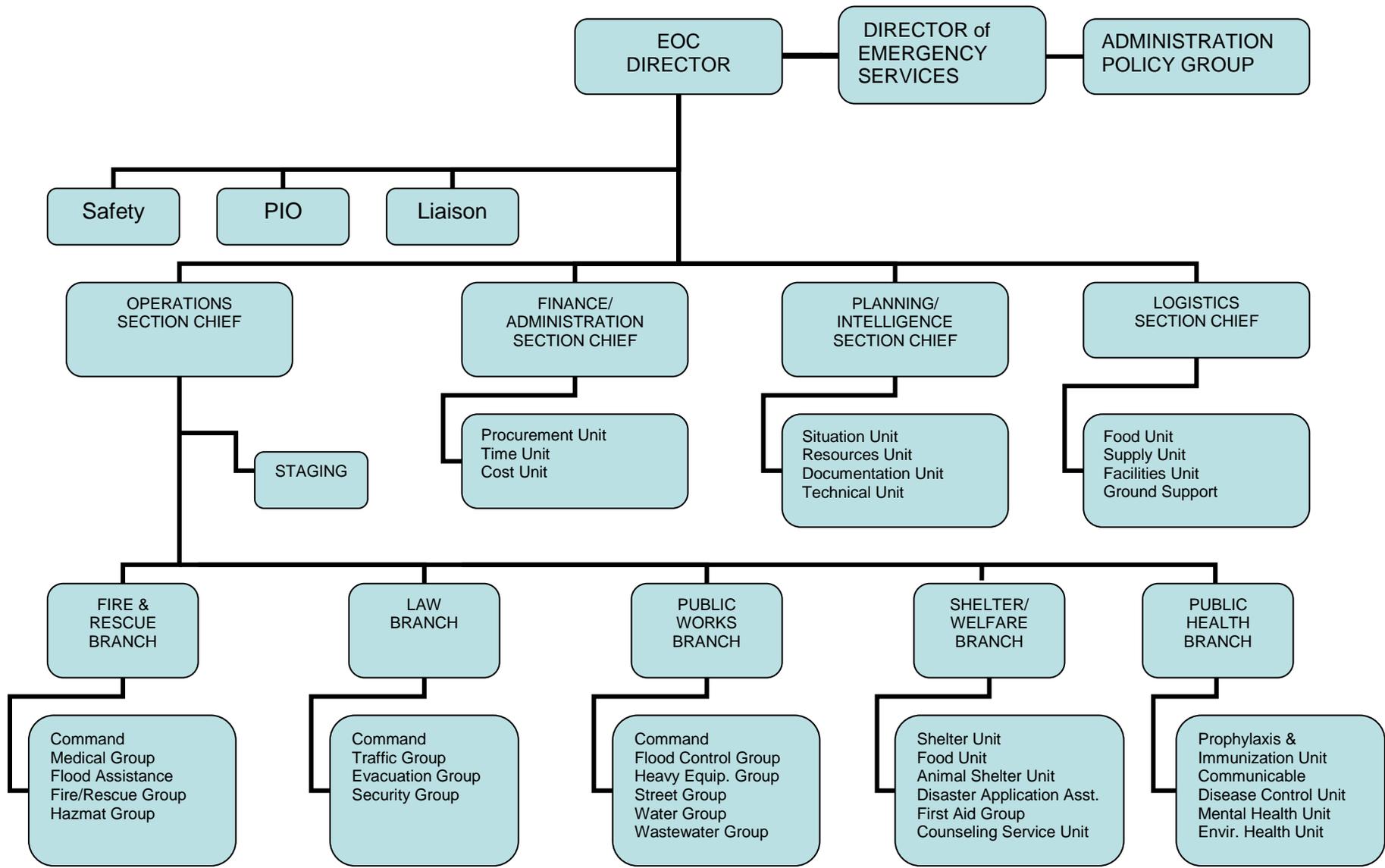
The OES Coordinator shall direct County Departments to establish and maintain emergency equipment, supplies, facilities and communications systems for use in disaster situations.

The Support Materials Section (Part III) of this plan provides a description of Tuolumne County's emergency facilities and resources.

E. TRAINING

It is the policy of Tuolumne County to sponsor and coordinate disaster drills or exercises on a regular basis on a particular County emergency response plan. The OES Coordinator will develop and administer the drills or exercises. The primary purpose of these events will be to evaluate and improve the particular emergency response plan that the event is based on. The exercise or drill should also provide a beneficial training and learning experience to all its participants.

All actions during the exercise will be observed and recorded by a multi-department/jurisdictional evaluator group made up of the departments participating in the exercise. A general "no fault" discussion and review will follow the exercise. This will afford department members and the evaluator group with an opportunity to jointly comment on perceived strengths, weaknesses and needed improvements on the particular emergency response plan exercised. An evaluator group meeting will follow the review for the purpose of developing an After Action Report. These recommendations should then be submitted to the OES Coordinator within 30 days after the actual exercise.



TUOLUMNE COUNTY ORGANIZATION CHART
Large Scale Disaster Response

Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

Part II: Hazard Annexes

ANNEX A: EXTREME WEATHER PLAN

Developed by:

Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services

July, 2012



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SECTION I - OVERVIEW

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to establish and outline the response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions and interactions required to mitigate the damaging effects of a large scale or severe extreme weather event impacting the County.

The first priority when responding to any major emergency shall be to minimize the loss of life. Although focusing primarily on the County response, this Plan also identifies other local, state, federal and private sector responsibilities. The Plan is designed to unify all response agencies under the Incident Command System (ICS) in order to best utilize joint resources and more effectively minimize damage to life and property caused by the effects of the event.

B. QUICK CHECKLIST OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

ACTION ITEM	√	EXPLANATION PROVIDED ON PAGE:
Ensure Departments Activate Standard Operating Procedures and Initial Actions		9
Review Potential Emergencies & Problems Sections		12
Alert CAO and Department Heads Activate		17
Emergency Operations Center and Hazard Specific Plan		19
Initiate Situation Reporting		18
Develop Incident Action Plan		22
Review Protective Action Missions		24
Request Mutual Aid		12 & 27

C.

SCOPE

1. Relationship with Other Plans

This Plan is primarily intended to serve as a stand-alone contingency response plan for all consequences associated with an extreme weather event. Procedures within this Plan solely address emergency response and short-term recovery. Response to predictions shall be based on policies as stated herein, and upon specific



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guidance/plans as provided by the County Office of Emergency Services and Cal EMA. This Plan is compatible with other City, County and State Emergency Response Plans.

2. Coordinated Effort:

It is recognized that if a major emergency event is regional in nature, the County will take the lead role in coordinating the multi-jurisdictional response under the provisions of this Plan, until additional assistance from the state and federal government becomes available.

SECTION II - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL

General emergency planning for these types of events provides for two emergency response levels: an "EMERGENCY RESPONSE" and a "DISASTER RESPONSE." These response levels are based on the magnitude of the emergency and the necessity to activate the County EOC.

The Emergency Response level is utilized to manage requests for service as a result of an extreme weather event impacting the planning area where on-duty crews will be able to handle the call volume with existing, or readily available mutual aid resources.

The Disaster Response level is deemed most appropriate for a major or wide spread event which is causing considerable damage and overwhelming resources. At this level, EOC and Plan activation is more than likely required because of the immediate inherent need for consolidated situation reporting, coordination, logistical support, and major policy decision making.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

The County of Tuolumne has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standard Emergency Management (SEMS), and the National Incident Management (NIMS) as the emergency organization and the emergency management system for response to all damaging extreme weather events impacting the planning area.

Refer to Part III, Support Materials for detailed information on SEMS, NIMS and ICS, including an overview, organizational chart, and the ICS Disaster Management Guides. Key ICS positions (and their corresponding responsibilities) for an event are as follows:



INCIDENT COMMANDER/EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR:

At the onset of the event the Incident Commander is responsible for command, coordination and management of the overall incident activities, includes development, implementation and review of strategic decisions/Incident Action Plan. Large and complex incidents may require the activation of the EOC and the use of more than one IC, typically positioned in the field. In these situations, an EOC Director Position will be established in order to prioritize resources and establish priorities and objectives with the Admin. Policy Group. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, the EOC Director assumes overall command of the event and the field Incident Commander relinquishes command. (He or she may remain as a deputy EOC Director until command is stable and the arriving EOC Director has been briefed).

ADMIN/POLICY GROUP:

This group is headed by the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services and consists of the remaining board members, the County Administrator, County Counsel and the OES Coordinator. The group provides legal and long range policy to the EOC Director.

FIRE BRANCH DIRECTORS:

Supervises and coordinates all fire service tactical operations including rescue, suppression, containment and special assistance consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

INFORMATION OFFICERS:

Formulates and releases information about the incident to the news media, the public, and other appropriate agencies as approved by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

LAW BRANCH DIRECTORS:

Supervises and coordinates all law enforcement tactical operations including security, evacuation, traffic control, and situation reporting consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

LIAISON OFFICERS:

Contacts, communicates and coordinate with assisting agencies.

LOGISTICS SECTIONS:

Manages resources which provide for personnel, equipment, facilities, services, transportation and materials in support of the incident activities.

MEDICAL BRANCH DIRECTORS:



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Monitors and coordinates all tactical operations of triage, treatment, transportation, decontamination and morgue groups to provide best patient care possible consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH DIRECTORS:

Monitors and coordinates all tactical operations concerning on-scene heavy equipment, countermeasures and recovery activities consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

SHELTER AND WELFARE UNIT LEADERS:

Provides temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including evacuation and relocation shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling assistance.

SITUATION UNIT LEADERS:

Collects, evaluates and displays current situation status information regarding the emergency.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST UNIT LEADERS:

Collects, evaluates, disseminates and advise the Command Staff on all information of a technical nature regarding the emergency.

C. COMMAND/ IC AUTHORITY

The County OES Coordinator will assume the position of Incident Commander (IC) for extreme weather events. Should he/she be unavailable the CAO will designate a replacement.

D. STAFFING

Operational Periods

An Operational Period is defined as the period of time scheduled for the execution of a given set of tactics and strategies to meet the goals and objectives as established by the Incident Commander/EOC Director and specified in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The concept is an important one, both for planning and safety. Operational Periods are quite typically 12 or 24 hours. However, they can be of various lengths, from 4 hours to extended periods of a week or more. The length of the Operational Periods should be proposed by the Planning Section, confirmed by the Logistics Section and given final approval by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

Staff Briefing

The Incident Command System requires that each Operational Period begin with a Briefing. The Plans Section Chief is assigned the task of explaining the goals and



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objectives, as outlined in the IAP, at the beginning of each Operational Period. This briefing is held in a large open area that provides for good acoustics, adequate shelter from the elements, and provides for other personal comforts. (restrooms, parking and seating if available). Gymnasiums, theaters, and other types of public assembly areas are often used.

All supervisory personnel (Unit Leaders and above) are required to attend the formal Operational Period Briefing. Additionally, all personnel assigned to the incident must be briefed. Personnel not able to attend the Operational Period briefing must be briefed in the field by their Section Chief or Unit Leader. A very important component of the briefing is the delivery of the Safety Plan by the Safety Officer. This individual is responsible for reviewing the safety concerns, required safety protocols and the Safety Message. All field personnel are required to participate in the safety briefing.

Staffing Patterns (*upon EOC activation*)

Normal work assignments and scheduling may be utilized in the early stages of an emerging event. The focus of those involved will most likely center on the investigation of what is happening and planning for possible outcomes that would require expanding into a fully functioning EOC/DOC operation. Although partially impacted, the routine functions of the local government will continue during this period. At this point in time, following a fundamental ICS principal of only staffing to the level of need, the EOC will most likely be very minimally staffed and not in-service on a 24 hour basis. Quite typically, an IC and a limited number of support personnel will be performing a variety of tasks simultaneously. The operational period utilized during this time of limited operation can range from daily to weekly depending upon the need. This partial activation is also commonly used in the final stages of an event as it winds down or concludes.

Extended work assignments will be utilized when it becomes evident to the Incident Commander/EOC Director that the event could soon become the main focus of the agency. The EOC will be fully activated and staffed on a 24 hour basis. At this time, the normal staffing pattern for Department personnel assigned to the incident will shift to an extended work assignment for the Operational Period. Depending upon the time of year and the seriousness of the threat, two choices are typically used:

- 1) 24 hour Operational Period, day on day off pattern, or
- 2) 12 hour Operational Period, day and night shift pattern.

During the winter months, a 7:00 AM start time for the Operational Period is often preferred. Whereas, in the summer, longer daylight hours allow for a 6:00 AM start time.

In conclusion, the effective use of the correct shift pattern and operational period will have a positive effect in the planning and execution of the Incident Action Plan and



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could be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the goals themselves.

E. GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed on the next table are the potential emergencies or problems that can be anticipated and the local lead agencies that are generally responsible for coordinating the response to those emergencies/problems within the jurisdictional scope of this Plan. Also included is the probable ICS position in the emergency organization that the lead agency would fill. The exact circumstances of the event may dictate some flexibility and adjustments.

GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE

EMERGENCY/PROBLEM	LEAD AGENCY	ICS POSITION
Command and Coordination	Fire Departments, Sheriff's Department and Community Resources Agency (CRA)	Incident Commander
Situation Reporting	Sheriff, Fire Depts. w/assistance from CRA field units	Law Branch/ Sit Unit
Bldg. Collapse/Rescue	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Medical / Mass Injuries	Ambulance & Fire	Medical Group
Hospital Disruption	Individual Hospital/EMSA	Liaison
School Disruptions	School Districts	Liaison
Hazardous Material Releases	Fire Departments	Tech Spec Unit
Major Fires	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Dam or Levee Failures / Flooding	CAO's Office	Public Works Branch
Evacuation Operations	CAO's Office and Sheriff	Law Branch
Utility Disruptions-Propane	Private Companies & Fire Depts.	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Elec.	PG&E	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Water	Water Districts	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Sanitation.	City Utilities Departments	Utilities Group
State Hwy Disruptions/County/City Street Disruptions	Caltrans, CRA – Roads, CHP	Public Works Branch
Traffic Disruptions Mgmt.	CHP, Caltrans and Sheriff	Traffic Group
Communication Disruptions	County Radio Tech	Comm. Unit
Emergency Public Info	Command Staff + Agency PIO Co. Administrators Office & OES	Info. Officer, PIO's
Security	Sheriff, Sonora PD & Private Security Companies	Law Branch
Emergency Logistical Support	Command Staff/Recreation Department	Logistics Sec
Displaced/Homeless	ARC/Co. Social Services/Salvation Army	Shelter & Welfare
Building Inspection	CRA /Building Division	Tech. Spec.
Disease/Health Hazards	County Public Health Dept.	Tech. Spec.
Temporary Morgue	County Sheriff-Coroner	Morgue Group



SECTION III – PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

A. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

The planning area has a history of extreme weather. These events can have significant impacts on the health and safety of the population and cause major property and infrastructure damage. These types of events include: extreme cold/freezing, heavy snow fall/winter storms, wind storms, drought, and thunder storms. The duration of these events, with the exception of drought, is most typically short term. Listed below are the primary dangers associated with these events:

- Threat to life and danger to public health
- Damage/loss of personal property or crops/livestock
- Utility failures
- Interruption of the transportation network
- Interruption of communication systems

Note: Refer to Part I, the Basic Plan, for a detailed description of the extreme weather events that have impacted the County.

B. PRE- EVENT POLICIES

The following pre-event policies apply to the applicable County Departments referenced in this Plan. They are intended to provide guidance and information, before the event, that will expedite the initial alerting, mobilization and response to a damaging event when it occurs or ahead of time if an event is predicted. Questions or clarifications should be directed to the County OES Coordinator.

1. Alerting, Mobilization and Reporting

Normal alerting and mobilization of County personnel and departments for natural and man-made disasters would be initiated through the phone system. All requested department heads and/or alternates will attempt to report to the EOC. All other personnel will report to their normal workstation or pre-designated reporting location as reference in each departments disaster SOP. (See subsection C below)

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions (or cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event), they are to call in to their department head or the EOC as soon as possible. If it is deemed necessary by the IC/EOC Director, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those people to the EOC.



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2. EOC Activation

The activation of the EOC, by the CAO or OES Coordinator, would most likely be required because of one or more of the following conditions:

- The event is of significant proportion and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.
- As a result of the event an immediate large scale rescue or evacuation is required as determined by the IC
- Any other condition that in the CAO or IC's judgment requires activation of the EOC.

C. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY EMPLOYEES

It shall be the policy of the various County Departments referenced in this Plan to have on file a current policy memo specific to each department and consistent with this Plan. This memo will outline for department employees the following information pertinent to a major emergency event:

- The departments' general role or assignment during the event
- Identify key staff (with alternates) and their anticipated role
- Reporting locations when activated
- Special procedures to be followed
- Specific support materials needed to carry out their assigned responsibilities and how to obtain these support materials.

D. EMERGENCY WORKER FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN

It shall be the policy of this County to encourage its employees to make advanced preparations and utilize the Family Support Plan located in Part III, Support Documents, to ensure the maximum safety of their families in case of a major emergency. These efforts will not only increase survivability of emergency workers and their families, but it would also reduce stress and response time to their duty stations after or during the occurrence of a damaging event. The OES Coordinator and the American Red Cross have informational guidelines for developing a Family Support Plan and preparing for emergencies. It is understood that employees who may happen to be on-duty when a major event occurs will need to be certain that their families are safe and secure. Each department will have on file a Family Support Plan that outlines the processes to be taken by the County in support of the employee's family.



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E. PRE-DESIGNATED MAJOR EVENT RESPONSE LOCATIONS

The following pre-designated response locations are established as policy by each County. (Note: These locations may be adjusted or changed depending on the specific circumstances of the event).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Initial: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Primary: County EOC
18440 Striker Court
Sonora, CA 95370

Alternate: Mobile Location, utilizing tents and trailers

MULTI-PURPOSE STAGING AREAS – CASUALTY COLLECTION POINTS

Specific locations will be activated by the Staging Area Manager or the Medical Group Supervisor when the number of casualties exceeds the capacity of the local medical facilities.

1. Mother Lode Fairgrounds
220 Southgate Drive
Sonora, CA 95370
209 532 7428
2. Black Oak Elementary School
18815 Manzanita
Twain Harte, CA 95383
209 586 3266
3. Belleview Elementary School
22736 Kuien Mill Rd.
Cedar Ridge, CA 95370
209 586 5510
4. Wal-Mart Parking Lot
1101 Saguinetti Rd.
Sonora, CA 95370



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F. MUTUAL AID AND COOPERATION

Mutual Aid, like the Incident Command System, is provided under the broad direction of the requesting jurisdiction and under the direct control of the aiding jurisdiction/agency. All assisting agencies that support this Plan should work in cooperation with other local, state, federal and private agencies in an effort to maximize resources and minimize the damages of an emergency event. It is further understood that mutual aid may be severely delayed in large regional events (floods and earthquakes) and will require extreme cooperation between local surviving agency resources. It is anticipated that some jurisdictions/situation reporting zones will suffer little or no damage. After confirming this, those jurisdictions should immediately notify the County EOC as to their ability and readiness to provide mutual aid to neighboring jurisdictions or agencies heavily impacted.

G. POTENTIAL EMERGENCIES/PROBLEMS

The following potential emergencies or problems that may be triggered as a result of a major emergency impacting the planning area include:

1. **Command and Coordination Problems**
2. **Situation Reporting Problems**
3. **Rescue**
4. **School Disruptions**
5. **Animal Services**
6. **Utility Disruptions - Gas, Electric, Water, Sanitation**
7. **Effects on Transportation Systems**
8. **Communication Disruptions**
9. **Need for Emergency Public Information**
10. **Need for Emergency Logistical Support**
11. **Assist Displaced/Homeless Persons and Families**



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These emergencies/problems are discussed in detail below as a basis for planning and response to a major flooding event. This Plan does not presume to predict the full range and depth of the event consequences. It does, however, attempt to reflect the most accurate estimate of the nature of emergencies/problems resulting from these types of emergencies occurring within the planning area.

1. COMMAND AND COORDINATION PROBLEMS:

Commanding and coordinating the emergency response to a major disaster will put a significant strain on local government and its emergency response organization. The response may initially be overwhelming until the situation can be brought under control. Initial out-of-county assistance from state, federal, mutual aid and private agencies will probably not occur before the first 24 hours. Full assistance from those agencies may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours. For planning purposes, local governments must presume that they will essentially be on their own, with only local surviving resources, for 72 hours. Also, for planning purposes, it is estimated that full mobilization of local government personnel will be impossible due to internal casualties, transportation disruptions, and family status concerns.

Certain types of events, such as earthquakes and floods may impact the immediate availability of on-duty government staff to respond to the emergency. Staff reductions of up to 15%, primarily due to personal injury and or mental stress should be anticipated. It is further estimated that only 50% of off-duty staff called back will arrive in the first 12 hours.

2. SITUATION REPORTING:

A large scale emergency event, such as a severe winter storm, earthquake or flood, may trigger many different types of emergencies and damages simultaneously over a widespread area. This will overwhelm emergency resources and preclude the traditional direct response to each emergency. Normal means for reporting emergencies/hazards via a 911 phone dependent system will probably be lost to the general public. An overall assessment and prioritization of emergencies/hazards through a centralized means of situation reporting will be one of the first critical actions taken by local government. On-duty radio-equipped Public Safety and CRA field units may be the only means available to provide an initial survey of field areas and report damage information back to the County's Dispatch Center. An initial overloading of radio nets can be expected. Strict radio discipline must be enforced by dispatchers and may somewhat reduce the overload problem. Due to several factors (massive damage, limited personnel, transportation disruptions, communications overload, etc.) a complete situation report may take several hours to several days.



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3. RESCUE:

Heavy snow fall, especially in the higher elevations of the County can quickly impact the County road system. A large number of vacation homes exist in these often remote areas. Visitors, unfamiliar with the dangers associated with severe winter weather, can become stranded in both cars and homes. As winter storms will often have damaging impacts on utility systems, these individuals may require the assistance of rescue personnel in removing them to a safe environment.

4. SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS:

All public schools within the planning area can potentially be impacted by an extreme weather event. Should school be in session during a severe winter storm, it is quite possible that snow in the higher elevations will impact the county road system preventing parents from picking up their children in a timely manner. School bus routes may also be impacted. On a short term basis, schools may be closed.

5. ANIMAL SERVICES:

The most effective and efficient way to minimize human and animal safety risks is for the individuals and responding agencies to be properly prepared to address animal issues well in advance of a disaster. To meet this need, Tuolumne Animal Control has developed an animal control plan for disaster situations.

6. EFFECTS ON UTILITIES:

Propane Gas Service

Propane gas line breakage would primarily be at the service connection to structures as tanks are displaced by shifting snow packs.

Electric Power

Severe winter storms events may disrupt the electrical distributions system. The vast majorities of structures in the planning area do not have emergency generator capabilities and can expect to be without electrical power for several hours to several days. Additionally, some emergency generators may fail due to lack of maintenance. In addition, short term service of these standby units can be expected due to inadequate fuel supplies.

Water Service

Severe cold weather may cause damage to water flume/distribution systems, pump stations and storage facilities.



7. EFFECTS ON TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS:

A severe winter storm event could disrupt normal transportation systems in the higher elevations of the County. Traffic management problems as well as delays to response, evacuation and logistical support for up to six to twelve hours can be expected. The primary cause of surface transportation failure would be from heavy snow fall, icy road conditions, and downed trees and power lines.

8. EFFECTS ON COMMUNICATIONS:

Telephone System

Extreme weather may have limited impacts on portions of the telephone system. Telephone equipment, both hard wired and cell sites, could be adversely affected primarily by overloading. Essential service lines are expected to survive. Pay telephones are often on essential service lines and may offer some emergency assistance to the general public.

Radio Communications

One of the major factors reducing radio efficiency after any major emergency event is the inundation of non-essential radio traffic and lack of radio discipline.

Due to the topography in the planning area the use of mountain top repeaters is necessary. Severe winters do not typically damage these essential facilities. However, should damage occur the radio communication system could be severely compromised.

In a major emergency event, effective radio communications may require the augmentation of Amateur Radio Emergency Services (RACES) personnel and/or the use of "car to car" relay systems. In the absence of emergency power to some agency base stations, portable radios may be the only available means of radio communications. However, portable radios have limited reach and the life of their batteries is only four to six hours. A runner system may be the "last resort" means of reliable communications but will cause inherent delays.

Note: RACES personnel and equipment are co-located in the County EOC located at 18440 Striker Court, Sonora

9. NEED FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION/EAS:

Following a major emergency event, it can be anticipated that the public will have a high need for basic emergency public information. This information will be provided by the Public Information Officer (PIO) and distributed through approved press releases, the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) and other communication resources. (See Page 19 for more information on EAS and the Reverse 911 system)



10. EMERGENCY LOGISTICAL SUPPORT:

The procuring, stockpiling and distribution of essential supplies for the general public and emergency workers (food, water, fuel, shelters, etc.) could be necessary for a limited number of people during a significant event. The Capital Region Chapter of the American Red Cross will provide assistance in receiving, registering and organizing offers for volunteer assistance and shelters. The local Salvation Army may provide assistance in receiving, stockpiling and distributing volunteer donations of food, clothing, water, etc. Self-sufficiency information will be provided over the EAS. Additional support will be requested from the state and federal governments.

11. DISPLACED/HOMELESS CITIZENS:

A significant number of displaced or homeless citizens are not typically expected during an extreme weather event. Most displaced parties will make temporarily living arrangements with relatives or neighbors. Temporary warming or cooling centers may be a consideration depending on the severity and duration of the weather event.

SECTION IV - EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. INITIATING EVENT

Extreme weather events are very predictable. Modern weather forecasting enables us to prepare well in advance for weather that may impact the planning area.

The focal point for damage reports is the Sheriff's Dispatch Center. Calls from the general public will most likely coincide with reports from on-duty sheriff patrol units, fire department units, and CRA field units. Other possible means of receiving warnings or reports in the planning area include:

- City of Sonora
- County Radio-Equipped Field Units
- Water Districts (TUD)
- School Districts
- News Media
- State Warning Center
- Neighboring County Dispatch Centers

As the calls for service escalate, it is the responsibility of the Dispatch Supervisor to



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notify the watch commander, who will in turn make contact with the County OES Coordinator and County Administrator.

B. PLAN ACTIVATION

This Plan, similar to EOC requirements, would be activated when any one or more of the following conditions is met:

- The emergency is of significant proportions and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.
- As a result of the weather an immediate large scale evacuation or rescue is required as determined by the IC.
- Any other condition that in the CAO or OES Coordinator's judgment requires activation of the plan.

C. INITIAL AGENCY ALERTING AND REPORTING

At the onset of the event, County officials and departments will be notified and employees will be mobilized.

1. The on-duty Dispatchers will:

- Alert on-duty Sheriff patrol units and instruct them to begin Situation Reporting
- Notify the Assistant Director of Emergency Services and OES the Coordinator as to the severity of the event

2. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services and/or OES Coordinator will alert the following as deemed necessary:

- Off-duty personnel
- The Emergency Command Center (ECC) and have them instruct fire units to begin Situation Reporting
- Begin initial polling of patrol, fire, CRA field units and fire stations for damage assessments and available resources. Using the Situation Report Form, record information regarding damage and emergency situations occurring in the community as received from field units and the 911 system
- County Health Officer (CHO)
- County CRA Director



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- American Red Cross and request representative at EOC
- RACES and request coordinators at the EOC
- Establish contact with School Districts if school is in session
- Cal EMA
- Any other staff required for the event

D. EOC ACTIVATION

1. Physical Activation:

The County EOC will be activated by the CAO or OES Coordinator when it is confirmed that a significant threat to the public safety or property is, has or may occur. The County OES Coordinator, assisted by support staff, will be responsible for the physical activation of the EOC (powering it up).

2. EOC Staffing:

Staffing and operations levels needed to effectively manage the incident will be determined by the Command Staff. A plan for setting up the EOC has been developed. The plan can be found in Part III, Support Materials and is posted in the EOC itself.

3. Documentation:

While the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of California, Office of Emergency Services, offer disaster relief programs, including grant funds, detailed information on actual costs incurred will be required in order to receive grant assistance, especially from FEMA. Where at all possible, detailed finance information should be maintained, including personnel time costs and the duties performed by them and that related to the disaster.

REMINDER: In order to be able to participate in disaster relief programs, the local jurisdiction must declare a Local Emergency and the Governor must declare a State of Emergency.

E. SITUATION REPORTING

1. General

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is Situation Reporting: the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damages caused by the event. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC decisions and field actions are based. It is recognized that complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and may take several hours to several days to get a complete and



stable assessment countywide.

At the onset, situation reporting may be minimal and sporadic for several hours. However, every effort must be made to immediately establish, based on geographic areas impacted, Situation Reporting Zones (SRZ) and then gather the best available information on damages from both field units and Sheriff's Dispatch. This information will be transmitted as soon as possible to the County EOC.

The Situation Unit within the Planning Section at the EOC will poll and compile reports of damage. Situation Reporting will essentially be divided into two components: Situation Unit (EOC) and Situation Reporting Groups (field). The individual field Situation Reporting Groups within the Operations Section will conduct a field survey of a particular area or Situation Reporting Zone (SRZ). Early reports would include the following:

- Rescue needs (estimated number trapped)
- Serious mass injuries (estimated number)
- Dead (estimated number)
- Transportation Issues
- Serious hazardous material spills or structure fires
- Any other critical emergency/problem observed

Initially, existing Dispatchers and the on-duty Watch Commander will staff the Situation Unit. During full EOC activation, returning off-duty sheriff/fire personnel would augment the Situation Unit which would be located in the EOC.

2. Centralized Situation Reporting

As noted above, initially Situation Reporting is the responsibility of the Sheriff's Dispatch Center. Upon activation of the EOC, the Situation Unit will serve as the focal point for all situation reports of damage. Polling by the EOC Situation Unit will be continuous with updates provide to the Command Staff on an hourly basis, or as determined by the Situation Unit, until a complete, comprehensive and stable assessment of the events impacts on the County are made.

Note: Clear and concise information transfer from the receiving 911 Public Safety Answer Point (Sheriff's Dispatch) to the EOC Situation Unit is critically important.

F. EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System is a nationwide broadcast system that utilizes the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary basis to disseminate



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emergency public information. The system is designed to allow the President, federal and state agencies and local government officials the ability to communicate with the general public utilizing commercial broadcast stations.

The County's Emergency Alerting System has a high degree of survivability and effectiveness. The primary EAS station has reliable structural integrity, an emergency power generator, a dedicated land line, and a local government radio net with the County EOC. All participating EAS stations throughout the county have a one way monitor radio so that they can directly receive EAS messages from the County EOC and rebroadcast to the general public. Most people have some form of AM/FM radio (portable or car) to receive the EAS messages.

The following individuals from the County and City of Sonora have been authorized to develop messages for broadcast via the EAS, through the County Office of Emergency Services:

- County Administrator
- Deputy CAO(s)
- OES Coordinator
- Sheriff
- Under-Sheriff
- Sheriff Commanders
- Fire Chief(s)
- Sonora City Administrator
- Sonora Police Chief

Pre-scripted Emergency messages can be found as attachments in each of the Hazard Specific Annexes. These messages, when completed, must be transmitted to the County OES Coordinator or, if activated, the County EOC for broadcast. The information may be sent via FAX or by a telephone conversation. FAX and telephone numbers will be provided once the County EOC is activated.

Tuolumne County Reverse 911 System

The County will broadcast general and specific information before, during and after an event, such as situational information, and instructions on what citizens should do. However, it may be necessary for the County to provide additional local instruction. To that end, the County utilizes the City Watch® service, a County-to-resident notification system. This service will be used to supplement the County's current communication plans and augment public safety/first responder services. Authorized personnel can send and track personalized voice messages in just minutes to any number of



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residents and businesses (by group or groups, or by geographic area) with specific information about time-sensitive or common-interest issues. Examples of notifications could include disaster information, power outages, and other related urgent or time-sensitive information. Primary residential and business phones in the County are automatically included in the system.

G. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

Within 2 Hours after the initial event, the Planning Section Chief will request the Situation and Resource Unit Leaders to prepare a report on the best available damage or threat information. The Situation Unit Leader (Watch Commander) should then gather all available situation reports regarding the effects of the event, and consolidate it into the form of a summary briefing report. The Resource Unit Leader (County Fire Representative) should gather all available information regarding the status of agency resources and consolidate it into the form of a summary resource report. These reports would be given to the Incident Commander/EOC Director and his/her Command Staff. The reports will then be forwarded to the EOC/Command Staff immediately. Based on the reports, the Command Staff will evaluate the information, prioritize the reported emergencies/damage, identify the available resources, and discuss strategies for action.

Within 3 Hours after the initial event, the Command and General Staff will then develop a comprehensive **Incident Action Plan (IAP)**.

This Incident Action Plan would include the priority protective action missions (Control Objectives) that can be supported by available resources, to best handle the priority event emergencies/damage for the first operational period (Usually 12 hours).

Once the Command Staff develops and the IC/EOC Director approves the IAP, it would be communicated to the Operations Section. The Operations Section would then communicate the plan, at the Operational Period Briefing, to the appropriate Field Operational Command posts/agency work locations for implementation.

At the Operational Command posts/agency work locations, teams would be formed (or redeployed) to carry out their assigned protective action mission consistent with the IAP. Generally, teams would be made up of five to seven people/units with a leader and a common method of communications.

Once assigned a protective action mission, communications back to the EOC by the team leader should be confined to essential messages including:

- Reporting when mission is complete
- Reporting status summaries when requested



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- Reporting significant events
- Reporting need for additional resources

Once the Incident Action Plan is implemented, logistical support at the EOC would be provided upon request; and consistent with the priority protective action missions in the Incident Action Plan. Requests for logistical support would normally come to the EOC, through the Operations Section, and to the Logistical Section if necessary.

It is recognized that the development of the Incident Action Plan is dependent upon the quality and quantity of Situation Reporting. As referenced earlier, situation reporting after a Moderate to Heavy Damage event may be limited and sporadic. It is also dynamic. Therefore, the IAP must be flexible, subject to change and re-evaluated/re-adjusted as necessary, upon hourly updates provided by the Situation Unit. As high priority life safety emergencies are discovered through Situation Reporting, the Incident Action Plan will require a major adjustment and the redeployment of field resources. As low priority non-life safety event emergencies (e.g. temporary morgue) are discovered, protective action mission to mitigate the consequences will be added to the Incident Action Plan based on priority and on the availability of resources to handle the mission. As outside resources from the county, state, federal, private and mutual aid agencies arrive, additional protective action missions can be assigned to those agencies and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan.

Situation Reporting, reevaluation/readjustment of the Incident Action Plan, and logistical support of the Plan will be a continuous and interrelated process. It will be the heart of EOC operations until the emergency response phase to protect life and property transitions into a long-term recovery phase for restoration of the community.



H. PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSIONS

The possible protective action missions that may be included in an Incident Action Plan are as follows:

PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSION RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

Emergency/ Problem	Protective Action Mission
Command and Coordination	Command Staff to provide continuous command coordination with local response agencies and jurisdictions throughout emergency response phase of the flooding event.
Situation Reporting	Situation Unit and Field Situation Reporting Groups to gather observed damage reports until complete, accurate and stable assessment of damages area wide is provided to the Unified Command Group. Provide updated damage reports on an hourly basis. Resource Unit to identify, record, and track status of Local Response Agency resources including personnel, vehicles and equipment.
Rescue Operations (Building Collapse, Water Rescue, Trench Rescue, Confined Space Rescue et al.)	Fire Branch to identify locations of buildings suffering from structural collapse with trapped victims. Fire Branch/ Rescue Group to respond to priority locations in order to lead and organize volunteers and specialized/heavy equipment operators in conducting rescue operations (both water and land). Mission also includes triaging casualties and basic life support at site of rescue.
Hospital and Acute Care Centers	Individual hospitals and acute care centers to assess internal damage to their facility, staff and patients; relay damage reports to Situation Unit. Activate internal emergency plans as necessary. Mission also includes providing support for mass medical treatment at hospital site or activated casualty collection points.
Public and Private School Disruptions	If schools are in session, individual school districts to assess damage to their schools, staff and students; relay damage to planning area school districts and County Superintendent representative; and activate internal emergency plans as necessary. Mission also includes providing available school facilities and buses for emergency operations.
Hazardous Material Release	Technical Specialist to coordinate response of Regional Hazmat units to priority hazardous material releases as



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	reported by field Situation Reporting Groups. Mission includes identification, basic isolation of release (if possible), and relaying necessary evacuation warnings/ requirements to EOC and Law Branch (assistance from Fire Departments and Private Licensed Haz Mat Contractors may be available to augment with the Technical Specialist Group/Haz Mat Unit into a response task force).
Major Fires	Fire Branch/Suppression Group to conduct firefighting operations to suppress fires at priority life-safety risk structures and fires with conflagration potential.
Evacuation Operations	Law Branch/Evacuation Group, (via Sheriff, CHP, and Fire Departments teams), to conduct necessary evacuation operations, in threatened Situation Reporting Zones, resulting from hazardous material releases and radiation releases.
Electric Disruptions	Technical Specialists (via PG&E teams) to survey damage to electrical power within planning area. Mission includes estimating repair times, initiating repairs, communicating status of electrical system to utility representative at EOC or County EOC and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC.
Water Disruptions	Public Works Branch will coordinate Countywide survey of damage to water systems. Mission includes identifying areas of disruption, estimating repair times, coordinating repairs and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC. (NOTE: County Environmental Health personnel will become involved in this mission in testing for water portability).
State Highway	Public Works Branch/Heavy Equipment Group (Via Caltrans teams) to survey and clear debris from priority State transportation routes. Mission includes identifying locations of damaged routes, relaying damage information, estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
County Road Disruptions	Public Works Branch/Heavy Equipment Group to survey and clear debris from priority County transportation routes. Mission includes identifying locations of damaged routes, relaying damage information, estimating repair time and initiating repairs.



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Traffic Management Problems	Law Branch/Traffic Group (via County Sheriff) to conduct necessary operations to alleviate traffic management problems. Mission also includes establishing check points, detouring traffic, and assisting with traffic flow during evacuation operations.
Communication Disruptions	Communication unit to identify damage to County radio communication and telephone system. Mission also includes checking condition of base station transmitters and repeater towers; estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
Emergency Public Information	Information Officer to provide continuous emergency public information and instructions regarding the event primarily via EAS. Mission also includes developing EAS messages, press releases, tone alert monitor messages and relaying them to County EOC for broadcast releases.
Logistical Support	Logistic Section to provide necessary logistical support to carry out priority protection action missions (including supplies, facilities, fuel, maintenance, transportation, etc.).
Displaced Persons/ Homeless	Shelter and Welfare Unit (via task force of American Red Cross, Salvation Army and Social Services personnel) to provide temporary relief and support to displaced/homeless persons in the form of congregate care shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling services. American Red Cross mission may also include receiving, classifying and organizing volunteers (e.g. first-aiders, transporters of handicapped, runners, heavy rescue equipment operators, etc.); establishing staging points for various classifications of volunteers; registering all volunteers as emergency workers; and dispatching volunteers to reporting locations designated by requesting agency. Salvation Army mission may also include receiving, sorting, stockpiling and distributing donations of commodities such as food, clothing and water (potable and purified) at designated distribution sites.



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I. UPGRADING RESOURCES – LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

Recall of County personnel may only generate approximately half of the off-duty force within the first 12 hours due to transportation and family restrictions. Mutual aid in a disaster event that is regional in nature may be significantly delayed beyond the first 24 to 72 hours. Full state and federal aid may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours.

Local spontaneous volunteerism in large quantities has traditionally been available during the first 72 hours of a major emergency. Volunteer coordination is a critical component of disaster planning and response and if managed correctly can have many positive and long lasting impacts for the community. Part III, Support Materials contains information on managing donations, goods and volunteers.

An early notification of a damaging flood event should be made to Cal EMA, by County OES. Normally, outside state and federal resources will only respond after proper declarations have been made at the city and county level (e.g. "Local Emergency" and request to Governor to declare "State of Emergency.") Normally, a State of Emergency declaration request and requests for specific assistance would be forwarded through County OES and State OES.

As outside state and federal resources mobilize and arrive locally, they will generally be given a protective action mission and be augmented as an independent team in the emergency organization (ICS).

Listed below are the key state and federal non-first responder agencies, their probable roles, and the ICS position they would be augmented into.

STATE AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Cal EMA	Coordinates all State Agency Response	Liaison
State National Guard	Medical Assistance Evacuation Assistance Debris Removal Air and Surface Transportation Communications Support Food (Field Kitchens for public & workers) Sheltering Security & Maintenance of Law & Order Temporary Morgue	Medical Group Law Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Law Branch Morgue Group
State EMSA	Medical Assistance to CCP's & Field Hospitals	Medical Group



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State Parks & Recreation	Utilize State Parks as Shelters, Evacuate State Parks	Logistics Sec Law Branch
California Conservation Corps	Debris Removal Sandbagging Litter Carrying/Basic First Aid/Set Up CCP Light Rescue Oil Spill Clean Up	Pub. Wks. Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Medical Group Medical Group Fire Branch Haz. Mat. Group
State Water Res. Board	Water Supply and Waste Disposal Systems	Public Works Branch
State Energy Commission	Allocate & Distribute Petroleum Fuel	Logistics Sec
State Dept. of Food and Agriculture	Food Distribution	Logistics Sec
State Architect/ Private Contractors	Damage Assessment Building Inspection	Recovery Group Recovery Group
FEDERAL AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Coordinates All Federal Agency Response (EPA, DMAT, DMORT, et al.)	Liaison
U.S. Army	Similar to State National Guard (see State Nat Guard above)	Law Branch
Environmental Protection Agency	Hazardous Material Response	Tech Spec Unit
Department of Energy	Nuclear Accident Assistance	Liaison
Army Corps of Engineers	Reservoirs, Dams, and Levees	Public Works Branch



J. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT: STATE AND FEDERAL

In cases where significant and extensive damage is obvious, it is generally not difficult to request and receive a State of Emergency Declaration from the governor. However, in many cases where the extent of damage, or the perception of the extent of damage, may not be easily visible or known, state and federal agencies may require a damage assessment inspection prior to issuing a State of Emergency, as well as a possible presidential declaration.

This damage assessment differs from the immediate local assessment that occurs right after a disaster in that this inspection is:

1. Evaluating the damage to determine if it is extensive or significant enough to warrant a state and possible federal declaration, and
2. To evaluate the approximate amount of dollar damage.

These damage assessment teams are made up of a federal representative, a state representative, and a local representative.



SECTION V - RECOVERY

A Recovery Plan is found in Part III, Support Materials, of the Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan. The following points are a short overview of items covered in more detail in that document.

A. RE-ENTRY

During transition into a recovery phase, damaged structures should be inspected to determine if they are safe for public re-entry, or if they should be condemned until repaired or demolished. This function may be accomplished with state support through the mutual aid system. However, in absence of the state, it will be necessary to form a local task force to initiate this mission. This task force would be headed by Community Resource Agency representatives, and would include teams of Building Inspectors, private contractors, private architects and qualified American Red Cross volunteers. The Command Staff should consult with the local Building Official to determine the time and procedures to allow for the safe public re-entry to specific areas and structures.

The Command Staff must also determine when it would be safe to allow public re-entry to any area evacuated because of a hazardous material release and/or radiation release. Based on joint concurrence by the Command Staff, state or federal representatives, re-entry will be authorized, and an EAS message to that effect will be issued.

B. DEMOBILIZATION

When the IC or Emergency Services Director determines that the event has entered into the recovery phase, the Command Staff should develop a formal Demobilization Plan. Priority should be given to releasing mutual aid and response agencies no longer needed first. Consideration should also be given to assigning appropriate agencies to conduct short term recovery operations (e.g., debris removal, restoration of critical facilities, utilities and communications, and tending to the needs of the homeless and displaced persons, etc.)

The County EOC should be downgraded or shut down as soon as emergency operations cease. It is desirable to attempt to restore agencies to their normal working routine and environment as soon as possible. However it is not uncommon for the Command Staff, as well as other County agencies to be heavily involved in short and long-term recovery operations for an extended period of time.



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C. CLEANUP, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

Cleanup, rehabilitation and restoration after a major event will also take a considerable amount of time (sometimes years). It will also take a considerable amount of effort and cooperation between the private sector and local, state and federal governments. It is anticipated that local government resources and finances after a large scale event will be severely strained, and that aid from the state and federal governments will be required.

The Command Staff should recommend to the County Administrator, who in turn should recommend to the Board of Supervisors, the most appropriate methods for long term recovery. Consideration should be given as follows:

- Cleanup of debris on public property and repair of County roads should be supervised and coordinated by the Community Resources Agency. Assistance may be provided by Caltrans, other Public Works departments, "Project Bulldozer" (state) and other volunteers from the construction industry.
- Licensed hazardous material contractors, under the supervision of the Fire Department, may be employed for necessary cleanup of hazardous material releases contaminating the environment.
- Health services, coordinated by the County Health Officer, may include immunizations, water purification and sanitation.
- Until utility companies can fully restore service, rules for rationing (e.g., water) may be imposed, and importation of outside resources may be necessary.
- Large reconstruction projects of damaged critical facilities will need to be approved and initiated as soon as possible with joint concurrence from the county, state and federal governments. State and federal agencies may establish a Disaster Field Office, with a State Coordinating Officer, to conduct their own independent damage survey.
- Large outside areas (parks, campgrounds, open space, etc.) may be needed as temporary communities for displaced families, including temporary streets, water, sanitation and sheltering (tents/mobile homes). Outside relief supplies from voluntary donations will need to be stockpiled and distributed as available. Distribution of food stamps may be necessary. A task force made up of County Social Services, American Red Cross and the Salvation Army should be developed to coordinate these recovery efforts.
- Provided the necessary declarations were made, the County Office of Emergency Services will assist the various impacted agencies in coordinating and completing the necessary forms required for state and federal disaster assistance.



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D. FINAL REPORT AND ACTIVITY LOG

The Command Staff and Section Chiefs will be required to complete a narrative report and a master activity log. The narrative report briefly describes the primary responsibility, the protective action missions performed, and the total staff hours of involvement by the agency during the emergency phase of the event. The master activity log documents names and times of agency personnel involved in a particular mission, equipment and supplies used, and any contracts with a private vendor to support emergency operations. Most of this information can be extrapolated from individual activity logs used by team leaders during the emergency (ICS 214, EOC messages, EOC activity logs). A copy of the narrative report and master activity log should be forwarded to the OES Coordinator as soon as possible and will be part of the official record of the disaster response for the County.



COMMON ACRONYMS

The following common acronyms have been used in this Plan and are fully identified below:

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	American Red Cross
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
DAC	Disaster Application Center
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
MSA	Multi-Purpose Staging Area
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
SA	Salvation Army
SCC	State Coordinating Center
SEMs	Standard Emergency Management System (California)
SRZ	Situation Reporting Zone
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey



EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM SAMPLE MESSAGE

EXTREME WEATHER EVENT

The intent of EAS Messages is to provide as much information as possible in a short amount of time. Messages should not exceed one minute and forty-five seconds.

Your attention please, this is not a test. This is _____ with the _____ (State the agency) with an Emergency Alert System Message for the public in the general area of _____

The National Weather Bureau has issued a _____ Warning for Tuolumne County. Please take the following actions:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

PREPARE your home and vehicle. Utility systems may be interrupted. Gasoline may be in short supply. Check on the condition of your emergency supplies.

CHECK ON your neighbors. Advise them of the situation and assist them in preparing for the event.

DO RESPOND to requests for help from Police, Firefighters, Ambulance and Red Cross personnel. Please cooperate fully with public safety officials

TUNE IN to this station or any other Emergency Broadcast System (EAS) on your radio or television for further information and guidance.

EAS Message Identification

IC/ESD approval given/received at (time) _____

Time Received by Watch Commander/PIO _____

Time broadcast over EAS stations _____

Time broadcast to public _____

MESSAGE NUMBER _____

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Part II: Hazard Annexes

ANNEX B: FLOOD PLAN

Developed by:

Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services

July 2012



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SECTION I - OVERVIEW

A. Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to establish and outline the response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions and interactions required to mitigate the damaging effects of a large scale or major emergency event affecting the County.

The first priority when responding to any major emergency shall be to minimize the loss of life. Although focusing primarily on the County response, this Plan also identifies other local, state, federal and private sector responsibilities. The Plan is designed to unify all response agencies under the Incident Command System (ICS) in order to best utilize joint resources and more effectively minimize damage to life and property caused by the effects of the event.

B. QUICK CHECKLIST OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

ACTION ITEM	√	EXPLANATION PROVIDED ON PAGE:
Ensure Departments Activate Standard Operating Procedures and Initial Actions		10
Review Potential Emergencies & Problems Sections		12
Alert CAO and Department Heads		19
Activate Emergency Operations Center and Hazard Specific Plan		20
Initiate Situation Reporting		22
Develop Incident Action Plan		26
Review Protective Action Missions		28
Request Mutual Aid		12 & 32

C. SCOPE

1. Relationship with Other Plans

This Plan is primarily intended to serve as a stand-alone contingency response plan for all consequences associated with a flooding event. Procedures within this Plan solely address emergency response and short-term recovery. Response to flooding predictions shall be based on policies as stated herein, and upon specific guidance/plans as provided by the County Office of Emergency Services and Cal EMA. This Plan is compatible with other City, County and State Emergency



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Response Plans.

It should be noted that this Plan is specifically designed to deal with the multiple emergencies (hazardous materials spills, fires, etc.) that may be simultaneously triggered by flooding (cascading effects). As a result, this Plan should take precedence for such multiple events.

2. Coordinated Effort:

It is recognized that if a major emergency event is regional in nature, the County will take the lead role in coordinating the multi-jurisdictional response under the provisions of this Plan, until additional assistance from the state and federal government becomes available.



SECTION II - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL

General emergency planning for flooding events provides for two emergency response levels: an "EMERGENCY RESPONSE" and a "DISASTER RESPONSE." These response levels are based on the magnitude of the emergency and the necessity to activate the County EOC.

The Emergency Response level is utilized to manage requests for service as a result of light to moderate flooding in the planning area. On-duty crews will be able to handle the call volume with existing resources.

The Disaster Response level is deemed most appropriate for wide spread flooding which is causing considerable damage. At this level, EOC and Plan activation is likely required because of the immediate inherent need for consolidated situation reporting, coordination, logistical support, and major policy decision making.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

The County of Tuolumne has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standard Emergency Management (SEMS), and the National Incident Management (NIMS) as the emergency organization and the emergency management system for response to all damaging flooding events impacting the planning area.

Refer to Part III, Support Materials for detailed information on SEMS, NIMS and ICS, including an overview, organizational chart, and the ICS Disaster Management Guides. Key ICS positions (and their corresponding responsibilities) for a flooding event are as follows:

INCIDENT COMMANDER/EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR:

At the onset of the event, the Incident Commander is responsible for command, coordination and management of the overall incident activities, includes development, implementation and review of strategic decisions/Incident Action Plan. Large and complex incidents may require the activation of the EOC and the use of more than one IC, typically positioned in the field. In these situations an EOC Director Position will be established in order to prioritize resources and establish priorities and objectives with the Admin. Policy Group.

Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, the EOC Director assumes overall command of the event and the field Incident Commander relinquishes command. (He or



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she may remain as a deputy EOC Director until command is stable and the arriving EOC Director has been briefed).

ADMIN/POLICY GROUP:

This group is headed by the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services and consists of the remaining board members, the County Administrator, County Counsel and the OES Coordinator. The group provides legal and long range policy to the EOC Director.

FIRE BRANCH DIRECTORS:

Supervises and coordinates all fire service tactical operations including rescue, suppression, containment and special assistance consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

INFORMATION OFFICERS:

Formulates and releases information about the incident to the news media, the public, and other appropriate agencies as approved by the EOC Director/Incident Commander.

LAW BRANCH DIRECTORS:

Supervises and coordinates all law enforcement tactical operations including security, evacuation, traffic control, and situation reporting consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

LIAISON OFFICERS:

Contacts, communicates and coordinates with assisting agencies.

LOGISTICS SECTIONS:

Manages resources which provide for personnel, equipment, facilities, services, transportation and materials in support of the incident activities.

MEDICAL BRANCH DIRECTORS:

Monitors and coordinates all tactical operations of triage, treatment, transportation, decontamination and morgue groups to provide best patient care possible consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH DIRECTORS:

Monitors and coordinates all tactical operations concerning on-scene heavy equipment, countermeasures and recovery activities consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

SHELTER AND WELFARE UNIT LEADERS:

Provides temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including evacuation



relocation shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling assistance.

SITUATION UNIT LEADERS:

Collects, evaluates and displays current situation status information regarding the emergency.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST UNIT LEADERS:

Collects, evaluates, disseminates and advises the IC on all information of a technical nature regarding the emergency.

C. COMMAND/IC AUTHORITY

In the event of a damaging geological event, requiring activation of the EOC, the County Administrator or the OES Coordinator will assume the position of EOC Director. Field Incident Commanders will report to the EOC Director.

D. STAFFING

Operational Periods

An Operational Period is defined as the period of time scheduled for the execution of a given set of tactics and strategies to meet the goals and objectives as established by the EOC Director/Incident Commander and specified in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The concept is an important one, both for planning and safety. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, quite often 12 or 24 hours. However, they can range from 4 hours to extended periods of a week or more. The length of the Operational Periods should be proposed by the Planning Section, confirmed by the Logistics Section and given final approval by the EOC Director/Incident Commander.

Staff Briefing

The Incident Command System requires that each Operational Period begin with a Briefing. The Plans Section Chief is assigned the task of explaining the goals and objectives, as outlined in the IAP, at the beginning of each Operational Period. This briefing is held in a large open area that provides for good acoustics, adequate shelter from the elements, and provides for other personal comforts. (i.e. restrooms, parking and seating if available). Gymnasiums, theaters, and other types of public assembly areas are often used.

All supervisory personnel (Unit Leaders and above) are required to attend the formal Operational Period Briefing. Additionally, all personnel assigned to the incident must be briefed. Personnel not able to attend the Operational Period briefing must be briefed in the field by their Section Chief or Unit Leader. A very important component of the briefing is the delivery of the Safety Plan by the Safety Officer. This individual is



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responsible for reviewing the safety concerns, required safety protocols and the Safety Message. All field personnel are required to participate in the safety briefing.

Staffing Patterns (*upon EOC activation*)

Normal work assignments and scheduling may be utilized in the early stages of an emerging event. The focus of those involved will most likely center on the investigation of what is happening and planning for possible outcomes that would require expanding into a fully functioning EOC/DOC operation. Although partially impacted, the routine functions of the local government will continue during this period. At this point in time, following a fundamental ICS principal of only staffing to the level of need, the EOC could most likely be very minimally staffed and not in-service on a 24 hour basis. Quite typically, an IC and a limited number of support personnel will be performing a variety of tasks simultaneously. The operational period utilized during this time of limited operation can range from daily to weekly depending upon the need. This partial activation is also commonly used in the final stages of an event as it winds down or concludes.

Extended work assignments will be utilized when it becomes evident to the EOC Director/Incident Commander that the event will soon become the main focus of the agency. The EOC will be fully activated and staffed on a 24 hour basis. At this time the normal staffing pattern for Department personnel assigned to the incident will shift to an extended work assignment for the Operational Period. Depending upon the time of year and the seriousness of the threat, two choices are typically used:

- 1) 24 hour Operational Period, day on day off pattern, or
- 2) 12 hour Operational Period, day and night shift pattern.

During the winter months, a 7:00 AM start time for the Operational Period is often preferred. Whereas, in the summer, longer daylight hours allow for a 6:00 AM start time.

In conclusion, the effective use of the correct shift pattern and operational period will have a positive effect in the planning and execution of the Incident Action Plan and could be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the goals themselves.



E. GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed on the next table are the potential emergencies or problems that can be anticipated and the local lead agencies that are generally responsible for coordinating the response to those emergencies/problems within the jurisdictional scope of this Plan. Also included is the probable ICS position in the emergency organization that the lead agency would fill. The exact circumstances of the event may dictate some flexibility and adjustments.

GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE

EMERGENCY/PROBLEM	LEAD AGENCY	ICS POSITION
Command & Coordination	Fire Departments, Sheriff's Department and Community Resources Agency (CRA)	Incident Commander
Situation Reporting	Sheriff, Fire Depts. w/assistance from CRA field units	Law Branch/Sit Unit
Bldg. Collapse/Rescue	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Medical / Mass Injuries	Ambulance & Fire	Medical Group
Hospital Disruption	Individual Hospital/EMSA	Liaison
School Disruptions	School Districts	Liaison
Hazardous Material Releases	Fire Departments	Tech Spec Unit
Major Fires	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Dam or Levee Failures / Flooding	CAO's Office	Public Works Branch
Evacuation Operations	Sheriff & Sonora Police Dept.	Law Branch
Utility Disruptions-Propane	Private Companies & Fire Depts.	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Elec.	PG&E	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Water	Water Districts	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Sanitation.	Sonora Utilities Depart.& TUD	Utilities Group
State Hwy Disruptions/County/City Street Disruptions	Caltrans & CRA - County Roads	Public Works Branch
Traffic Disruptions Mgmt.	CHP/Caltrans/City Police & S.O.	Traffic Group
Communication Disruptions	County Radio Tech	Comm. Unit
Emergency Public Info	Command Staff /+ Agency PIO Co. Administrators Office & OES	Info. Officer, PIO's
Security	Sheriff, Sonora PD & Private Security Companies	Law Branch
Emergency Logistical Support	Command Staff/Recreation Department	Logistics Sec
Displaced/Homeless	ARC/Co. Social Services/Salvation Army	Shelter & Welfare
Building Inspection	CRA & Sonora Bldg. Divisions	Tech. Spec.
Disease/Health Hazards	County Public Health Dept.	Tech. Spec.
Temporary Morgue	County Sheriff-Coroner	Morgue Group



SECTION III – PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

A. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Flooding occasionally occurs in Tuolumne County, particularly during the winter and springtime following heavy periods of rainfall when excessive runoff causes streams and tributaries of the Stanislaus River and Tuolumne River to overrun their banks.

The rivers and streams reside within relatively steep canyons or valleys, where very little floodplain has been formed therefore in general flooding is localized with minimal damage. The average yearly rainfall is 32 inches per year.

There are 42 dams in Tuolumne County ranging from those that create large reservoirs for irrigation, water supply, or power generation, to smaller impoundments which are part of water distribution or treatment systems or intended to provide a recreational amenity.

In the past, flooding in Tuolumne County has severed lines of communication, damaged and destroyed structures and personal property, interrupted utilities, and caused health problems with potable water and sanitary sewer systems.

Note: For further details on the flooding threat to Tuolumne County refer to Part I, Basic Plan.

B. PRE- EVENT FLOODING POLICIES

The following pre-event policies apply to the applicable County Departments referenced in this Plan. They are intended to provide guidance and information, before the event, that will expedite the initial alerting, mobilization and response to a damaging event when it occurs or ahead of time if an event is predicted. Questions or clarifications should be directed to the County Office of Emergency Services.

Damaging Flood Event Defined:

It shall be the policy of this County that a damaging flood, as referenced in this Plan, is defined as water inundation that causes any one of the following within the planning area:

- One or more deaths
- Six or more injuries
- Any significant failure of a communication, transportation, or utility systems
- The predicted failure of any reservoir or dam
- Any other significant damage that in the opinion of the County Administrator,



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OES Coordinator, (or their designees) warrants activation of this Plan.

Alerting, Mobilization and Reporting

Normal alerting and mobilization of County personnel and departments for natural and man-made disasters will be initiated through the phone system. After light to moderate flooding, this system may be disrupted but adequate for primary use. However, after significant flooding, the phone system will likely be disrupted and only partially effective. At this level of damage, Plan and EOC activation by the County Administrator or OES Coordinator is likely and will require mobilization and call-back of on/off-duty staff from those County departments referenced in this Plan. All requested department heads and/or alternates will attempt to report to the EOC. All other personnel, as requested, will report to their normal workstation or pre-designated reporting location as reference in each department's emergency pre-event policy. (See sub-section D below)

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions (or cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event), they are to call in to their department head or the EOC as soon as possible. If it is deemed necessary by the EOC Director, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those people to the EOC.

C. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

It shall be the policy of each County department either before or during a flooding event, that all on-duty County departments referenced in this Plan should attempt to take the following initial actions:

- **Move Critical Vehicles and Equipment to High Ground**
- **Survey the Status of Resources** (Including numbers of personnel, vehicles and equipment still available/or assigned to action/or out of service), and give a quick report of same to dispatch center or department headquarters.

D. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY EMPLOYEES

It shall be the policy of the various County Departments referenced in this Plan to have on file a current policy memo specific to each department and consistent with this Plan.

This memo will outline for department employees the following information pertinent to a major emergency event:

- The departments' general role or assignment during the event
- Identify key staff (with alternates) and their anticipated role
- Reporting locations when activated



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- Special procedures to be followed
- Specific support materials needed to carry out their assigned responsibilities and how to obtain these support materials.

E. EMERGENCY WORKER FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN

It shall be the policy of this County to encourage its employees to make advanced preparations and utilize the Family Support Plan located in Part III, Support Documents, to ensure the maximum safety of their families in case of a major emergency. These efforts will not only increase survivability of emergency workers and their families, but it will also reduce stress and response time to their duty stations after or during the occurrence of a damaging event. The Office of Emergency Services, and the American Red Cross have informational guidelines for developing a Family Support Plan and preparing for emergencies. It is understood that employees who may happen to be on-duty when a major event occurs will need to be certain that their families are safe and secure. Each department will have on file a Family Support Plan that outlines the processes to be taken by the County in support of the employee's family.

F. PRE-DESIGNATED MAJOR EVENT RESPONSE LOCATIONS

The following pre-designated response locations are established as policy by each County. (Note: These locations may be adjusted or changed depending on the specific circumstances of the event).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Initial: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Primary: County EOC
18440 Striker Court
Sonora, CA 95370

Second Alternate: Mobile Location, utilizing tents and trailers



MULTI-PURPOSE STAGING AREAS – CASUALTY COLLECTION POINTS

Specific locations will be activated by the Staging Area Manager or the Medical Group Supervisor when the number of casualties exceeds the capacity of the local medical facilities.

1. Mother Lode Fairgrounds
220 Southgate Drive
Sonora, CA 95370
209 532 7428

2. Black Oak Elementary School
18815 Manzanita
Twain Harte, CA 95383
209 586 3266

3. Belleview Elementary School
22736 Kuien Mill Rd.
Cedar Ridge, CA 95370
209 586 5510

4. Wal-Mart Parking Lot
1101 Saguinetti Rd.
Sonora, CA 95370

G. MUTUAL AID AND COOPERATION

Mutual Aid, like the Incident Command System, is provided under the broad direction of the requesting jurisdiction and under the direct control of the aiding jurisdiction/agency. All assisting agencies that support this Plan should work in cooperation with other local, state, federal and private agencies in an effort to maximize resources and minimize the damages of an emergency event. It is further understood that mutual aid may be severely delayed in large regional events (floods and earthquakes) and will require extreme cooperation between local surviving agency resources. It is anticipated that some jurisdictions/situation reporting zones will suffer little or no damage. After confirming this, those jurisdictions should immediately notify the County EOC as to their ability and readiness to provide mutual aid to neighboring jurisdictions or agencies heavily impacted.



H. POTENTIAL EMERGENCIES/PROBLEMS

The following potential emergencies or problems that may be triggered as a result of a major emergency impacting the planning area include:

- 1. Command and Coordination Problems**
- 2. Situation Reporting Problems**
- 3. Water Rescue**
- 4. Dam Failure**
- 5. School Disruptions**
- 6. Hazard Material Releases**
- 7. Major Fires**
- 8. Evacuations**
- 9. Animal Services**
- 10. Utility Disruptions - Gas, Electric, Water, Sanitation**
- 11. Effects on Transportation Systems**
- 12. Communication Disruptions**
- 13. Need for Emergency Public Information**
- 14. Security Requirements**
- 15. Need for Emergency Logistical Support**
- 16. Assist Displaced/Homeless Persons and Families**
- 17. Building Inspections needs**
- 18. Public Health Issues**

These emergencies/problems are discussed in detail below as a basis for planning and response to a major flooding event. This Plan does not presume to predict the full range and depth of the event consequences. It does, however, attempt to reflect the most accurate estimate of the nature of emergencies/problems resulting from these types of emergencies occurring within the planning area.

1. COMMAND AND COORDINATION PROBLEMS:

Commanding and coordinating the emergency response to a major disaster will put a significant strain on local government and its emergency response organization. The response may initially be overwhelming until the situation can be brought under control. Initial out-of-county assistance from state, federal, mutual aid and private agencies will probably not occur before the first 24 hours. Full assistance from those agencies may



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not arrive until well after the first 72 hours. For planning purposes, local governments must presume that they will essentially be on their own, with only local surviving resources, for 72 hours. Also, for planning purposes, it is estimated that full mobilization of local government personnel will be impossible due to internal casualties, transportation disruptions, and family status concerns.

Certain types of events, such as earthquakes and floods may impact the immediate availability of on-duty government staff to respond to the emergency. Staff reductions of up to 15%, primarily due to personal injury and or mental stress should be anticipated. It is further estimated that only 50% of off-duty staff called back will arrive in the first 12 hours.

2. SITUATION REPORTING:

A large scale emergency event, such as an earthquake or flood, may trigger many different types of emergencies and damages simultaneously over a widespread area. This will overwhelm emergency resources and preclude the traditional direct response to each emergency. Normal means for reporting emergencies/hazards via a 911 phone dependent system will probably be lost to the general public. An overall assessment and prioritization of emergencies/hazards through a centralized means of situation reporting will be one of the first critical actions taken by local government. On-duty radio-equipped Public Safety and Public Works units may be the only means available to provide an initial survey of field areas and report damage information back to the County's Dispatch Center. An initial overloading of radio nets can be expected. Strict radio discipline must be enforced by dispatchers and may somewhat reduce the overload problem. Due to several factors (massive damage, limited personnel, transportation disruptions, communications overload, etc.) a complete situation report may take several hours to several days.

3. WATER RESCUE:

Rapidly rising rivers and streams can trap or strand individuals in cars, islands, and any high point found mid-stream. Specially trained groups, referred to as Swift Water Rescue Teams, are required to affect these types of rescues. A swift water rescue team is available through the Sheriff's Search and Rescue Team.

4. DAM FAILURE:

There are 42 dams in Tuolumne County ranging from those that create large reservoirs for irrigation, water supply, or power generation, to smaller impoundments which are part of water distribution or treatment systems or intended to provide a recreational amenity. A description of the larger dams and their impact if failure occurs is found in Part I, the Basic Plan. Dam inundation maps are found in the Striker Court EOC.



5. SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS:

With the exception of Sonora High School, all public schools within the planning area are located out of flood prone areas. Should school be in session during a major flooding event it is quite possible that flooding impacts on the county road system may prevent parents from picking up their children in a timely manner. School bus routes may also be impacted. On a short term basis schools may be closed.

6. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASES:

It is anticipated that several minor to moderate hazardous material spills or releases may occur as a result of moderate to severe flooding. The most common hazardous materials release would likely result from damaged propane tanks/lines. Spills or releases can be anticipated at facilities such as petroleum pumping/storage stations, school/hospital laboratories, water/waste treatment plants (raw sewage and chlorine leaks), and retail stores/other fixed facilities storing or using chemicals.

7. MAJOR FIRES:

Because of improved building codes and better electrical distribution systems, structural fires as a result of flooding should not be a significant problem. However should fire(s) occur, it is important to anticipate that the normal water supply to suppress fires may be disrupted or unavailable, mutual aid resources maybe severely delayed and built-in fire protection systems may be ineffective.

8. EVACUATION:

Given the steep topography of the County and the limited amount of low lying flood prone areas, large scale evacuations are not a consideration. Most individuals living in flood prone canyons will self-evacuate to high ground. Public Safety units may be required to assist special needs individuals on a limited basis. The majority of the County's schools, hospital, acute care facilities and convalescent homes are all located above flood prone areas.

9. ANIMAL SERVICES:

The most effective and efficient way to minimize human and animal safety risks is for the individuals and responding agencies to be properly prepared to address animal issues well in advance of a disaster. To meet this need, Tuolumne Animal Control has developed an animal control plan for disaster situations.



10. EFFECTS ON UTILITIES:

Propane Gas Service

Propane gas line breakage would primarily be at the service connection to structures as tanks are displaced by rising water. Major natural gas distribution lines do not exist in the County.

Electric Power

Storms associated with flooding events may disrupt the electrical distributions system. The vast majorities of structures in the planning area do not have emergency generator capabilities and can expect to be without electrical power for several hours to several days. Additionally, some emergency generators may fail due to lack of maintenance and bracing (bolted to foundation) or flooding. In addition, short term service of these standby units can be expected due to inadequate fuel supplies. As a preventive measure, the electric service may be shutdown in areas experiencing significant flooding. Physical damage to the electric distribution system is not typically a problem. Ironically, fires may be caused by the premature restoration of electrical power.

Water Service

Flooding/erosion may cause damage to the unique flume system, pump stations and storage facilities. Water contamination must be expected, and will require purification of all available sources. The importation of water from outside sources may be required.

Sewage Collection Systems

Flooding will cause normal operation failures. General overloading of the systems may cause the dumping of raw sewage into the environment, which will present a significant health hazard.

11. EFFECTS ON TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS:

A major flooding event could disrupt normal transportation systems causing severe traffic management problems as well as delays to response, evacuation and logistical support for up to six to twelve hours. Public bridges in the County are anticipated to survive a significant flooding event.

The primary cause of surface transportation failure would be from road deformation caused by erosion and heaving, flooding in low lying areas, landslides, and downed trees.

The Columbia and Pine Mountain Lake Airports are well removed from flood hazards. The Columbia Airport runway is able to handle air support and the heavy aircraft (C130s) used for emergency response.



It is anticipated that air traffic will increase due to an influx of news media and air space restriction may be required.

12. EFFECTS ON COMMUNICATIONS:

Telephone System

Significant flooding may have limited impacts on portions of the telephone system. Telephone equipment, both hard wired and cell sites, could be adversely affected primarily by overloading. Essential service lines are expected to survive. Pay telephones are often on essential service lines and may offer some emergency assistance to the general public.

Radio Communications

One of the major factors reducing radio efficiency after any major emergency event is the inundation of non-essential radio traffic and lack of radio discipline.

Due to the topography in the planning area, the use of mountain top repeaters is necessary. Storms associated with flooding may damage these essential facilities.

In a major emergency event, effective radio communications may require the augmentation of Amateur Radio Emergency Services (RACES) personnel and/or the use of "car to car" relay systems. In the absence of emergency power to some agency base stations, portable radios may be the only available means of radio communications. However, portable radios have limited reach and the life of their batteries is only four to six hours. A runner system may be the "last resort" means of reliable communications but will cause inherent delays.

Note: RACES personnel and equipment are co-located in the County EOC located at 18440 Striker Court, Sonora

13. NEED FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION/EAS:

Following a major emergency event, it can be anticipated that the public will have a high need for basic emergency public information. This information will be provided by the Public Information Officer (PIO) and distributed through approved press releases, the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) and other communication resources. (See Page 24 for more information on EAS and the Reverse 911 system)

14. SECURITY:

Looting is not anticipated to be a major problem for this planning area. However, security to control access into and out of flooded areas will be a major consideration for



law enforcement agencies. Protection of food and other critical supplies may also be a consideration for law enforcement agencies.

15. EMERGENCY LOGISTICAL SUPPORT:

The procuring, stockpiling and distribution of essential supplies for the general public and emergency workers (food, water, fuel, shelters, etc.) will be necessary after a major flooding. It is anticipated that large numbers of the surviving public within the area will offer volunteer assistance and donations of food, clothing, shelters, etc. The Capital Region Chapter of the American Red Cross may provide assistance in receiving, registering and organizing offers for volunteer assistance and shelters. The local Salvation Army may provide assistance in receiving, stockpiling and distributing volunteer donations of food, clothing, water, etc. Self-sufficiency information will be provided over the EAS. Additional support will be requested from the state and federal governments.

16. DISPLACED/HOMELESS CITIZENS:

Congregate Care- A significant number of displaced or homeless citizens can be anticipated after a Heavy Damage earthquake. A considerable number of these will probably be self-sufficient in nature (e.g., tenting in front yard, temporarily living with relatives or neighbors, etc.). An estimated 20% of the displaced/homeless will require public sheltering as provided by the American Red Cross, and will require significant logistical support. Long term "tent" or "mobile home" cities for a majority of the displaced and homeless may be a consideration.

Access and Functional Needs (AFN)- Emergency managers and shelter planners should include in the planning process people with expertise and experience in dealing with the logistical requirements of providing the resources necessary to set up and operate a general population shelter that includes children and adults with and without disabilities who have access or functional needs. Once established, shelter staffing should include individuals who are knowledgeable in access and functional support needs.

FEMA's "Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters" outlines details regarding accommodating the special need of this population. It can be found at: www.fema.gov/pdf/about/odc/fnss_guidance.pdf

17. BUILDING INSPECTION:

It is anticipated that an organized building inspection process will be required of local resources immediately after a moderate to heavy flooding. Building inspections of critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, police and fire stations will be required in order to more clearly identify damage and to post unsafe buildings.



18. PUBLIC HEALTH:

In the aftermath of a significant flooding event, the potential for outbreaks of communicable disease and other health hazards must be anticipated. Flooding can result in major water service disruptions of both the water supply and sewage collection systems. In some cases, harmful microorganisms could enter drinking water supplies as a result of water main or pipe breaks and/or damage to water treatment plants. The absence of potable water will likely engender an increase in diarrheal illnesses.



SECTION IV - EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. INITIATING EVENT

Flooding is a predictable event. Modern weather forecasting enables us to prepare well in advance for large storms that may impact the planning area.

The focal point for reporting initial flood damage is the Sheriff's Dispatch Center. Calls from the general public will most likely coincide with reports from on-duty sheriff patrol units, fire department units, and CRA field units. Other possible means of receiving flood warnings or reports in the planning area include:

- County Radio-Equipped Field Units
- General Public
- News Media
- State Warning Center
- Neighboring County Dispatch Centers

The Sheriff's Dispatch Center may use the above sources as a method to confirm the occurrence of a damaging flooding event. As the calls for service escalate, it is the responsibility of the Dispatch Supervisor to notify the watch commander, who will in turn make contact with the County OES Coordinator and County Administrator.

B. PLAN ACTIVATION

Damage is the basis for Plan activation and is the responsibility of the County Administrator or the OES Coordinator. Similar to the criteria for EOC activation, a damaging flood is defined as flooding that causes any one of the following:

- One (1) or more deaths
- Six (6) or more injuries
- The predicted failure of any reservoir or dam
- Any significant failure of a communication, transportation, or utility systems
- Any other significant damage that in the opinion of the County Administrator and/or OES Coordinator (or their designees) warrants activation of this Plan.



C. INITIAL AGENCY ALERTING AND REPORTING

At the onset of the event, County officials and departments will be notified and employees will be mobilized.

1. The on-duty Dispatchers will:

- Alert on-duty Sheriff patrol units and instruct them to begin Situation Reporting
- Notify the Assistant Director of Emergency Services and the OES Coordinator as to the severity of the event

2. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services and/or OES Coordinator will alert the following as deemed necessary:

- The Emergency Command Center (ECC) and have them instruct fire units to begin Situation Reporting
- Begin initial polling of patrol, fire, CRA field units and fire stations for damage assessments and available resources. Using the Situation Report Form, record information regarding damage and emergency situations occurring in the community as received from field units and the 911 system
- Off-duty personnel as requested

- County Health Officer (CHO)
- County CRA Director
- American Red Cross and request representative at EOC
- RACES and request coordinators at the EOC
- Establish contact with School Districts if school is in session
- Cal EMA
- Any other staff required for the event



D. EOC ACTIVATION

1. Physical Activation:

The County EOC will be activated when it is requested by the County Administrator/OES Coordinator. The County OES Coordinator, assisted by support staff, will be responsible for the physical activation of the EOC (powering it up).

2. EOC Staffing:

Staffing and operations levels needed to effectively manage the incident will be determined by the Command Staff. A plan for setting up the EOC has been developed. The plan can be found in Part III, Support Materials and is posted in the EOC itself.

3. Documentation:

While the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of California, Office of Emergency Services, offer disaster relief programs, including grant funds, detailed information on actual costs incurred will be required in order to receive grant assistance, especially from FEMA. Where at all possible, detailed finance information should be maintained, including personnel time costs and the duties performed by them and that related to the disaster.

REMINDER: In order to be able to participate in disaster relief programs, the local jurisdiction must declare a Local Emergency and the Governor must declare a State of Emergency.

E. SITUATION REPORTING

1. General

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is Situation Reporting: the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damages caused by the event. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC decisions and field actions are based. It is recognized that complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and may take several hours to several days to get a complete and stable assessment countywide.

At the onset, situation reporting may be minimal and sporadic for several hours. However, every effort must be made to immediately establish, based on geographic areas impacted, Situation Reporting Zones (SRZ) and then gather the best available information on damages from both field units and Sheriff's Dispatch. This information will be transmitted as soon as possible to the County EOC.

The Situation Unit within the Planning Section at the EOC will poll and compile reports



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of damage. Situation Reporting will essentially be divided into two components: Situation Unit (EOC) and Situation Reporting Groups (field). The individual field Situation Reporting Groups within the Operations Section will conduct a field survey of a particular area or Situation Reporting Zone (SRZ). Early reports would include the following:

- Rescue needs (estimated number trapped)
- Serious mass injuries (estimated number)
- Dead (estimated number)
- Major fires
- Serious hazardous material spills
- Any other critical emergency/problem observed

Initially, existing Dispatchers and the on-duty Watch Commander will staff the Situation Unit. During full EOC activation, returning off-duty sheriff/fire personnel would augment the Situation Unit which would be located in the EOC.

Initially, field radio units from patrol units, fire departments, and CRA field units will staff the Situation Reporting Groups. The Sheriff's Dispatch Center will gather information on pre-made "Situation Report" forms (see page 38) and will transfer that information to the EOC activated the Situation Unit in the EOC.

Later, additional situation reports may become available from the other sources/response agencies in the field such as:

- City of Sonora
- Caltrans
- California Highway Patrol
- Water Districts and TUD
- School Districts
- Sonora Reg. Med. Center
- Building inspection task force

Since Situation Reporting is a dynamic process, polling for updated and more detailed reports of damage will take place on an hourly basis, or as determined by the EOC Situation Unit. The EOC Situation Unit Dispatch personnel will conduct polling. It will continue until such time as a comprehensive and stable picture of damage is accomplished Countywide. When polled, the Situation Reporting Groups Supervisors/Sheriff's Dispatch Center will be asked to provide as much information on their report as is available at that time for their assigned SRZ. However, this does not



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prohibit a Situation Reporting Unit from reporting new situations as they are discovered.

It is expected that initial reports from field Situation Reporting Groups/County Dispatch Centers (i.e. Caltrans, CHP, Sonora) may be very basic and incomplete based on general observations over a small portion of a SRZ. Later, reports will become more detailed and numerous as updated hourly polling and additional reporting sources in the field come on line.

As a general rule, field Situation Reporting Groups should survey their assigned SRZ starting at high population centers and critical facilities (e.g. hospitals, convalescent homes, schools, and structurally weak buildings, etc.). They should then work outward through main transportation arteries until the entire SRZ is covered. However, Group Supervisors may organize, route and sector their field units in any manner they deem appropriate to best cover their assigned SRZ.

While surveying their assigned SRZ, specific field units should watch for the following:

Situation Reporting Responsibilities

Sheriff and Fire Units	Countywide primary survey of all damages
Fire Departments	District survey of flooding, rescue needs, injuries and fire
CRA field units	Countywide survey for damage to roads and other public works facilities
CAO's Office - Radio Tech.	Jurisdictional survey for communication damage
Caltrans	Jurisdictional survey for damage to State Highways
Sonora Reg. Med Center	Survey condition of their facility and personnel
Individual Schools	Survey condition of their facility and personnel
Individual Water Districts	Survey condition of their utility
CRA Building Division	Jurisdictional survey of critical facilities for flooding, structural, electrical and gas system damage, and posting of unsafe buildings.

Whenever possible, an initial survey and report of damages for the entire situation reporting zone/area as referenced in this Plan should be completed prior to committing resources to protective action missions.

If field units observe any of the above damages, the exact location and information



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should be recorded on the appropriate SRZ report. These reports are designed to help field Situation Reporting Groups/Sheriff's Dispatch Center identify and record the critical information for their assigned SRZ. Each report contains the name and location of priority critical facilities in a SRZ. Additional space is provided to record quantitative and qualitative information, as well as the exact location of any other facility in a SRZ that is damaged. These reports may be reproduced, upgraded and kept ready for use as deemed appropriate. As the reports are completed, or if significant damages are observed (e.g., massive structural collapse with several trapped or injured), the information should be immediately relayed to the EOC Situation Unit dispatch personnel.

Where no damage occurs within a SRZ, or to a critical facility, a communication, transportation or utility system, "no damage" reports are still required in order to insure complete damage intelligence.

2. Centralized Situation Reporting

As noted above, initially Situation Reporting is the responsibility of the Sheriff's Dispatch Center. Upon activation of the EOC, the Situation Unit will serve as the focal point for all situation reports of damage. Polling by the EOC Situation Unit will be continuous with updates provide to the Command Staff on an hourly basis, or as determined by the Situation Unit, until a complete, comprehensive and stable assessment of the events impacts on the County are made.

Note: Clear and concise information transfer from the receiving 911 Public Safety Answer Point (Sheriff's Dispatch) to the EOC Situation Unit is critically important.

F. EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System is a nationwide broadcast system that utilizes the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary basis to disseminate emergency public information. The system is designed to allow the President, federal and state agencies and local government officials the ability to communicate with the general public utilizing commercial broadcast stations.

The County's Emergency Alerting System has a high degree of survivability and effectiveness. The primary EAS station has reliable structural integrity, an emergency power generator, a dedicated land line, and a local government radio net with the County EOC. All participating EAS stations throughout the county have a one way monitor radio so that they can directly receive EAS messages from the County EOC and rebroadcast to the general public. Most people have some form of AM/FM radio (portable or car) to receive the EAS messages.

The following individuals from the County and City of Sonora have been authorized to



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develop messages for broadcast via the EAS, through the County Office of Emergency Services:

- County Administrator
- Deputy CAO(s)
- OES Coordinator
- Sheriff
- Under-Sheriff
- Sheriff Commanders
- Fire Chief(s)
- Sonora City Administrator
- Sonora Police Chief

Pre-scripted Emergency messages can be found as attachments in each of the Hazard Specific Annexes. These messages, when completed, must be transmitted to the County OES Coordinator or, if activated, the County EOC for broadcast. The information may be sent via FAX or by a telephone conversation. FAX and telephone numbers will be provided once the County EOC is activated.

Tuolumne County Reverse 911 System

The County will broadcast general and specific information before, during and after an event, such as situational information, and instructions on what citizens should do. However, it may be necessary for the County to provide additional local instruction. To that end, the County utilizes the City Watch® service, a County-to-resident notification system. This service will be used to supplement the County's current communication plans and augment public safety/first responder services. Authorized personnel can send and track personalized voice messages in just minutes to any number of residents and businesses (by group or groups, or by geographic area) with specific information about time-sensitive or common-interest issues. Examples of notifications could include disaster information, power outages, and other related urgent or time-sensitive information. Primary residential and business phones in the County are automatically included in the system.

G. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

Within 2 Hours after the initial event, the Planning Section Chief will request the Situation and Resource Unit Leaders to prepare a report on the best available damage or threat information. The Situation Unit Leader (Watch Commander) should then gather all available situation reports regarding the effects of the event, and consolidate it into the form of a summary briefing report. The Resource Unit Leader (County Fire



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

Representative) should gather all available information regarding the status of agency resources and consolidate it into the form of a summary resource report. These reports would be given to the EOC Director/Incident Commander and his/her Command Staff. The reports will then be forwarded to the EOC/Command Staff immediately. Based on the reports, the Command Staff will evaluate the information, prioritize the reported emergencies/damage, identify the available resources, and discuss strategies for action.

Within 3 Hours after the initial event, the Command and General Staff will then develop, a comprehensive **Incident Action Plan (IAP)**.

This Incident Action Plan would include the priority protective action missions (Control Objectives) that can be supported by available resources, to best handle the priority event emergencies/damage for the first operational period (Usually 12 hours)

Once the Command Staff develops and the EOC Director/IC approves the IAP, it would be communicated to the Operations Section. The Operations Section would then communicate the plan, at the Operational Period Briefing, to the appropriate Field Operational Command posts/agency work locations for implementation.

At the Operational Command posts/agency work locations, teams would be formed (or redeployed) to carry out their assigned protective action mission consistent with the IAP. Generally, teams would be made up of five to seven people/units with a leader and a common method of communications.

Once assigned a protective action mission, communications back to the EOC by the team leader should be confined to essential messages including:

- Reporting when mission is complete
- Reporting status summaries when requested
- Reporting significant events
- Reporting need for additional resources.

Once the Incident Action Plan is implemented, logistical support at the EOC would be provided upon request; and consistent with the priority protective action missions in the Incident Action Plan. Requests for logistical support would normally come to the EOC, through the Operations Section, and to the Logistical Section if necessary.

It is recognized that the development of the Incident Action Plan is dependent upon the quality and quantity of Situation Reporting. As referenced earlier, situation reporting after a Moderate to Heavy Damage event may be limited and sporadic. It is also dynamic. Therefore, the IAP must be flexible, subject to change and re-evaluated/re-adjusted as necessary, upon hourly updates provided by the Situation Unit. As high



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priority life safety emergencies are discovered through Situation Reporting, the Incident Action Plan will require a major adjustment and the redeployment of field resources. As low priority non-life safety event emergencies (e.g. temporary morgue) are discovered, protective action mission to mitigate the consequences will be added to the Incident Action Plan based on priority and on the availability of resources to handle the mission. As outside resources from the county, state, federal, private and mutual aid agencies arrive, additional protective action missions can be assigned to those agencies and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan.

Situation Reporting, reevaluation/readjustment of the Incident Action Plan, and logistical support of the Plan will be a continuous and interrelated process. It will be the heart of EOC operations until the emergency response phase to protect life and property transitions into a long-term recovery phase for restoration of the community.

H. PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSIONS

The possible protective action missions that may be included in an Incident Action Plan are as follows:

PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSION RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

Emergency/ Problem	Protective Action Mission
Command and Coordination	Command Staff to provide continuous command coordination with local response agencies and jurisdictions throughout emergency response phase of the flooding event.
Situation Reporting	Situation Unit and Field Situation Reporting Groups to gather observed damage reports until complete, accurate and stable assessment of damages area wide is provided to the Unified Command Group. Provide updated damage reports on an hourly basis. Resource Unit to identify, record, and track status of Local Response Agency resources including personnel, vehicles and equipment.
Rescue Operations (Building Collapse, Water Rescue, Trench Rescue, Confined Space Rescue et al.)	Fire Branch to identify locations of buildings suffering from structural collapse with trapped victims. Fire Branch/Rescue Group to respond to priority locations in order to lead and organize volunteers and specialized/heavy equipment operators in conducting rescue operations (both water and land). Mission also includes triaging casualties and basic life support at site of rescue.

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<p>Mass Injuries</p>	<p>Medical Group to coordinate emergency medical resources (transport and non-transport) and allied health care professionals to respond to priority locations of mass injuries or to established Casualty Collection Points (CCPs). Mission also includes establishing locations for CCPs and procuring and transporting medical supplies and personnel to those established CCPs. At each location or CCP, Medical Group personnel/groups will organize under the most senior qualified emergency medical professional and begin conducting basic field medical care for seriously injured. Assistance may be provided by the County Health Agency, EMSA, American Red Cross, Co. Fire Departments, California Conservation Corps, and volunteers, as coordinated by the Medical Group representative at the EOC. Basic field medical care may include treatment, and eventual transportation of victims to CCPs/hospitals/EMSA/ or field hospitals.</p>
<p>Hospital and Acute Care Centers</p>	<p>Individual hospitals and acute care centers to assess internal damage to their facility, staff and patients; relay damage reports to Situation Unit. Activate internal emergency plans as necessary. Mission also includes providing support for mass medical treatment at hospital site or activated casualty collection points.</p>
<p>Public and Private School Disruptions</p>	<p>If schools are in session, individual school districts to assess damage to their schools, staff and students; relay damage to planning area school districts and County Superintendent representative; and activate internal emergency plans as necessary. Mission also includes providing available school facilities and buses for emergency operations.</p>
<p>Hazardous Material Release</p>	<p>Technical Specialist to coordinate response of Regional Hazmat units to priority hazardous material releases as reported by field Situation Reporting Groups. Mission includes identification, basic isolation of release (if possible), and relaying necessary evacuation warnings/ requirements to EOC and Law Branch (assistance from Fire Departments and Private Licensed Haz Mat Contractors may be available to augment with the Technical Specialist Group/Haz Mat Unit into a response task force).</p>
<p>Major Fires</p>	<p>Fire Branch/Suppression Group to conduct firefighting operations to suppress fires at priority life-safety risk structures and fires with conflagration potential.</p>
<p>Evacuation Operations</p>	<p>Law Branch/Evacuation Group, (via Sheriff, Police Department and CHP teams), to conduct necessary evacuation operations, in threatened Situation Reporting Zones, resulting from hazardous material releases and radiation releases.</p>



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

Electric Disruptions	Technical Specialists (via PG&E teams) to survey damage to electrical power within planning area. Mission includes estimating repair times, initiating repairs, communicating status of electrical system to utility representative at EOC or County EOC and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC.
Security	Law Branch/Security Group to provide needed security and perimeter control required for damaged areas, evacuation areas, institutional and emergency facilities, and congregate care facility sites. Mission also includes conducting necessary anti-looting patrols.
Water Disruptions	Public Works Branch will coordinate countywide survey of damage to water systems. Mission includes identifying areas of disruption, estimating repair times, coordinating repairs and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC. (NOTE: County Environmental Health personnel will become involved in this mission in testing for water portability).
Sanitation Disruptions	Public Works Branch will coordinate countywide survey of damage to sanitation systems. Mission includes coordinating with purveyors in identifying areas of disruption, estimating repair times, coordinating repairs, and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC. (NOTE: County Environmental Health personnel will become involved in this mission in testing for proper sanitation standards.)
State Highway	Public Works Branch/Heavy Equipment Group (Via Caltrans teams) to survey and clear debris from priority State transportation routes. Mission includes identifying locations of damaged routes, relaying damage information, estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
County Street Disruptions	Public Works Branch/Heavy Equipment Group (via County Public Works) to survey and clear debris from priority County transportation routes. Mission includes identifying locations of damaged routes, relaying damage information, estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
Traffic Management Problems	Law Branch/Traffic Group (via County Sheriff) to conduct necessary operations to alleviate traffic management problems. Mission also includes establishing check points, detouring traffic, and assisting with traffic flow during evacuation operations.



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Communication Disruptions	Communication unit to identify damage to County radio communication and telephone system. Mission also includes checking condition of base station transmitters and repeater towers; estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
Emergency Public Information	Information Officer to provide continuous emergency public information and instructions regarding the event primarily via EAS. Mission also includes developing EAS messages, press releases, tone alert monitor messages and relaying them to County EOC for broadcast releases.
Logistical Support	Logistic Section to provide necessary logistical support to carry out priority protection action missions (including supplies, facilities, fuel, maintenance, transportation, etc.).
Displaced Persons/ Homeless	Shelter and Welfare Unit (via task force of American Red Cross, Salvation Army and Social Services personnel) to provide temporary relief and support to displaced/homeless persons in the form of congregate care shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling services. American Red Cross mission may also include receiving, classifying and organizing volunteers (e.g. first-aiders, transporters of handicapped, runners, heavy rescue equipment operators, etc.); establishing staging points for various classifications of volunteers; registering all volunteers as emergency workers; and dispatching volunteers to reporting locations designated by requesting agency. Salvation Army mission may also include receiving, sorting, stockpiling and distributing donations of commodities such as food, clothing and water (potable and purified) at designated distribution sites.
Disease/ Public Health Hazards	Tech. Spec. (via County Health Agency/Environmental Health teams) to provide assistance as available to alleviate identified health hazards (e.g. communicable disease).
Temporary Morgue	Morgue Group to provide location for temporary morgues as necessary to identify, hold and isolate corpses. (Assistance from private morticians may be augmented into the morgue group).



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I. UPGRADING RESOURCES – LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

Recall of County personnel may only generate approximately half of the off-duty force within the first 12 hours due to transportation and family restrictions. Mutual aid in a disaster event that is regional in nature may be significantly delayed beyond the first 24 to 72 hours. Full state and federal aid may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours.

Local spontaneous volunteerism in large quantities has traditionally been available during the first 72 hours of a major emergency. Volunteer coordination is a critical component of disaster planning and response and if managed correctly can have many positive and long lasting impacts for the community. Part III, Support Materials contains information on managing donations, goods and volunteers.

An early notification of a damaging flood event should be made to Cal EMA, by County OES. Normally, outside state and federal resources will only respond after proper declarations have been made at the city and county level (e.g. "Local Emergency" and request to Governor to declare "State of Emergency.") Normally, a State of Emergency declaration request and requests for specific assistance would be forwarded through County OES and State OES.

As outside state and federal resources mobilize and arrive locally, they will generally be given a protective action mission and be augmented as an independent team in the emergency organization (ICS).

Listed below are the key state and federal non-first responder agencies, their probable roles, and the ICS position they would be augmented into.

STATE AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Cal EMA	Coordinates all State Agency Response	Liaison
State National Guard	Medical Assistance Evacuation Assistance Debris Removal Air and Surface Transportation Communications Support Food (Field Kitchens for public & workers) Sheltering Security & Maintenance of Law & Order Temporary Morgue	Medical Group Law Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Law Branch Morgue Group
State EMSA	Medical Assistance to CCP's & Field Hospitals	Medical Group
State Parks & Recreation	Utilize State Parks as Shelters, Evacuate State Parks	Logistics Sec Law Branch



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California Conservation Corps	Debris Removal Sandbagging Litter Carrying/Basic First Aid/Set Up CCP Light Rescue Oil Spill Clean Up	Pub. Wks. Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Medical Group Medical Group Fire Branch Haz. Mat. Group
State Water Res. Board	Water Supply and Waste Disposal Systems	Public Works Branch
State Energy Commission	Allocate & Distribute Petroleum Fuel	Logistics Sec
State Dept. of Food and Agriculture	Food Distribution	Logistics Sec
State Architect/Private Contractors	Damage Assessment Building Inspection	Recovery Group Recovery Group
State Division of Safety of Dams	Dam Inspections	Public Works Branch
FEDERAL AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Coordinates All Federal Agency Response (EPA, DMAT, DMORT, et al.)	Liaison
U.S. Army	Similar to State National Guard (see State Nat Guard above)	Law Branch
Environmental Protection Agency	Hazardous Material Response	Tech Spec Unit
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Nuclear Accident Assistance	Liaison
Department of Energy	Nuclear Accident Assistance	Liaison
Army Corps of Engineers	Reservoirs, Dams, and Levees	Public Works Branch



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J. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT: STATE AND FEDERAL

In cases where significant and extensive damage is obvious, it is generally not difficult to request and receive a State of Emergency Declaration from the governor. However, in many cases where the extent of damage, or the perception of the extent of damage, may not be easily visible or known, state and federal agencies may require a damage assessment inspection prior to issuing a State of Emergency, as well as a possible presidential declaration.

This damage assessment differs from the immediate local assessment that occurs right after a disaster in that this inspection is:

1. Evaluating the damage to determine if it is extensive or significant enough to warrant a state and possible federal declaration, and
2. To evaluate the approximate amount of dollar damage.

These damage assessment teams are made up of a federal representative, a state representative, and a local representative.



SECTION V - RECOVERY

A Recovery Plan is found in Part III, Support Materials, of the Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan. The following points are a short overview of items covered in more detail in that document.

A. RE-ENTRY

During transition into a recovery phase, damaged structures should be inspected to determine if they are safe for public re-entry, or if they should be condemned until repaired or demolished. This function may be accomplished with state support through the mutual aid system. However, in absence of the state, it will be necessary to form a local task force to initiate this mission. This task force would be headed by County Planning Department representatives, and would include teams of Building Inspectors, private contractors, private architects and qualified American Red Cross volunteers. The EOC Director/Incident Commander and the Command Staff should consult with the local Building Official to determine the time and procedures to allow for the safe public re-entry to specific areas and structures.

The Command Staff must also determine when it would be safe to allow public re-entry to any area evacuated because of a hazardous material release and/or radiation release. Based on joint concurrence by the Command Staff, state or federal representatives, re-entry will be authorized, and an EAS message to that effect will be issued.

B. DEMOBILIZATION

When the IC or Emergency Services Director determines that the event has entered into the recovery phase, the Command Staff should develop a formal Demobilization Plan. Priority should be given to releasing mutual aid and response agencies no longer needed first. Consideration should also be given to assigning appropriate agencies to conduct short term recovery operations (e.g., debris removal, restoration of critical facilities, utilities and communications, and tending to the needs of the homeless and displaced persons, etc.)

The County EOC should be downgraded or shut down as soon as emergency operations cease. It is desirable to attempt to restore agencies to their normal working routine and environment as soon as possible. However it is not uncommon for the Command Staff, as well as other County agencies to be heavily involved in short and long-term recovery operations for an extended period of time.



C. CLEANUP, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

Cleanup, rehabilitation and restoration after a major event will also take a considerable amount of time (sometimes years). It will also take a considerable amount of effort and cooperation between the private sector and local, state and federal governments. It is anticipated that local government resources and finances after a large scale event will be severely strained, and that aid from the state and federal governments will be required.

The Command Staff should recommend to the County Administrator, who in turn should recommend to the Board of Supervisors, the most appropriate methods for long term recovery. Consideration should be given as follows:

- Cleanup of debris on public property and repair of County roads should be supervised and coordinated by the Community Resources Agency. Assistance may be provided by Caltrans, other Public Works departments, "Project Bulldozer" (state) and other volunteers from the construction industry.
- Licensed hazardous material contractors, under the supervision of the Fire Department, may be employed for necessary cleanup of hazardous material releases contaminating the environment.
- Health services, coordinated by the County Health Officer, may include immunizations, water purification and sanitation.
- Until utility companies can fully restore service, rules for rationing (e.g., water) may be imposed, and importation of outside resources may be necessary.
- Large reconstruction projects of damaged critical facilities will need to be approved and initiated as soon as possible with joint concurrence from the county, state and federal governments. State and federal agencies may establish a Disaster Field Office, with a State Coordinating Officer, to conduct their own independent damage survey.
- Large outside areas (parks, campgrounds, open space, etc.) may be needed as temporary communities for displaced families, including temporary streets, water, sanitation and sheltering (tents/mobile homes). Outside relief supplies from voluntary donations will need to be stockpiled and distributed as available. Distribution of food stamps may be necessary. A task force made up of County Social Services, American Red Cross and the Salvation Army should be developed to coordinate these recovery efforts.
- Provided the necessary declarations were made, the County Office of Emergency Services will assist the various impacted agencies in coordinating and completing the necessary forms required for state and federal disaster assistance.



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D. FINAL REPORT AND ACTIVITY LOG

The Command Staff and Section Chiefs will be required to complete a narrative report and a master activity log. The narrative report briefly describes the primary responsibility, the protective action missions performed, and the total staff hours of involvement by the agency during the emergency phase of the event. The master activity log documents names and times of agency personnel involved in a particular mission, equipment and supplies used, and any contracts with a private vendor to support emergency operations. Most of this information can be extrapolated from individual activity logs used by team leaders during the emergency (ICS 214, EOC messages, EOC activity logs). A copy of the narrative report and master activity log should be forwarded to the OES Coordinator as soon as possible and will be part of the official record of the disaster response for the County.



COMMON ACRONYMS

The following common acronyms have been used in this Plan and are fully identified below:

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	American Red Cross
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
DAC	Disaster Application Center
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
MSA	Multi-Purpose Staging Area
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
SA	Salvation Army
SCC	State Coordinating Center
SEMs	Standard Emergency Management System (California)
SRZ	Situation Reporting Zone
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey



EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM SAMPLE MESSAGE
INITIAL DAMAGING STORM/FLOOD

The intent of EAS Messages is to provide as much information as possible in a short amount of time. Messages should not exceed one minute and forty-five seconds.

Your attention please: This EAS message is for the general public in Tuolumne County. A damaging storm/flood has struck the County. The degree of damage is unknown at this time; however, public safety officials have mobilized to render aid. The County Emergency Operations Center is being activated to assess the situation and coordinate the local response effort. In the meantime, the County Office of Emergency Services is advising all residents affected by the storm/flood to take the following precautionary actions:

1. Move to a safe outside area away from buildings, trees and overhead wires. Think through the consequences of any action you take. Try to remain calm and reassure others.
2. Be prepared for advancing water levels, move to higher ground if necessary.
3. Check for injuries to your family and neighbors. Render first aid if you can. The Survival Guide at the beginning of the telephone book can give guidance in rendering first aid.
4. Check for damaged utilities:
 - a. Inspect building for leaky gas lines by smell only. **DO NOT** use candles, matches or other open flames, and **DO NOT** turn lights on and off. If you smell gas, open all windows and doors so the gas can escape, and shut off the main valve at your gas meter. Leave your home immediately and do not re-enter the house until repairs are made and it is safe. **DO NOT** turn gas back on yourself. Wait for the utility company crews.
 - b. If damage to electrical system is suspected (frayed wires, sparks or smell of hot insulation) turn off electricity at the main circuit breaker or fuse box.
 - c. If water pipes are broken, shut off the main valve which brings water into the house.
5. Check for fire hazards or fires.
6. Check on and gather together your emergency supplies, such as a portable radio, flashlight, fresh batteries, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, food, bottled



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water, cooking equipment, etc.

7. If water is off, emergency water may be obtained from water heaters, melted ice cubes and canned vegetables. Instructions for purifying water can also be found in the Survival Guide at the beginning of the telephone book.
8. If power is off, check your freezer and plan meals to use up foods which will spoil quickly.
9. Use outdoor broilers or camp stoves for emergency cooking. But remember that this type of cooking equipment creates a potentially fatal carbon monoxide hazard and must be used outside.
10. **DO NOT** use your telephone except for a genuine emergency call. Anticipate that your phone will not work for some time.
11. **DO NOT** flush toilets if you suspect the sewage system is out of service.
12. **DO NOT** touch downed power lines or objects in contact with downed wires.
13. **DO NOT** go sightseeing! Keep streets clear for passage of emergency vehicles.
14. Do respond to requests for help from Police, Firefighters, Ambulance and Red Cross personnel. Please cooperate fully with public safety officials.

Keep tuned to this EAS station for further updates. At such time as additional information, damage reports or instructions are received from public safety officials, you will be promptly advised by another EAS message.

EAS Message Identification

Time Rcvd/Developed by WC/PIO _____
Message No. _____
Time given to "Station" _____
IC/ESD approval _____
Time broadcast to public _____

Time: _____

Date: _____

Area: _____

Page _____ of _____

Reported by: _____

Situation Report

	Address/Location	Problem/Hazard	Priority H – M – L	Dispatch A – C
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

Code Key

Dispatch: A = Assigned **Priorities:** High = life threatening or significant property threat
C = Cleared Medium = significant damage; non-life threatening
Low = situation stable; response can wait



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Part II: Hazard Annexes

ANNEX C: GEOLOGICAL EVENT Earthquake and Volcanic Disruption

Developed by:

Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services

July 2012



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SECTION I - OVERVIEW

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to establish and outline the response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions and interactions required to mitigate the damaging effects of a large scale or major emergency geological event, either an earthquake or volcanic disruption, impacting the County of Tuolumne.

The first priority when responding to any major emergency shall be to minimize the loss of life. Although focusing primarily on the County response, this Plan also identifies other local, state, federal and private sector responsibilities. The Plan is designed to unify all response agencies under the Incident Command System (ICS) in order to best utilize joint resources and more effectively minimize damage to life and property caused by the effects of the event.

B. QUICK CHECKLIST OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

ACTION ITEM	√	EXPLANATION PROVIDED ON PAGE:
Ensure Departments Activate Standard Operating Procedures and Initial Actions		9
Review Potential Emergencies & Problems Sections		13
Activate Emergency Operations Center and hazard specific plan		24
Alert CAO and Department Heads		24
Initiate Situation Reporting		25
Develop Incident Action Plan		29
Review Protective Action Missions		32
Request Mutual Aid		13 & 36

C. SCOPE

1. Relationship with Other Plans

This Plan is primarily intended to serve as a stand-alone contingency response plan for all consequences associated with a damaging geological event. Procedures within this Plan solely address emergency response and short-term recovery. Response to a validated event prediction shall be based on policies as stated herein, and upon specific guidance/plans as provided by the County Office of Emergency Services and Cal EMA. This Plan is compatible with other City, County



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and State Emergency Response Plans.

It should be noted that this Plan is specifically designed to deal with the multiple emergencies (including fires, hazardous materials spill, etc.) that may be simultaneously triggered by an event of this nature (cascading effects). As a result, this Plan should take precedence for such multiple events.

2. Coordinated Effort:

It is recognized that if a major emergency event impacts the County and is regional in nature, the County will take the lead role in coordinating the multi-jurisdictional response under the provisions of this Plan, until additional assistance from the state and federal government becomes available.



SECTION II - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL

General emergency planning for earthquakes provides for two emergency response levels: an "EMERGENCY RESPONSE" and a "DISASTER RESPONSE." These response levels are based on the magnitude of the emergency and the necessity to activate the County EOC.

For the purpose of this Plan, earthquakes will be divided into four categories as follows:

NO DAMAGE EARTHQUAKE: Ground motion causes no damage.

LIGHT DAMAGE EARTHQUAKE: Motion causes isolated damage.

MODERATE DAMAGE EARTHQUAKE: Ground motion causes widespread damage (e.g., several deaths; several injuries; several structures suffering partial or complete collapse; or major failures of communication, transportation, or utility systems).

HEAVY DAMAGE EARTHQUAKE: Ground motion causes catastrophic damage (e.g., massive fatalities, massive injuries, massive structural collapse, or long term failure of communication, transportation, or utility systems).

VOLCANOES

Lava flows rarely move faster than walking speed, so one can usually outrun and avoid them. However, buildings, roads and trees can be destroyed by the crushing weight and burning temperature of a lava flow. Poisonous gases present a health risk from volcanoes. During an eruption, volcanoes can release vast amounts of poisonous water vapor, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide. Volcanic ash and dust contribute to respiratory problems. Ash movement is subject to the normal jet stream effects of air masses moving in general from west to east. This reduces the risk of a significant ash event from affecting Tuolumne County.

The "Emergency Response" level is utilized to manage requests for service as a result of a No Damage or Light Damage earthquake or volcanic activity that is not life or real property threatening. On-duty crews will be able to handle the call volume with existing resources.

The "Disaster Response" level is deemed most appropriate for Moderate to Heavy Damaging earthquakes, or significant volcanic activity, because of the immediate inherent need for consolidated situation reporting, coordination, logistical support, and major policy decision making. This Plan is based on the assumption that if an



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earthquake occurs and if significant damage is confirmed (or is obvious and accompanied by telephone interruptions) a "Disaster Response" level will more than likely be required. The County Administrator (CAO) or the OES Coordinator will determine the location and degree of EOC activation.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

The County of Tuolumne has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standard Emergency Management (SEMS), and the National Incident Management (NIMS) as the emergency organization and the emergency management system for response to all damaging geological events impacting the planning area.

Refer to Part III, Support Materials for detailed information on SEMS, NIMS and ICS, including an overview, organizational chart, and the ICS Disaster Management Guides.

Key ICS positions (and their corresponding responsibilities) for a damaging geological event are as follows:

INCIDENT COMMANDER/EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR:

At the onset of the event the Incident Commander is responsible for command, coordination and management of the overall incident activities, including development, implementation and review of strategic decisions/Incident Action Plan. Large and complex incidents may require the activation of the EOC and the use of more than one IC, typically positioned in the field. In these situations, an EOC Director Position will be established in order to prioritize resources and establish priorities and objectives with the Admin. Policy Group. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, the EOC Director assumes overall command of the event and the field Incident Commander relinquishes command. (He or she may remain as a deputy EOC Director until command is stable and the arriving EOC Director has been briefed).

ADMIN/POLICY GROUP:

This group is headed by the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services and consists of the remaining board members, the County Administrator, County Counsel and the OES Coordinator. The group provides legal and long range policy to the EOC Director.

FIRE BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervise and coordinate all fire service tactical operations including rescue, suppression, containment and special assistance consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

INFORMATION OFFICER:

Formulate and release information about the incident to the news media, the public, and other appropriate agencies as approved by the EOC Director/Incident



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Commander.

LAW BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervise and coordinate all law enforcement tactical operations including security, evacuation, traffic control, and situation reporting consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

LIAISON OFFICER:

Contact, communicate and coordinate with assisting agencies.

LOGISTICS SECTION:

Manage resources which provide for personnel, equipment, facilities, services, transportation and materials in support of the incident activities.

MEDICAL BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitor and coordinate all tactical operations of triage, treatment, transportation, decontamination and morgue groups to provide best patient care possible consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitor and coordinate all tactical operations concerning on-scene heavy equipment, countermeasures and recovery activities consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

SHELTER AND WELFARE UNIT LEADER:

Provide temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including evacuation relocation shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling assistance.

SITUATION UNIT LEADER:

Collect, evaluate and display current situation status information regarding the emergency.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST UNIT LEADER:

Collect, evaluate, disseminate and advise the IC on all information of a technical nature regarding the emergency.



C. COMMAND/ IC AUTHORITY

In the event of a damaging geological event, requiring activation of the EOC, the County Administrator or the OES Coordinator will assume the position of EOC Director. Field Incident Commanders will report to the EOC Director.

D. STAFFING

Operational Periods

An Operational Period is defined as the period of time scheduled for the execution of a given set of tactics and strategies to meet the goals and objectives as established by the EOC Director/Incident Commander and specified in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The concept is an important one, both for planning and safety. Operational Periods are quite often 12 or 24 hours in length. However they can be of various lengths, from 4 hours to extended periods of a week or more. The length of the Operational Periods should be proposed by the Planning Section, confirmed by the Logistics Section and given final approval by the EOC Director/Incident Commander.

Operational Period Briefing

The Incident Command System requires that each Operational Period begin with a Briefing. The Plans Section Chief is assigned the task of explaining the goals and objectives, as outlined in the IAP, at the beginning of each Operational Period. This briefing is held in a large open area that provides for good acoustics, adequate shelter from the elements, and provides for other personal comforts. (restrooms, parking and seating if available). Gymnasiums, theaters, and other types of public assembly areas are often used.

All supervisory personnel (Unit Leaders & above) are required to attend the formal Operational Period Briefing. Additionally, all personnel assigned to the incident must be briefed. Personnel not able to attend the Operational Period briefing must be briefed in the field by their Section Chief or Unit Leader. A very important component of the briefing is the delivery of the Safety Plan by the Safety Officer. This individual is responsible for reviewing the safety concerns, required safety protocols and the Safety Message. All field personnel are required to participate in the safety briefing.

Staffing Patterns (*upon EOC activation*)

Normal work assignments and scheduling may be utilized in the early stages of an emerging event. The focus of those involved will most likely center on the investigation of what is happening and planning for possible outcomes that would require expanding into a fully functioning EOC/DOC operation. Although partially impacted, the routine functions of the local government will continue during this period. At this point in time, following a fundamental ICS principal of only staffing to the level of need, the EOC will most likely be very minimally staffed and not in-service on a 24 hour basis. Quite typically, an IC and a limited number of support personnel will be performing a variety



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of tasks simultaneously. The operational period utilized during this time of limited operation can range from daily to weekly depending upon the need. This partial activation is also commonly used in the final stages of an event as it winds down or concludes.

Extended work assignments will be utilized when it becomes evident to the EOC Director that the event will soon become the main focus of the agency. The EOC could be fully activated and staffed on a 24 hour basis. At this time the normal staffing pattern for Department personnel assigned to the incident will shift to an extended work assignment for the Operational Period. Depending upon the time of year and the seriousness of the threat, two choices are typically used:

- 1) 24 hour Operational Period, day on day off pattern, or
- 2) 12 hour Operational Period, day and night shift pattern.

During the winter months, a 7:00 AM start time for the Operational Period is often preferred. Whereas, in the summer, longer daylight hours allow for a 6:00 AM start time.

In conclusion, the effective use of the correct shift pattern and operational period will have a positive effect in the planning and execution of the Incident Action Plan and could be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the goals themselves.

E. GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed on the next table are the potential emergencies or problems that can be anticipated and the local lead agencies that are generally responsible for coordinating the response to those emergencies/problems within the jurisdictional scope of this Plan. Also included is the probable ICS position in the emergency organization that the lead agency would fill. The exact circumstances of the event may dictate some flexibility and adjustments.

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GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE

EMERGENCY/PROBLEM	LEAD AGENCY	ICS POSITION
Command & Coordination	Fire Departments Sheriff Department Community Resource Agency (CRA)	Incident Commander
Situation Reporting	Fire & Sheriff Departments w/assist from CRA & Water Districts	Law Branch/ Sit Unit
Bldg. Collapse/Rescue	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Medical / Mass Injuries	Fire/Ambulance	Medical Group
Hospital Disruption	Individual Hospital/EMSA	Liaison
School Disruptions	School Districts	Liaison
Hazardous Material Releases	Fire Departments	Tech Spec Unit
Major Fires	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Dam or Levee Failures / Flooding	CAO	Public Works Branch
Evacuation Operations	CAO & Sheriff's Department	Law Branch
Utility Disruptions-Propane	Fire Department & Private Companies/Vendors	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Elec.	PG&E	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Water	Water Districts	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Sanitation.	Utilities Departments	Utilities Group
State Hwy Disruptions/County Road Disruptions	Caltrans , CRA – Roads & CHP	Public Works Branch
Traffic Disruptions Mgmt.	CHP/Caltrans/Sheriff/City Police	Traffic Group
Communication Disruptions	County Radio Technician	Comm. Unit
Emergency Public Info	Command Staff /+ Agency PIO's County Administrators Office	Info. Officer, PIO's
Security	Sheriff/Police Dept./Private Security Companies.	Law Branch
Emergency Logistical Support	Command Staff	Logistics Sec
Displaced/Homeless	ARC/Co. Social Services/ Salvation Army.	Shelter & Welfare
Building Inspection	CRA	Tech. Spec.
Disease/Health Hazards	Public Health Department	Tech. Spec.
Temporary Morgue	Sheriff Department	Morgue Group

SECTION III - PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

A. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Every few seconds an earthquake occurs somewhere in California. The vast majority of these quakes cause little or no damage. Earthquakes of 6.5 magnitude or greater (generally considered moderate to heavy damage quakes) occur within the state on an average of once every four years. The last 8.0 magnitude earthquake occurring in the state was the 1906 San Francisco quake.



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Earthquake Activity in Tuolumne County:

Historically, earthquake activity in Tuolumne County is significantly below the California state average. In fact, it has one of the lowest earthquake risks in the State. However, it still remains 735% greater than the overall U.S. average. A total of 4 historical earthquake events with recorded magnitudes of 3.5 or greater occurred in or near Tuolumne County this past century.

Volcano

Volcanoes are openings, or ruptures, in the earth’s crust, which allow hot magma, volcanic ash and gases to escape from below the surface. Six volcanoes are found in close proximity to Tuolumne County making the areas volcano index higher than the Country’s and the State’s.

Volcano Index:

Tuolumne County	-----	0.0102
California	-----	0.0070
United States	-----	0.0021

The volcano index value is calculated based on the currently known volcanoes using USA.com algorithms. It is an indicator of the possibility of a region being affected by a volcanic eruption. A higher volcano index value means a higher chance of being affected.

Refer to the Hazard Threat Analysis found in Part I, Section A for a detailed description of both the earthquake and volcano threat to Tuolumne County.

B. PRE- EVENT POLICIES

The following pre-event policies apply to the applicable County Departments referenced in this Plan. They are intended to provide guidance and information, before the event, that will expedite the initial alerting, mobilization and response to a damaging event when it occurs or ahead of time if an event is predicted. Questions or clarifications should be directed to the County Office of Emergency Services (OES) beforehand.

Damaging Geological Event Defined:

It shall be the policy of this County that a damaging earthquake, as referenced in this Plan, is defined as ground motion that causes any one of the following within the planning area:

- One or more deaths
- Six or more injuries
- One or more structures suffering partial or complete collapse



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- Any significant failure of a communication, transportation, or utility systems
- Any other significant damage that in the opinion of the County Administrator or County OES Coordinator (or their designees) warrants activation of this Plan.

Alerting, Mobilization and Reporting

Normal alerting and mobilization of County personnel and departments for natural and man-made disasters would be initiated through the phone system. After a light damage earthquake, this system may be disrupted but adequate for primary use. However, after moderate to heavy damaging earthquakes, the phone system will likely be disrupted and only partially effective. Therefore, as a backup, it shall be the policy of the County that when a damaging earthquake obviously occurs and/or is accompanied by telephone disruptions, that in itself confirms damage and is the alerting event. It will require activation of this Plan, by the CAO or OES Coordinator, and the mobilization and call-back of all on/off-duty staff from those County departments referenced in this Plan. When requested, designated department heads and/or alternates will attempt to report to the planning area EOC. When requested, all other personnel from will report to their normal workstation or pre-designated reporting location as reference in each department's emergency pre-event policy. (See subsection D below)

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions (or cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event), they are to call in to their department head or the EOC as soon as possible. If it is deemed necessary by the EOC Director, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those people to the EOC.

C. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY DEPARTMENTS

It shall be the policy of the County that after the occurrence of a damaging earthquake, all on-duty departments referenced in this Plan should attempt to take the following initial actions:

- **Place Critical Vehicles and Equipment Outside of Buildings** (e.g., fire apparatus outside of the fire stations, heavy equipment outside of corporation sheds)
- **Survey the Status of Resources** (Including numbers of personnel, vehicles and equipment still available/or assigned to action/or out of service), and give a quick report of same to dispatch center or department headquarters.

D. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY EMPLOYEES



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It shall be the policy of the various County Departments referenced in this Plan to have on file a current policy memo specific to each department and consistent with this Plan. The policy memo will outline for department employees the following information pertinent to a major emergency event:

- The departments' general role or assignment during the event
- Identify key staff (with alternates) and their anticipated role
- Reporting locations when activated
- Special procedures to be followed
- Specific support materials needed to carry out their assigned responsibilities and how to obtain these support materials.

E. EMERGENCY WORKER FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN

It shall be the policy of the County to encourage its employees to make advanced preparations and utilize the Family Support Plan located in Part III, Support Documents, to ensure the maximum safety of their families in case of a major emergency. These efforts will not only increase survivability of emergency workers and their families, but it would also reduce stress and response time to their duty stations after or during the occurrence of a damaging event. The OES Coordinator and the Red Cross have informational guidelines for developing a Family Support Plan and preparing for emergencies. It is understood that employees who may happen to be on-duty when a major event occurs will need to be certain that their families are safe and secure. Each department will have on file a Family Support Plan that outlines the processes to be taken by the County in support of the employee's family.

F. PRE-DESIGNATED MAJOR EVENT RESPONSE LOCATIONS

The following pre-designated response locations have been established: (Note: These locations may be adjusted or changed depending on the specific circumstances of the event).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Initial: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Primary: County EOC
18440 Striker Court
Sonora, CA 95370



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Alternate: Mobile Location, utilizing tents and trailers

MULTI-PURPOSE STAGING AREAS – CASUALTY COLLECTION POINTS

Specific locations will be activated by the Staging Area Manager or the Medical Group Supervisor when the number of casualties exceeds the capacity of the local medical facilities.

1. Mother Lode Fairgrounds
220 Southgate Drive
Sonora, CA 95370
209 532 7428
2. Black Oak Elementary School
18815 Manzanita
Twain Harte, CA 95383
209 586 3266
3. Belleview Elementary School
22736 Kuien Mill Rd.
Cedar Ridge, CA 95370
209 586 5510
4. Wal-Mart Parking Lot
1101 Saguinetti Rd.
Sonora, CA 95370

G. MUTUAL AID AND COOPERATION

Mutual Aid, like the Incident Command System, is provided under the broad direction of the requesting jurisdiction and under the direct control of the aiding jurisdiction/agency. All assisting agencies that support this Plan should work in cooperation with other local, state, federal and private agencies in an effort to maximize resources and minimize the damages of an emergency event. It is further understood that mutual aid may be severely delayed in large regional events (floods and earthquakes) and will require extreme cooperation between local surviving agency resources. It is anticipated that some jurisdictions/situation reporting zones will suffer little or no damage. After confirming this, those jurisdictions should immediately notify the County OES as to their ability and readiness to provide mutual aid to neighboring jurisdictions or agencies heavily impacted.



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H. POTENTIAL EMERGENCIES/PROBLEMS

The following potential emergencies or problems that may be triggered as a result of a major emergency impacting the planning area include:

1. **Command and Coordination Problems**
2. **Situation Reporting Problems**
3. **Building Collapse with need for Rescue**
4. **Mass Injuries**
5. **Hospital Disruptions**
6. **School Disruptions**
7. **Hazard Material Releases**
8. **Major Fires**
9. **Dam Failures**
10. **Evacuations**
11. **Animal Services**
12. **Utility Disruptions - Gas, Electric, Water, Sanitation**
13. **Effects on Transportation Systems**
14. **Communication Disruptions**
15. **Need for Emergency Public Information**
16. **Security Requirements**
17. **Need for Emergency Logistical Support**
18. **Assist Displaced/Homeless Persons and Families**
19. **Building Inspections needs**
20. **Public Health Issues**
21. **Temporary Morgue**

These emergencies/problems are discussed in detail below as a basis for planning and response to a major geological event. This Plan does not presume to predict the full range and depth of the event consequences. It does, however, attempt to reflect the most accurate estimate of the nature of emergencies/problems resulting from these types of emergencies occurring within the planning area.



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1. COMMAND AND COORDINATION PROBLEMS:

Commanding and coordinating the emergency response to a major disaster will put a significant strain on local government and its emergency response organization. The response may initially be overwhelming until the situation can be brought under control. Initial out-of-county assistance from state, federal, mutual aid and private agencies will probably not occur before the first 24 hours. Full assistance from those agencies may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours. For planning purposes, local governments must presume that they will essentially be on their own, with only local surviving resources, for 72 hours. Also, for planning purposes, it is estimated that full mobilization of local government personnel will be impossible due to internal casualties, transportation disruptions, and family status concerns.

Certain types of events, such as earthquakes and floods may impact the immediate availability of on-duty government staff to respond to the emergency. Staff reductions of up to 15%, primarily due to personal injury and or mental stress should be anticipated. It is further estimated that only 50% of off-duty staff called back will arrive in the first 12 hours.

2. SITUATION REPORTING:

A large scale emergency event, such as an earthquake or flood, may trigger many different types of emergencies and damages simultaneously over a widespread area. This will overwhelm emergency resources and preclude the traditional direct response to each emergency. Normal means for reporting emergencies/hazards via a 911 phone dependent system will probably be lost to the general public. An overall assessment and prioritization of emergencies/hazards through a centralized means of situation reporting will be one of the first critical actions taken by local government. On-duty radio-equipped Public Safety and other field units may be the only means available to provide an initial survey of field areas and report damage information back to the Sheriff's Dispatch Center. An initial overloading of radio nets can be expected. Strict radio discipline must be enforced by dispatchers and may somewhat reduce the overload problem. Due to several factors (massive damage, limited personnel, transportation disruptions, communications overload, etc.) a complete situation report may take several hours to several days.

3. BUILDING COLLAPSE / RESCUE:

General factors leading to structural collapse include earthquake intensity, actual bedrock deformation, ground water content, liquefaction potential, distance from the fault, and building construction. The structures that will most commonly receive damage and fail in earthquakes are of un-reinforced masonry construction, particularly two or more stories in height. The main characteristics leading to failure in such buildings are high rigidity, low tensile and shear strength, and low capacity for bearing reversed loads and stresses. The collapses of such buildings are often responsible for



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many casualties and the need for rescue. A large number of these structures exist throughout the community and are quite typical in the downtown core. Other structural hazards that often cause casualties include falling bricks, plaster, unbraced cornices, parapets, and architectural ornamentation, as well as flying glass and interior objects.

Framed-type structures, predominant in residential areas in this county, are more flexible than masonry and are able to withstand the large deformations of a major earthquake. The weak points of such structures, particularly in pre-1950 construction, are the connections between sill plates and foundations. During major earthquakes, older frame structures have "slipped off" their foundation. Additionally, even well-constructed buildings may "sink" during a major earthquake if foundations are built on areas susceptible to liquefaction (alluvial soils and high water content).

For the purpose of this Plan, it is estimated that several of these earthquake-weak structures will be occupied and will partially collapse after a Heavy Damage earthquake. This will cause a high demand for light and heavy urban rescue. Volunteers from the general public, as directed by fire department personnel, will probably be needed to assist in rescue operations.

4. MASS INJURIES:

There are no available studies or surveys that estimate the number of hypothetical deaths and injuries that might result from a major earthquake in Tuolumne County. However, it should be assumed that a Heavy Damage earthquake could easily produce casualties that will exceed and overwhelm local medical resources, including hospitals. Types of predominant injuries may include fractures, cuts, internal trauma, neurological damage, cardiac arrest, burns, shock, etc. Triage, treatment and transport of serious injuries in the field and at established casualty collection points will likely be the primary initial activity of available personnel from the County Health Agency, volunteer "allied health professionals," private ambulance companies, fire departments, and other advanced life support providers.

Establishment of Casualty Collection Points (CCPs) will require significant logistical support. Even with augmentation from volunteer doctors, nurses, pharmacists, chiropractors, dentists, veterinarians, first aiders, etc., a large shortfall of medical staff and supplies compared to casualties is still likely. The initial treatment of injuries will be heavily dependent upon self-help first aid from the surviving general public.

5. HOSPITAL DISRUPTIONS:

Hospitals are constructed to withstand the impacts of a Heavy Damage earthquake. However, internal shaking may result in a temporary disruption of normal operations. The influx of a large number of "walking wounded" will likely cause immediate overloading for several hours. Hospitals will need to operate in accordance with their



internal emergency plans.

6. SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS:

All public schools within the planning area have been built in accordance with the "Field Act" and are constructed with seismic safety considerations. However, should school be in session during a major event, serious injuries of students and faculty can be anticipated due to flying glass from windows and flying interior objects. Schools would be immediately disrupted requiring them to either close, or evacuate in accordance with their specific emergency response plans.

7. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASES:

It is anticipated that several minor to moderate hazardous material spills or releases may occur as a result of a Moderate/ Heavy Damage earthquake. The most common hazardous materials release would likely result from damaged propane tanks.

Spills or releases can be anticipated at facilities such as petroleum pumping/storage stations, school/hospital laboratories, water/waste treatment plants (raw sewage and chlorine leaks), and retail stores/other fixed facilities storing or using chemicals.

8. MAJOR FIRES:

Because of improved building codes and better electrical distribution systems, major structural fires may not be as serious a life-safety problem as was demonstrated in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. However, some major structural fires are likely to occur shortly after a Heavy Damage earthquake. Causes of the fires can include propane gas line ruptures, electrical shorts, downed power lines, and/or flammable liquid spills. Additionally, the unique flume water supply system may be disrupted or unavailable for both domestic use and firefighting. Out-of-County mutual aid will be severely delayed. Modern, built-in fire protection systems to structures (e.g., sprinklers, detectors, etc.) may be ineffective because of reliance on structural integrity, water supply and power.

Therefore, suppression of major fires will need to be prioritized based on the life-safety threat, availability of water, and availability of firefighting resources. Of primary importance will be the alerting of the public via the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) to shut off gas and electric service if gas leaks are suspected.

Due to the potential for a large number of fires and other life-threatening situations drawing down fire suppression resources "normal" firefighting operations may have to be altered. This could include "defensive" firefighting strategies that sacrifice certain structures in order to save others.



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9. DAM FAILURES:

There are 42 dams in Tuolumne County ranging from those that create large reservoirs for irrigation, water supply, or power generation, to smaller impoundments which are part of water distribution or treatment systems or intended to provide a recreational amenity. An urgent priority after a significant earthquake will be to check all dams that could have been affected. If damage is found, actions listed in the Dam Failure Evacuation Plan should be followed. This may include broadcasting information over the Emergency Alerting System and/or using public safety personnel to evacuate areas, if necessary. (Note: Dam inundation maps are found in the EOC)

10. EVACUATION:

When indicated, evacuations as a result of a hazardous material spill or radiation release will be a high priority. However, since some transportation systems may be disrupted for up to six to twelve hours, consideration must be given to the increased time required to evacuate, and to the viability of air, or foot evacuation or sheltering in place.

11. ANIMAL SERVICES

The most effective and efficient way to minimize human and animal safety risks is for the individuals and responding agencies to be properly prepared to address animal issues well in advance of a disaster. To meet this need, Tuolumne Animal Control has developed an animal control plan for disaster situations.

12. EFFECTS ON UTILITIES:

Propane Gas

Gas line breakage would primarily be at the service connection to structures caused by tanks and bottles that are not properly secured. There are no natural gas distribution lines in the county.

Electric Power

The vast majorities of structures in the planning area do not have emergency generator capabilities and can expect to be without electrical power for several hours to several days. Additionally, some emergency generators may fail due to lack of maintenance and bracing (bolted to foundation) or flooding. In addition, short term service of these standby units can be expected due to inadequate fuel supplies.

In an earthquake event, the loss of electric power would primarily be from breakage of



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overhead wires. Inadequate anchorage and mounting of equipment on poles and in transmission sub-stations would also contribute to power disruptions. Lattice type steel towers supporting major transmission lines have an inherent earthquake resistance and are not anticipated to be a significant hazard. Ironically, fires may be caused by the premature restoration of electrical power.

Water Service

Water line breakage should be anticipated at service lines to structures. Leaks and breaks may also occur along the main distribution lines. Localized damage to pump stations, storage facilities, and the flume delivery structure can be anticipated. Water contamination must be expected, and will require purification of all available sources. The importation of water from outside sources may be required for several weeks to several months after the quake. Long term, widespread strict rationing of water may be a consideration.

Sewage Collection Systems

Damage to the sewer system and treatment plants are expected. Numerous breaks in small and large lines, as well as a general overloading of such systems, may cause the dumping of raw sewage into the environment, which will present a significant health hazard. Chlorine releases from treatment sites are also a serious hazard consideration.

13. EFFECTS ON TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS:

A moderate/heavy damage earthquake could disrupt normal transportation systems causing severe traffic management problems as well as delays to response, evacuation and logistical support for up to six to twelve hours. Caltrans has completed a seismic evaluation and upgrade of the bridges on the State Highways within the County. Those bridges are anticipated to survive a heavy damage earthquake. However, the partial failure of other bridges, particularly when on soft ground, will require evaluation and ramping before their use and would inhibit traffic flow in many areas. The primary cause of surface transportation failure would be from road deformation. A potential for landslides exists in numerous locations throughout the County. Surface street blockage by debris would also cause delays and temporary road closures.

The Columbia and Pine Mountain Lake Airports are anticipated to be sufficiently intact to handle air support. The Columbia Airport runway is able to handle air support and the heavy aircraft (C130s) used for emergency response. It is anticipated that air traffic will increase due to an influx of news media and air space restriction may be required.



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14. EFFECTS ON COMMUNICATIONS:

Telephone System

A Heavy Damage earthquake may immediately knock out most of the telephone system. Telephone equipment, both hard wired and cell sites, would be adversely affected primarily by overloading (post-earthquake calls in and out of the area), and complicated by physical damage and condition of equipment (such as displaced handsets and damaged cell sites). Essential service lines may survive, but will not be primarily relied upon by this Plan. Pay telephones are often on essential service lines and may offer some emergency assistance to the general public. A higher percentage of dedicated landlines are anticipated to survive as compared to the normal telephone system and essential service lines. It should be noted that in past earthquakes the phone system appeared to be out, but, in fact, the service was available in many areas after a 30-second delay for a dial tone.

Radio Communications

One of the major factors reducing radio efficiency after any major emergency event is the inundation of non-essential radio traffic and lack of radio discipline.

Due to the topography in the planning area the use of mountain top repeaters is necessary. Should these facilities be damaged the radio system would be significantly compromised.

Effective radio communications may require the augmentation of Amateur Radio Emergency Services (RACES) personnel and/or the use of "car to car" relay systems. In the absence of emergency power to some agency base stations, portable radios may be the only available means of radio communications. However, portable radios have limited reach and the life of their batteries is only four to six hours. A runner system may be the "last resort" means of reliable communications but will cause inherent delays.

Note: RACES personnel and equipment are co-located in the County EOC on Striker Court.

15. NEED FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION/EAS:

Following a major emergency event, it can be anticipated that the public will have a high need for basic emergency public information. This information will be provided by the Public Information Officer (PIO) and distributed through Emergency Broadcast Messages and other communication resources such as the Reverse 911 System, and IC approved press releases. (see page 27 for details on the EAS.)

16. SECURITY:

Looting is not anticipated to be a major problem for this planning area. However, security to control access into and out of the most highly damaged areas will be a



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major consideration for law enforcement agencies. Protection of food and other critical supplies may also be a consideration for law enforcement agencies.

17. EMERGENCY LOGISTICAL SUPPORT:

The procuring, stockpiling and distribution of essential supplies for the general public and emergency workers (food, water, fuel, shelters, etc.) will be necessary after a major earthquake. It is anticipated that large numbers of the surviving public within the area will offer volunteer assistance and donations of food, clothing, shelters, etc. The Capital Region Chapter of the American Red Cross may provide assistance in receiving, registering and organizing offers for volunteer assistance and shelters. The local Salvation Army may provide assistance in receiving, stockpiling and distributing volunteer donations of food, clothing, water, etc. Self-sufficiency information will be provided over a variety of communication systems. Additional support will be requested from the state and federal governments.

18. DISPLACED/HOMELESS CITIZENS:

Congregate Care A significant number of displaced or homeless citizens can be anticipated after a Heavy Damage earthquake. A considerable number of these will probably be self-sufficient in nature (e.g., tenting in front yard, temporarily living with relatives or neighbors, etc.). An estimated 20% of the displaced/homeless will require public sheltering as provided by the American Red Cross, and will require significant logistical support. Long term "tent" or "mobile home" cities for a majority of the displaced and homeless may be a consideration.

Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Emergency managers and shelter planners should include in the planning process people with expertise and experience in dealing with the logistical requirements of providing the resources necessary to set up and operate a general population shelter that includes children and adults with and without disabilities who have access or functional needs. Once established, shelter staffing should include individuals who are knowledgeable in access and functional support needs.

FEMA's "Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters" outlines details regarding accommodating the special need of this population. It can be found at:

www.fema.gov/pdf/about/odc/fnss_guidance.pdf

19. BUILDING INSPECTION:

It is anticipated that an organized building inspection process will be required of local resources immediately after a Moderate/Heavy damage earthquake. Building



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inspections of critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, police and fire stations will be required in order to more clearly identify damage and to post unsafe buildings.

20. PUBLIC HEALTH:

In the aftermath of an earthquake, the health care system will be overburdened with physical injuries sustained during the incident in addition to psychological trauma. Dust creates further trouble by causing eye and respiratory-tract irritation which can quickly hamper rescue and clean-up operations if full-face respirators are not used. Many commercial and school buildings in the United States are heavily laden with asbestos, which will likely pulverize if the buildings collapse. Asbestos and other particulate matter in the dust could pose both sub-acute and chronic respiratory hazards to entrapped victims as well as to rescue and clean-up personnel. Industrial facilities storing hazardous materials could contribute to the generation of toxic products following an earthquake.

Earthquakes can result in major water service disruptions. In some cases, harmful microorganisms could enter drinking water supplies as a result of water main or pipe breaks and/or damage to water treatment plants. The absence of potable water will likely engender an increase in diarrheal illnesses.

21. TEMPORARY MORGUES:

The potentially large number of deaths associated with a "Heavy Damage" earthquake will create a need for the Sheriff-Coroner to establish temporary morgue sites/operations.

In conclusion, the potential direct and indirect consequences of a major emergency event, especially a "Heavy Damage" earthquake, can severely stress the resources of a local community and will require a high level of self-help, coordination and cooperation. Out of County assistance from local, state, federal and private agencies may be delayed for more than 72 hours, depending on the event's regional severity.

SECTION IV - EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. INITIATING EVENT

An earthquake in itself is the initiating event that alerts the public and local governments. The earthquake's ground motion can range from "No Damage" to "Heavy Damage". Volcanic disruptions are quite predictable. The focal point for reporting initial damage is the Sheriff's Dispatch Center.

In addition to feeling the ground motion at the Dispatch Center, other possible means



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of receiving reports of an earthquake or volcanic disruption occurring in the area may come from the following sources:

- County Radio-Equipped Field Units
- General Public
- News Media
- State Warning Center
- Neighboring County Dispatch Centers

The Sheriff's Dispatch Center may use the above sources as a method to confirm the occurrence of a damaging earthquake or volcanic activity.

B. PLAN ACTIVATION

Damage is the basis for Plan activation and is the responsibility of the County Administrator or the OES Coordinator. Similar to the criteria for EOC activation, a damaging geological event is defined as ground motion that causes any one of the following:

- One or more deaths
- Six or more injuries
- One or more structures suffering partial or complete collapse
- Any significant failure of a communication, transportation, or utility systems
- Any other significant damage that in the opinion of the County Administrator or OES Coordinator (or their designees) warrants activation of this Plan.

C. INITIAL AGENCY ALERTING and REPORTING

At the onset of the event, County officials and departments will be notified and employees will be mobilized.

1. The on-duty Dispatchers will:

- Alert on-duty Sheriff patrol units and instruct them to begin Situation Reporting
- Notify the Assistant Director of Emergency Services and the OES Coordinator as to the severity of the event.



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2. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services and/or OES Coordinator will alert the following as deemed necessary:

- The Emergency Command Center (ECC) and have them instruct fire units to begin Situation Reporting
- Begin initial polling of patrol, fire, CRA field units and fire stations for damage assessments and available resources. Using the Situation Report Form, record information regarding damage and emergency situations occurring in the community as received from field units and the 911 system
- Off-duty personnel as requested
- County Health Officer (CHO)
- County CRA Director
- American Red Cross and request representative at EOC
- RACES and request coordinators at the EOC
- Establish contact with School Districts if school is in session
- Cal EMA
- Any other staff required for the event

D. EOC ACTIVATION

1. Physical Activation:

The County EOC will be activated when it is requested by the County Administrator. The County OES Coordinator, assisted by IT support staff, will be responsible for the physical activation of the EOC (powering it up).

2. EOC Staffing:

The County Emergency Operations Center Plan shall be utilized for managing emergencies in both communities. Staffing and operations levels needed to effectively manage the incident will be determined by the Command Staff. (The EOC Plan can be found in Part III, Support Materials)

3. Documentation:

While the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of California, Office of Emergency Services, offer disaster relief programs, including grant funds, detailed information on actual costs incurred will be required in order to receive grant assistance, especially from FEMA. Where at all possible, detailed finance information should be maintained, including personnel time costs and the duties



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performed by them and that related to the disaster.

REMINDER: In order to be able to participate in disaster relief programs, the local jurisdiction must declare a Local Emergency and the Governor must declare a State of Emergency.

E. SITUATION REPORTING

1. General

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is Situation Reporting: the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damages caused by the event. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC decisions and field actions are based. It is recognized that complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and may take several hours to several days to get a complete and stable assessment countywide.

At the onset, situation reporting may be minimal and sporadic for several hours. However, every effort must be made to immediately establish, based on geographic areas impacted, Situation Reporting Zones (SRZ) and then gather the best available information on damages from both field units and Sheriff's Dispatch. This information will be transmitted as soon as possible to the County EOC.

The Situation Unit within the Planning Section at the EOC will poll and compile reports of damage. Situation Reporting will essentially be divided into two components: Situation Unit (EOC) and Situation Reporting Groups (field). The individual field Situation Reporting Groups within the Operations Section will conduct a field survey of a particular area or Situation Reporting Zone (SRZ). Early reports would include the following:

- Rescue needs (estimated number trapped)
- Serious mass injuries (estimated number)
- Dead (estimated number)
- Major fires
- Serious hazardous material spills
- Any other critical emergency/problem observed

Initially, existing Dispatchers and the on-duty Watch Commander will staff the Situation Unit. During full EOC activation, returning off-duty sheriff/fire personnel would augment the Situation Unit which would be located in the EOC.



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Initially, field radio units from patrol units, fire departments, and public works units will staff the Situation Reporting Groups. The Sheriff's Dispatch Center will gather information on pre-made "Situation Report" forms and will transfer that information to the EOC activated the Situation Unit in the EOC,

Later, additional situation reports may become available from the other sources/response agencies in the field such as:

- City of Sonora
- Caltrans
- California Highway Patrol
- Tuolumne Utility District (TUD)
- Water Districts
- Sonora Regional Medical Center
- County Resources Agency (CRA) -Building Division

Since Situation Reporting is a dynamic process, polling for updated and more detailed reports of damage will take place on an hourly basis, or as determined by the EOC Situation Unit. The EOC Situation Unit Dispatch personnel will conduct polling. It will continue until such time as a comprehensive and stable picture of damage is accomplished Countywide. When polled, the Situation Reporting Groups Supervisors/Sheriff's Dispatch Center will be asked to provide as much information on their report as is available at that time for their assigned SRZ. However, this does not prohibit a Situation Reporting Unit from reporting new situations as they are discovered.

It is expected that initial reports from field Situation Reporting Groups/County Dispatch Centers (i.e. CHP, ECC, Caltrans) may be very basic and incomplete based on general observations over a small portion of a SRZ. Later, reports will become more detailed and numerous as updated hourly polling and additional reporting sources in the field come on line.

As a general rule, field Situation Reporting Groups should survey their assigned SRZ starting at high population centers and critical facilities (e.g. hospitals, convalescent homes, schools, and structurally weak buildings, etc.). They should then work outward through main transportation arteries until the entire SRZ is covered. However, Group Supervisors may organize, route and sector their field units in any manner they deem appropriate to best cover their assigned SRZ.

While surveying their assigned SRZ, specific field units should watch for the following:



Situation Reporting Responsibilities

Sheriff and Fire Units	Countywide primary survey of all damages
Fire Departments	District survey of flooding, rescue needs, injuries and fire
CRA Field Units	Countywide survey for damage to roads and other public works facilities)
CAO's Office	Jurisdictional survey for radio/communication system damage
CALTRANS	Jurisdictional survey for damage to State Highways
Sonora Reg. Med Center	Survey condition of their facility and personnel
Individual Schools	Survey condition of their facility and personnel
Individual Water Districts	Survey condition of their utility
CRA	Jurisdictional survey of critical facilities for flooding, structural, electrical and gas system damage, and posting of unsafe buildings.

Whenever possible, an initial survey and report of damages for the entire situation reporting zone/area as referenced in this Plan should be completed prior to committing resources to protective action missions.

If field units observe any of the above damages, the exact location and information should be recorded on the appropriate SRZ report. These reports are designed to help field Situation Reporting Groups/Sheriff's Dispatch Center identify and record the critical information for their assigned SRZ. Each report contains the name and location of priority critical facilities in a SRZ. Additional space is provided to record quantitative and qualitative information, as well as the exact location of any other facility in a SRZ that is damaged. These reports may be reproduced, upgraded and kept ready for use as deemed appropriate. As the reports are completed, or if significant damages are observed (e.g., massive structural collapse with several trapped or injured), the information should be immediately relayed to the EOC Situation Unit dispatch personnel. Where no damage occurs within a SRZ, or to a critical facility, a communication, transportation or utility system, "no damage" reports are still required in order to insure complete damage intelligence.



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2. Centralized Situation Reporting

As noted above, initially Situation Reporting is the responsibility of the Sheriff's Dispatch Center. Upon activation of the EOC, the Situation Unit will serve as the focal point for all situation reports of damage. Polling by the EOC Situation Unit will be continuous with updates provide to the Command Staff on an hourly basis, or as determined by the Situation Unit, until a complete, comprehensive and stable assessment of the events impacts on the County are made.

Note: Clear and concise information transfer from the receiving 911 Public Safety Answer Point (Sheriff's Dispatch) to the EOC Situation Unit is critically important.

F. EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System is a nationwide broadcast system that utilizes the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary basis to disseminate emergency public information. The system is designed to allow the President, federal and state agencies and local government officials the ability to communicate with the general public utilizing commercial broadcast stations.

The County's Emergency Alerting System has a high degree of survivability and effectiveness. The primary EAS station has reliable structural integrity, an emergency power generator, a dedicated land line, and a local government radio net with the County EOC. All participating EAS stations throughout the County have a one-way monitor radio so that they can directly receive EAS messages from the County EOC and rebroadcast to the general public. Most people have some form of AM/FM radio (portable or car) to receive the EAS messages.

The following individuals from the County and City of Sonora have been authorized to develop messages for broadcast via the EAS, through the County Office of Emergency Services:

- County Administrator
- Deputy CAO(s)
- OES Coordinator
- Sheriff
- Under-Sheriff
- Sheriff Commanders
- Fire Chief(s)
- Sonora City Administrator
- Sonora Police Chief



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Pre-scripted Emergency messages can be found as attachments in each of the Hazard Specific Annexes. These messages, when completed, must be transmitted to the County OES Coordinator or, if activated, the County EOC for broadcast. The information may be sent via FAX or by a telephone conversation. FAX and telephone numbers will be provided once the County EOC is activated.

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The County will broadcast general and specific information before, during and after an event, such as situational information, and instructions on what citizens should do. However, it may be necessary for the County to provide additional local instruction. To that end, the County utilizes the City Watch® service, a County-to-resident notification system. This service will be used to supplement the County's current communication plans and augment public safety/first responder services. Authorized personnel can send and track personalized voice messages in just minutes to any number of residents and businesses (by group or groups, or by geographic area) with specific information about time-sensitive or common-interest issues. Examples of notifications could include disaster information, power outages, and other related urgent or time-sensitive information. Primary residential and business phones in the County are automatically included in the system.

G. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

After the initial event, ideally within 2 hours, the Planning Section Chief will request the Situation and Resource Unit Leaders to prepare a report on the best available damage or threat information. The Situation Unit Leader (Watch Commander) should then gather all available situation reports regarding the effects of the event, and consolidate it into the form of a summary briefing report. The Resource Unit Leader (County Fire Representative) should gather all available information regarding the status of agency resources and consolidate it into the form of a summary resource report. These reports would be given to the EOC Director and his/her Command Staff. The reports will then be forwarded to the EOC/Command Staff immediately. Based on the reports, the Command Staff will evaluate the information, prioritize the reported emergencies/damage, identify the available resources, and discuss strategies for action.

After the initial event, ideally within 3 hours, the Command and General Staff will then develop, a comprehensive **Incident Action Plan (IAP)**.

This Incident Action Plan would include the priority protective action missions (Control Objectives) that can be supported by available resources, to best handle the priority event emergencies/damage for the first operational period (Usually 12 hours)



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Once the Command Staff develops and the IC approves the IAP, it would be communicated to the Operations Section. The Operations Section would then communicate the plan, at the Operational Period Briefing, to the appropriate Field Operational Command posts/agency work locations for implementation.

At the Operational Command posts/agency work locations, teams will be formed (or redeployed) to carry out their assigned protective action mission consistent with the IAP. Generally, teams will be made up of five to seven people/units with a leader and a common method of communications.

Once assigned a protective action mission, communications back to the EOC by the team leader should be confined to essential messages including:

- Reporting when mission is complete
- Reporting status summaries when requested
- Reporting significant events
- Reporting need for additional resources.

Once the Incident Action Plan is implemented, logistical support at the EOC will be provided upon request; and consistent with the priority protective action missions in the Incident Action Plan. Requests for logistical support will normally come to the EOC, through the Operations Section, and to the Logistical Section if necessary.

It is recognized that the development of the Incident Action Plan is dependent upon the quality and quantity of Situation Reporting. As referenced earlier, situation reporting after a "Moderate to Heavy Damage" event may be limited and sporadic. It is also dynamic. Therefore, the IAP must be flexible, subject to change and re-evaluated/re-adjusted as necessary, upon hourly updates provided by the Situation Unit. As high priority life-safety emergencies are discovered through Situation Reporting, the Incident Action Plan will require a major adjustment and the redeployment of field resources. As low priority non-life safety event emergencies (e.g. temporary morgue) are discovered, protective action missions to mitigate the consequences will be added to the Incident Action Plan based on priority and on the availability of resources to handle the mission. As outside resources from the County, state, federal, private and mutual aid agencies arrive, additional protective action missions can be assigned to those agencies and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan.

Situation Reporting, reevaluation/readjustment of the Incident Action Plan, and logistical support of the Plan will be a continuous and interrelated process. It will be the heart of EOC operations until the emergency response phase to protect life and property transitions into a long-term recovery phase for restoration of the community.

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H. PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSIONS

The possible protective action missions that may be included in an Incident Action Plan are as follows:

PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSION RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

Emergency/ Problem	Protective Action Mission
Command and Coordination	Command Staff to provide continuous command coordination with local response agencies and jurisdictions throughout emergency response phase of earthquake event.
Situation Reporting	Situation Unit and Field Situation Reporting Groups to gather observed damage reports until complete, accurate and stable assessment of damages area wide is provided to the Unified Command Group. Provide updated damage reports on an hourly basis. Resource Unit to identify, record, and track status of Local Response Agency resources including personnel, vehicles and equipment.
Rescue Operations (Building Collapse, Water Rescue, Trench Rescue, Confined Space Rescue et al.)	Fire Branch to identify locations of buildings suffering from structural collapse with trapped victims. Fire Branch/ Rescue Group to respond to priority locations in order to lead and organize volunteers and specialized/heavy equipment operators in conducting rescue operations (both water and land). Mission also includes triaging casualties and basic life support at site of rescue.
Mass Injuries	Medical Group to coordinate emergency medical resources (transport and non-transport) and allied health care professionals to respond to priority locations of mass injuries or to established Casualty Collection Points (CCPs). Mission also includes establishing locations for CCPs and procuring and transporting medical supplies and personnel to those established CCPs. At each location or CCP, Medical Group personnel/groups will organize under the most senior qualified emergency medical professional and begin conducting basic field medical care for seriously injured. Assistance may be provided by the County Health Agency, EMSA, American Red Cross, Co. Fire Departments, California Conservation Corps, and volunteers, as coordinated by the Medical Group representative at the EOC. Basic field medical care may include treatment, and eventual transportation of victims to CCPs/hospitals/EMSA/ or field hospitals.
Hospital & Acute Care Centers	Individual hospitals and acute care centers to assess internal damage to their facility, staff and patients; relay damage reports to Situation Unit. Activate internal emergency plans as necessary. Mission also includes providing support for mass medical treatment at hospital site or activated casualty collection points.

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Public and Private School Disruptions	If schools are in session, individual school districts to assess damage to their schools, staff and students; relay damage to planning area school districts and County Superintendent representative; and activate internal emergency plans as necessary. Mission also includes providing available school facilities and buses for emergency operations.
Hazardous Material Release	Technical Specialist to coordinate response of Regional Hazmat units to priority hazardous material releases as reported by field Situation Reporting Groups. Mission includes identification, basic isolation of release (if possible), and relaying necessary evacuation warnings/ requirements to EOC and Law Branch (assistance from Fire Departments and Private Licensed Haz Mat Contractors may be available to augment with the Technical Specialist Group/Haz Mat Unit into a response task force).
Major Fires	Fire Branch/Suppression Group to conduct firefighting operations to suppress fires at priority life-safety risk structures and fires with conflagration potential.
Evacuation Operations	Law Branch/Evacuation Group, (via Sheriff, Police Department and CHP teams), to conduct necessary evacuation operations, in threatened Situation Reporting Zones, resulting from hazardous material releases and radiation releases.
Water Disruptions	Public Works Branch will coordinate countywide survey of damage to water systems. Mission includes identifying areas of disruption, estimating repair times, coordinating repairs and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC. (NOTE: County Environmental Health personnel will become involved in this mission in testing for water portability).
Electric Disruptions	Technical Specialists (via PG&E teams) to survey damage to electrical power within planning area. Mission includes estimating repair times, initiating repairs, communicating status of electrical system to utility representative at EOC or County EOC and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC
Sanitation Disruptions	Public Works Branch will coordinate survey of damage to sanitation system. Mission includes coordinating with purveyors in identifying areas of disruption, estimating repair times, coordinating repairs, and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC. (NOTE: County Environmental Health personnel will become involved in this mission in testing for proper sanitation standards.)

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State Highway	Public Works Branch/Heavy Equipment Group (Via Caltrans teams) to survey and clear debris from priority State transportation routes. Mission includes identifying locations of damaged routes, relaying damage information, estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
Hwy./Road Disruptions	Public Works Branch/Heavy Equipment Group to survey and clear debris from priority transportation routes. Mission includes identifying locations of damaged routes, relaying damage information, estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
Traffic Management Problems	Law Branch/Traffic Group to conduct necessary operations to alleviate traffic management problems. Mission also includes establishing check points, detouring traffic, and assisting with traffic flow during evacuation operations.
Emergency Public Info.	Information Officer to provide continuous emergency public information and instructions regarding the event primarily via EAS. Mission also includes developing EAS messages, press releases, tone alert monitor messages and relaying them to County EOC for broadcast releases.
Security	Law Branch/Security Group to provide needed security and perimeter control required for damaged areas, evacuation areas, institutional and emergency facilities, and congregate care facility sites. Mission also includes conducting necessary anti-looting patrols.
Logistical Support	Logistic Section to provide necessary logistical support to carry out priority protection action missions (including supplies, facilities, fuel, maintenance, transportation, etc.).
Displaced/ Homeless	Shelter and Welfare Unit (via task force of American Red Cross, Salvation Army and Social Services personnel) to provide temporary relief and support to displaced/homeless persons in the form of congregate care shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling services. American Red Cross mission may also include receiving, classifying and organizing volunteers (e.g. first-aiders, transporters of handicapped, runners, heavy rescue equipment operators, etc.); establishing staging points for various classifications of volunteers; registering all volunteers as emergency workers; and dispatching volunteers to reporting locations designated by requesting agency. Salvation Army mission may also include receiving, sorting, stockpiling and distributing donations of



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	commodities such as food, clothing and water (potable and purified) at designated distribution sites.
Building Inspection	Technical Specialists (via CRA/City Planning Departments/ Building Inspection Rep) to coordinate formation of Building Inspection Task Force to be dispatched to inspect priority critical buildings. Mission includes inspecting buildings for structural/electrical/gas system safety, estimating dollar damage loss, and posting unsafe buildings.
Disease/ Health Hazards	Technical Specialists (via County Health Agency/ Environmental Health teams) to provide assistance as available to alleviate identified health hazards (e.g. communicable disease).
Temporary Morgue	Morgue Group to provide location for temporary morgues as necessary to identify, hold and isolate corpses. (Assistance from private morticians may be augmented into the morgue group).



I. UPGRADING RESOURCES – LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

Recall of County personnel may only generate approximately half of the off-duty force within the first 12 hours due to transportation and family restrictions. Mutual aid in a disaster event that is regional in nature may be significantly delayed beyond the first 24 to 72 hours. Full state and federal aid may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours.

Local spontaneous volunteerism in large quantities has traditionally been available during the first 72 hours of a major emergency. Volunteer coordination is a critical component of disaster planning and response and if managed correctly can have many positive and long lasting impacts for the community. Part III, Support Materials contains information on managing donations, goods and volunteers.

An early notification of a damaging earthquake should be made to Cal EMA, by County OES. Normally, outside state and federal resources will only respond after proper declarations have been made at the city and county level (e.g. "Local Emergency" and request to Governor to declare "State of Emergency.") Normally, a State of Emergency declaration request and requests for specific assistance would be forwarded through County OES and State OES, Region IV. The California Earthquake Response Plan indicates that a disaster support area (DSA) with a State Coordinating Center (SCC) will be established. Outside state and federal resources and mission numbers should be requested through these channels if communication links are in place.

As outside state and federal resources mobilize and arrive locally, they will generally be given a protective action mission and be augmented as an independent team in the emergency organization (ICS).



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Listed below are the key state and federal non-first responder agencies, their probable roles, and the ICS position they would be augmented into.

STATE AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Cal EMA	Coordinates all State Agency Response	Liaison
State National Guard	Medical Assistance Evacuation Assistance Debris Removal Air and Surface Transportation Communications Support Food (Field Kitchens for public and workers) Sheltering Security & Maintenance of Law & Order Temporary Morgue	Medical Group Law Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Law Branch Morgue Group
State EMSA	Medical Assistance to CCP's & Field Hospitals	Medical Group
State Parks & Recreation	Control State Parks as Shelter Evacuate State Parks	Logistics Sec Law Branch
California Conservation Corps	Debris Removal Sandbagging Litter Carrying/Basic First Aid/Set Up CCP Light Rescue Oil Spill Clean Up	Pub. Wks. Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Medical Group Medical Group Fire Branch Haz. Mat. Group
State Water Res. Board	Water Supply and Waste Disposal Systems	Public Works Branch
State Energy Commission	Allocate & Distribute Petroleum Fuel	Logistics Sec
State Dept. of Food and Agriculture	Food Distribution	Logistics Sec
State Architect/Private Contractors	Damage Assessment Building Inspection	Recovery Group Recovery Group
State Division of Safety of Dams	Dam Inspections	Public Works Branch



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FEDERAL AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Coordinates All Federal Agency Response (EPA, DMAT, DMORT, et al.)	Liaison
U.S. Army	Similar to State National Guard (see State National Guard above)	Law Branch
Environmental Protection Agency	Hazardous Material Response	Tech Spec Unit
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Nuclear Accident Assistance	Liaison
Department of Energy	Nuclear Accident Assistance	Liaison
Army Corps of Engineers	Inspect Dams, Reservoirs and Levees	Public Works Branch

J. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT: STATE AND FEDERAL

In cases where significant and extensive damage is obvious, it is generally not difficult to request and receive a State of Emergency Declaration from the governor. However, in many cases where the extent of damage, or the perception of the extent of damage, may not be easily visible or known, state and federal agencies may require a damage assessment inspection prior to issuing a State of Emergency, as well as a possible presidential declaration.

This damage assessment differs from the immediate local assessment that occurs right after a disaster in that this inspection is:

1. Evaluating the damage to determine if it is extensive or significant enough to warrant a state and possible federal declaration, and
2. To evaluate the approximate amount of dollar damage.

These damage assessment teams are made up of a federal representative, a state representative, and a local representative.



SECTION V - RECOVERY

A Recovery Plan is found in Part III, Support Materials, of the Emergency Services Plan. The following points are a short overview of items covered in more detail in that document.

A. RE-ENTRY

During transition into a recovery phase, damaged structures should be inspected to determine if they are safe for public re-entry, or if they should be condemned until repaired or demolished. This function may be accomplished with state support through the mutual aid system. However, in absence of the state, it will be necessary to form a local task force to initiate this mission. This task force would be headed by County CRA representatives, and would include teams of Building Inspectors, private contractors, private architects and qualified American Red Cross volunteers. The Command Staff should consult with the local Building Official to determine the time and procedures to allow for the safe public re-entry to specific areas and structures.

The Command Staff must also determine when it would be safe to allow public re-entry to any area evacuated because of a hazardous material release and/or radiation release. Based on joint concurrence by the Command Staff, state or federal representatives, re-entry will be authorized, and an EAS message to that effect will be issued.

B. DEMOBILIZATION

When the IC or Emergency Services Director determines that the event has entered into the recovery phase, the Command Staff should develop a formal Demobilization Plan. Priority should be given to releasing mutual aid and response agencies no longer needed first. Consideration should also be given to assigning appropriate agencies to conduct short term recovery operations (e.g., debris removal, restoration of critical facilities, utilities and communications, and tending to the needs of the homeless and displaced persons, etc.)

The County EOC should be downgraded or shut down as soon as emergency operations cease. It is desirable to attempt to restore agencies to their normal working routine and environment as soon as possible. However it is not uncommon for the Command Staff, as well as other County and local government agencies to be heavily involved in short and long-term recovery operations for an extended period of time.



C. CLEANUP, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

Cleanup, rehabilitation and restoration after a major event will also take a considerable amount of time (sometimes years). It will also take a considerable amount of effort and cooperation between the private sector and local, state and federal governments. It is anticipated that local government resources and finances after a large scale event will be severely strained, and that aid from the state and federal governments will be required.

The Command Staff should recommend to the County Administrator/ BOS the most appropriate methods for long term recovery. Consideration should be given as follows:

- Cleanup of debris on public property and repair of County roads should be supervised and coordinated by the County Resource Agency. Assistance may be provided by Caltrans, other Public Works departments, "Project Bulldozer" (state) and other volunteers from the construction industry.
- Licensed hazardous material contractors, under the supervision of the Fire Department, may be employed for necessary cleanup of hazardous material releases contaminating the environment.
- Health services, coordinated by the County Health Officer, may include inoculations, water purification and sanitation.
- Until utility companies can fully restore service, rules for rationing (e.g., water) may be imposed, and importation of outside resources may be necessary.
- Large reconstruction projects of damaged critical facilities will need to be approved and initiated as soon as possible with joint concurrence from the county, state and federal governments. State and federal agencies may establish a Disaster Field Office, with a State Coordinating Officer, to conduct their own independent damage survey.
- Large outside areas (parks, campgrounds, open space, etc.) may be needed as temporary communities for displaced families, including temporary streets, water, sanitation and sheltering (tents/mobile homes). Outside relief supplies from voluntary donations will need to be stockpiled and distributed as available. Distribution of food stamps may be necessary. A task force between County Social Services, American Red Cross and the Salvation Army should be developed to coordinate these recovery efforts.
- Provided the necessary declarations were made, the County Office of Emergency Services will assist the City of Sonora in coordinating and completing the necessary forms required for state and federal disaster assistance.



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D. FINAL REPORT AND ACTIVITY LOG

The Command Staff and Section Chiefs involved in the response will be required to complete a narrative report and a master activity log. The narrative report briefly describes the primary responsibility, the protective action missions performed, and the total staff hours of involvement by the agency during the emergency phase of the event. The master activity log documents names and times of agency personnel involved in a particular mission, equipment and supplies used, and any contracts with a private vendor to support emergency operations. Most of this information can be extrapolated from individual activity logs used by team leaders during the emergency (ICS 214, EOC messages, EOC activity logs). A copy of the narrative report and master activity log should be forwarded to the County OES Coordinator as soon as possible and will be part of the official record of the disaster response for the County.



COMMON ACRONYMS

The following common acronyms have been used in this Plan and are fully identified below:

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	American Red Cross
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
DAC	Disaster Application Center
DSA	Disaster Support Area
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
MSA	Multi-Purpose Staging Area
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
SA	Salvation Army
SCC	State Coordinating Center
SEMs	Standard Emergency Management System (California)
SRZ	Situation Reporting Zone
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey



EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM SAMPLE MESSAGE

INITIAL DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

The intent of EAS Messages is to provide as much information as possible in a short amount of time. Messages should not exceed one minute and forty-five seconds.

Your attention please: This EAS message is for the general public in the County of Tuolumne. A damaging earthquake has struck the County. The degree of damage is unknown at this time. However, public safety officials have mobilized to render aid. The City Emergency Operations Center is being activated to assess the situation and coordinate the local response effort. In the meantime, the County Office of Emergency Services is advising all residents affected by the earthquake to take the following precautionary actions:

1. Move to a safe outside area away from buildings, trees and overhead wires. Think through the consequences of any action you take. Try to remain calm and reassure others.
2. Be prepared for after-shocks. They may cause weakened buildings to collapse.
3. Check for injuries to your family and neighbors. Render first aid if you can. The Survival Guide at the beginning of the telephone book can give guidance in rendering first aid.
4. Check for damaged utilities:
 - Inspect building for leaky gas lines by smell only. **DO NOT** use candles, matches or other open flames, and **DO NOT** turn lights on and off. If you smell gas, open all windows and doors so the gas can escape, and shut off the main valve at your gas meter. Leave your home immediately and do not re-enter the house until repairs are made and it is safe. **DO NOT** turn gas back on yourself. Wait for the utility company crews.
 - If damage to electrical system is suspected (frayed wires, sparks or smell of hot insulation) turn off electricity at the main circuit breaker or fuse box.
 - If water pipes are broken, shut off the main valve which brings water into the house.
5. Check for fire hazards or fires.
6. Check on and gather together your emergency supplies, such as a portable radio, flashlight, fresh batteries, first aid kit, fire extinguisher, food, bottled water, cooking equipment, etc. Don't forget to wear heavy shoes in all areas near debris or broken glass.



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7. If water is off, emergency water may be obtained from water heaters, melted ice cubes and canned vegetables. Instructions for purifying water can also be found in the Survival Guide at the beginning of the telephone book.
8. If power is off, check your freezer and plan meals to use up foods which will spoil quickly.
9. Use outdoor broilers or camp stoves for emergency cooking. But remember that this type of cooking equipment creates a potentially fatal carbon monoxide hazard and must be used outside.
10. **DO NOT** use your telephone except for a genuine emergency call. Anticipate that your phone will not work for some time.
11. **DO NOT** flush toilets if you suspect sewage line to be broken.
12. **DO NOT** touch downed power lines or objects in contact with downed wires.
13. **DO NOT** spread rumors. They can cause great harm in a disaster.
14. **DO NOT** go sightseeing! Keep streets clear for passage of emergency vehicles.
15. Do respond to requests for help from Police, Firefighters, Ambulance and Red Cross personnel. Please cooperate fully with public safety officials.

Keep tuned to this EAS station for further updates. At such time as additional information, damage reports, or instructions are received from public safety officials, you will be promptly advised by another EAS message.

EAS Message Identification

Time Rcvd/Developed by WC/PIO _____

Message No. _____

Time given to "Station" _____

IC/ESD approval _____

Time: _____

Date: _____

Area: _____

Page _____ of _____

Reported by: _____

Situation Report

	Address/Location	Problem/Hazard	Priority H - M - L	Dispatch A - C
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

Code Key

Dispatch: A = Assigned **Priorities:** High = life threatening or significant property threat

C = Cleared

Medium = significant damage; non-life threatening

Low = situation stable; response can wait

Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan



**Emergency Services Plan
for
Tuolumne County**

Part II: Hazard Annexes

**ANNEX D:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLAN**

Developed by:

Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services

July 2012



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Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

SECTION I - OVERVIEW

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to establish and outline the response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions and interactions required to mitigate the damaging effects of a large scale or major emergency event affecting the County.

The first priority when responding to any major emergency shall be to minimize the loss of life. Although focusing primarily on the County response, this Plan also identifies other local, state, federal and private sector responsibilities. The Plan is designed to unify all response agencies under the Incident Command System (ICS) in order to best utilize joint resources and more effectively minimize damage to life and property caused by the effects of the event.

B. QUICK CHECKLIST OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

ACTION ITEM	√	EXPLANATION PROVIDED ON PAGE:
Ensure Departments Activate Standard Operating Procedures and Initial Actions		11
Activate Emergency Operations Center		16
Alert CAO and Department Heads		15
Initiate Situation Reporting		17
Hazardous Materials Control Zone		17
Develop Incident Action Plan		19
Review Protective Action Missions		21
Request Mutual Aid		13 & 23

C. SCOPE

1. Relationship with Other Plans

This Plan is primarily intended to serve as a stand-alone contingency response plan for all consequences associated with a hazardous materials spill or release. Procedures within this Plan solely address emergency response and short-term recovery. This Plan is compatible with other City, County and State Emergency Response Plans.

It should be noted that this Plan is specifically designed to deal with the multiple emergencies (hazardous materials spills, fires, etc.) that may be simultaneously triggered by a flooding (cascading effects). As a result, this Plan should take



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precedence for such multiple events.

2. Coordinated Effort:

It is recognized that if a major emergency event impacts the County and is regional in nature, the County will take the lead role in coordinating the multi-jurisdictional response under the provisions of this Plan, until additional assistance from the state and federal government becomes available.



SECTION II - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL

General emergency planning for hazardous materials events provides for two emergency response levels: an "EMERGENCY RESPONSE" and a "DISASTER RESPONSE." These response levels are based on the magnitude of the emergency and the necessity to activate the County EOC.

The "Emergency Response" level is utilized to manage requests for service as a result of minor spill or release in the planning area. On-duty crews will be able to handle the situation with existing resources.

The "Disaster Response" level is deemed most appropriate for a significant spill or release which has the potential to cause damage to the environment or is a public health threat. At this level, EOC and Plan activation is required because of the immediate inherent need for consolidated situation reporting, coordination, logistical support, and major policy decision making.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

Tuolumne County has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standard Emergency Management (SEMS), and the National Incident Management (NIMS) as the emergency organization and the emergency management system for response to all significant hazardous materials events impacting the planning area.

Refer to Part III, Support Materials for detailed information on SEMS, NIMS and ICS, including an overview, organizational chart, and the ICS Disaster Management Guides.

Key ICS positions (and their corresponding responsibilities) for this type of event are as follows:

INCIDENT COMMANDER/EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR:

At the onset of the event, the Incident Commander is responsible for command, coordination and management of the overall incident activities, includes development, implementation and review of strategic decisions/Incident Action Plan. Large and complex incidents may require the activation of the EOC and the use of more than one IC, typically positioned in the field. In these situations, an EOC Director Position will be



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established in order to prioritize resources and establish priorities and objectives with the Admin. Policy Group. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, the EOC Director assumes overall command of the event and the field Incident Commander relinquishes command. (He or she may remain as a deputy EOC Director until command is stable and the arriving EOC Director has been briefed).

ADMIN/POLICY GROUP:

This group is headed by the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services and consists of the remaining board members, the County Administrator, County Counsel and the OES Coordinator. The group provides legal and long range policy to the EOC Director.

FIRE BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervise and coordinate all fire service tactical operations including rescue, suppression, containment and special assistance consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

INFORMATION OFFICER:

Formulate and release information about the incident to the news media, the public, and other appropriate agencies as approved by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

LAW BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervise and coordinate all law enforcement tactical operations including security, evacuation, traffic control, and situation reporting consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

LIAISON OFFICER:

Contacts, communicates and coordinates with assisting agencies.

LOGISTICS SECTION:

Manage resources which provide for personnel, equipment, facilities, services, transportation and materials in support of the incident activities.

MEDICAL BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitor and coordinate all tactical operations of triage, treatment, transportation, decontamination and morgue groups to provide best patient care possible consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitor and coordinate all tactical operations concerning on-scene heavy equipment, countermeasures and recovery activities consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

SHELTER AND WELFARE UNIT LEADER:



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Provide temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including evacuation relocation shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling assistance.

SITUATION UNIT LEADER:

Collect, evaluate and display current situation status information regarding the emergency.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST UNIT LEADER:

Collect, evaluate, disseminate and advise the IC on all information of a technical nature regarding the emergency.

C. COMMAND/ IC AUTHORITY

The authority to assume the position of Incident Commander (IC) for both hazardous material emergency response levels shall be dependent upon whether the emergency occurs on or off a state highway, within the jurisdictional limits of this Plan.

For emergencies occurring **ON** a state highway, within the jurisdictional limits of each city/county, the California Vehicle Code (2454) specifies that the Incident Commander shall be the law enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority. This is the California Highway Patrol (CHP). For emergencies occurring **OFF** a state highway, including streets within the jurisdictional limits, the initial IC authority shall be the Fire Department.

D. STAFFING

Operational Periods

An Operational Period is defined as the period of time scheduled for the execution of a given set of tactics and strategies to meet the goals and objectives as established by the Incident Commander and specified in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The concept is an important one, both for planning and safety. Operational Periods are quite typically 12 or 24 hours. However, they can be of various lengths, from 4 hours to extended periods of a week or more. The length of the Operational Periods should be proposed by the Planning Section, confirmed by the Logistics Section and given final approval by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

Operational Period Briefing

The Incident Command System requires that each Operational Period begin with a Briefing. The Plans Section Chief is assigned the task of explaining the goals and objectives, as outlined in the IAP, at the beginning of each Operational Period. This briefing is held in a large open area that provides for good acoustics, adequate shelter from the elements, and provides for other personal comforts. (restrooms, parking and



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seating if available). Gymnasiums, theaters, and other types of public assembly areas are often used.

All supervisory personnel (Unit Leaders and above) are required to attend the formal Operational Period Briefing. Additionally, all personnel assigned to the incident must be briefed. Personnel not able to attend the Operational Period briefing must be briefed in the field by their Section Chief or Unit Leader. A very important component of the briefing is the delivery of the Safety Plan by the Safety Officer. This individual is responsible for reviewing the safety concerns, required safety protocols and the Safety Message. All field personnel are required to participate in the safety briefing.

Staffing Patterns (*upon EOC activation*)

Normal work assignments and scheduling may be utilized in the early stages of an emerging event. The focus of those involved will most likely center on the investigation of what is happening and planning for possible outcomes that would require expanding into a fully functioning EOC/DOC operation. Although partially impacted, the routine functions of the local government will continue during this period. At this point in time, following a fundamental ICS principal of only staffing to the level of need, the EOC will most likely be very minimally staffed and not in-service on a 24 hour basis. Quite typically, an IC and a limited number of support personnel will be performing a variety of tasks simultaneously. The operational period utilized during this time of limited operation can range from daily to weekly depending upon the need. This partial activation is also commonly used in the final stages of an event as it winds down or concludes.

Extended work assignments will be utilized when it becomes evident to the Incident Commander/EOC Director that the event will soon become the main focus of the agency. The EOC could be fully activated and staffed on a 24 hour basis. At this time the normal staffing pattern for Department personnel assigned to the incident will shift to an extended work assignment for the Operational Period. Depending upon the time of year and the seriousness of the threat, two choices are typically used:

- 1) 24 hour Operational Period, day on day off pattern, or
- 2) 12 hour Operational Period, day and night shift pattern.

During the winter months, a 7:00 AM start time for the Operational Period is often preferred. Whereas, in the summer, longer daylight hours allow for a 6:00 AM start time.

In conclusion, the effective use of the correct shift pattern and operational period will have a positive effect in the planning and execution of the Incident Action Plan and could be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the goals themselves.



E. GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed on the next table are the potential emergencies or problems that can be anticipated and the local lead agencies that are generally responsible for coordinating the response to those emergencies/problems within the jurisdictional scope of this Plan. Also included is the probable ICS position in the emergency organization that the lead agency would fill. The exact circumstances of the event may dictate some flexibility and adjustments.

GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE

EMERGENCY/PROBLEM	LEAD AGENCY	ICS POSITION
Command and Coordination	Fire Departments Sheriff's Department Community Resource Agency (CRA)	Incident Commander
Situation Reporting	Fire and Sheriff Departments w/assistance from CRA & Water Districts	Law Branch/ Sit Unit
Bldg. Collapse/Rescue	Fire Department	Fire Branch
Medical / Mass Injuries	Fire/Ambulance	Medical Group
Hospital Disruption	Individual Hospital/EMSA	Liaison
School Disruptions	School Districts	Liaison
Hazardous Material Releases	Fire Department.	Tech Spec Unit
Major Fires	Fire Department	Fire Branch
Dam or Levee Failures / Flooding	CAO's Office	Public Works Branch
Evacuation Operations	CAO's Office and Sheriff's Department	Law Branch
Utility Disruptions- Propane	Fire Depts. & Private Companies	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Elec.	PG&E	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Water	Utilities Departments	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Sanitation.	Tuolumne Utilities District (TUD)	Utilities Group
State Hwy Disruptions/ Street Disruptions	Caltrans, CHP & CRA-Roads	Public Works Branch
Traffic Disruptions Mgmt.	CHP/Caltrans/Sheriff/City Police	Traffic Group
Communication Disruptions	County Radio Tech	Comm. Unit
Emergency Public Info	Command Staff, Agency PIO, & County Administrators Office	Info. Officer, PIO's
Security	Sheriff/Police Dept./Security Co.s	Law Branch
Emergency Logistical Support	Command Staff	Logistics Sec
Displaced/Homeless	ARC/Co. Social Services/Salvation Army	Shelter & Welfare
Building Inspection	CRA - Bldg. Division	Tech. Spec.
Disease/Health Hazards	Public Health Dept.	Tech. Spec.
Temporary Morgue	Sheriff-Coroner	Morgue Group



SECTION III - PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

A. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Local Threat

Hazardous material incidents differ from other emergency situations because of the wide diversity of causes and influencing factors, as well as the pervasiveness of the potential threat. In California the majority of hazardous material incidents are handled prior to becoming a disaster. To help assist emergency personnel responding to hazardous material incidents at fixed facilities the law requires that first responders have access to site-specific plans, lists of chemicals found on the site, and information regarding handling and storage of these chemicals. The Calaveras County Hazmat Team is available through the mutual aid system for spills and releases in Tuolumne County.

Tuolumne County currently has over 200 industrial and agricultural sites identified as using hazardous materials in quantities that require filing a Business Emergency Response Plan. The primary hazardous materials used in the county are anhydrous ammonia, sulfuric acid and chlorine gas.

Anhydrous ammonia is an efficient and widely used source of nitrogen fertilizer. However, it is one of the most potentially dangerous chemicals used in agriculture. Ammonia gas is colorless and has a sharp, penetrating odor. When used as an agricultural fertilizer, it is compressed into a liquid. In the liquid state, it is stored in specially designed tanks strong enough to withstand internal pressures of at least 250 pounds per square inch (psi). During warm weather, the temperature of the liquid anhydrous ammonia in the tank increases and the liquid expands, causing the vapor pressure in the tank to increase.

When pressure is released, liquid anhydrous ammonia quickly converts to a gas. When injected into the soil, the liquid ammonia expands into a gas and is readily absorbed in the soil moisture. Similarly, in contact with the eyes, skin, or mucous membranes, ammonia will cause rapid dehydration and severe burns as it combines with the moisture of the body.

Dangers associated with **sulfuric acid** include: 1) It's corrosive if inhaled, ingested or comes into contact with the eyes or skin, 2) It poses a risk of fire and explosion on contact with base(s), combustible substances, oxidants, reducing agents or water and 3) It gives off irritating or toxic fumes in a fire.



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Chlorine is a highly toxic, corrosive gas. Although chlorine doesn't burn, it is a strong oxidizing agent that poses a serious fire and explosion risk because it promotes combustion, like oxygen. Most combustible materials will ignite and/or burn in chlorine atmospheres, forming irritating and toxic gases. Containers or cylinders may rupture violently due to over-pressurization, if exposed to fire or excessive heat for a sufficient period of time. Intense local heat (above 200 degrees C) on the steel walls of chlorine cylinders can cause an iron/chlorine fire resulting in rupture of the container. Chlorine gas is heavier than air and will collect and persist in pits, hollows, depressions, and other confined or low-lying areas.

In addition to the above listed hazardous chemicals, radiological materials are used within the County for medical testing and research. They are used under closely controlled conditions.

Transportation Related Hazardous Materials:

Transportation-Highway

Highways 120, 49 and 108 are the major transportation routes through this County. As none of these State Routes are Interstates, the likelihood of a significant quantity of hazardous materials being routinely transported through the County is low.

Transportation-Airport

Two airports exist in Tuolumne County, Pine Mountain Lake Airport and Columbia Airport. Both of these airports contain electronic component manufacturers and aircraft repair shops. Thus, solvents, etching agents, stored fuel, and radioactive material may be encountered.

Utilities-Propane

Natural gas service to the area does not exist therefore the use of propane tanks/bottles is very common. Propane is a colorless compressed gas with a faint odor at high concentrations. Fuel grades contain mercaptans which have a disagreeable odor. Propane is extremely flammable. The gas is heavier than air and may spread long distances. As a result, distant ignition and flashback are possible. It is also a simple asphyxiant which means the gas may reduce oxygen available for breathing. When there is rapid evaporation of liquid from cylinder, frostbite may occur.

Clandestine Dumping

Illegal dumping of hazardous waste can occur on both public and private property. Historically, this has not been a significant problem in the County. As the costs and restrictions increase for legitimate hazardous waste disposal sites, it can be anticipated that illegal dumping of hazardous materials will increase proportionately. Of special concern is the impact of illegal dumping into the municipal sewer systems and the associated impacts on the waste water treatment plants.



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B. PRE- EVENT POLICIES

The following pre-event policies apply to the applicable County Departments referenced in this Plan. They are intended to provide guidance and information, before the event, that will expedite the initial alerting, mobilization and response to a damaging event when it occurs or ahead of time if an event is predicted. Questions or clarifications should be directed to the County OES Coordinator.

1. Damaging Hazardous Materials Event Defined:

For the purposes of this Plan, a hazardous material is defined as any element, compound or combination thereof which is flammable, combustible, corrosive, explosive, highly reactive, toxic, poisonous, radioactive, an oxidizer, an infectious agent, a compressed gas, and/or a cryogenic **and** which has been released or will imminently be released from its normally "safe containment vessel" **and** because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may pose a direct threat to public health and safety, property or the environment.

2. Alerting, Mobilization and Reporting

Normal alerting and mobilization of County personnel and departments for natural and man-made disasters would be initiated through the phone system. All requested department heads and/or alternates will attempt to report to the EOC. All other personnel will report to their normal workstation or pre-designated reporting location as referenced in each departments' disaster SOP. (See subsection D below)

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions (or cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event), they are to call in to their department head or the EOC as soon as possible. If it is deemed necessary by the IC/EOC Director, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those people to the EOC.

C. ACTIVATION of EOC

The activation of the EOC by the CAO or OES Coordinator when requested by the initial field Incident Commander would be required because of one or more of the following conditions:

- The spill or release is of significant proportion and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.
- The spill or release is of significant proportion and may pose a direct threat to



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public health and safety, property or the environment.

- A declaration of a health emergency, or a local emergency, or a request for a State of Emergency from the Governor is required.
- An immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the IC
- Any other condition that in the IC's judgment requires activation of the EOC.

D. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY EMPLOYEES

It shall be the policy of the various County Departments referenced in this Plan to have on file a current policy memo specific to each department and consistent with this Plan that outlines for department employees the following information pertinent to a major emergency event:

- The departments' general role or assignment during the event
- Identify key staff (with alternates) and their anticipated role
- Reporting locations when activated
- Special procedures to be followed
- Specific support materials needed to carry out their assigned responsibilities and how to obtain these support materials.

E. EMERGENCY WORKER FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN

It shall be the policy of the County to encourage its employees to make advanced preparations and utilize the Family Support Plan located in Part III, Support Documents, to ensure the maximum safety of their families in case of a major emergency. These efforts will not only increase survivability of emergency workers and their families, but it would also reduce stress and response time to their duty stations after or during the occurrence of a damaging event. The OES Coordinator and the American Red Cross have informational guidelines for developing a Family Support Plan and preparing for emergencies. It is understood that employees who may happen to be on-duty when a major event occurs will need to be certain that their families are safe and secure. Each department will have on file a Family Support Plan that outlines the processes to be taken by the County in support of the employee's family.



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F. PRE-DESIGNATED MAJOR EVENT RESPONSE LOCATIONS

The following pre-designated response locations are established by the County: (Note: These locations may be adjusted or changed depending on the specific circumstances of the event).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Initial: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Primary: County EOC
18440 Striker Court
Sonora, CA 95370

Alternate: Mobile Location, utilizing tents and trailers

MULTI-PURPOSE STAGING AREAS – CASUALTY COLLECTION POINTS

Specific locations will be activated by the Staging Area Manager or the Medical Group Supervisor when the number of casualties exceeds the capacity of the local medical facilities.

1. Mother Lode Fairgrounds
220 Southgate Drive
Sonora, CA 95370
209 532 7428
2. Black Oak Elementary School
18815 Manzanita
Twain Harte, CA 95383
209 586 3266
3. Belleview Elementary School
22736 Kuien Mill Rd.
Cedar Ridge, CA 95370
209 586 5510
4. Wal-Mart Parking Lot
1101 Saguinetti Rd.
Sonora, CA 95370



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G. MUTUAL AID AND COOPERATION

Mutual Aid, like the Incident Command System, is provided under the broad direction of the requesting jurisdiction and under the direct control of the aiding jurisdiction/agency. All assisting agencies that support this Plan should work in cooperation with other local, state, federal and private agencies in an effort to maximize resources and minimize the damages of an emergency event. It is further understood that mutual aid may be severely delayed in large regional events (floods and earthquakes) and will require extreme cooperation between local surviving agency resources. It is anticipated that some jurisdictions/situation reporting zones will suffer little or no damage. After confirming this, those jurisdictions should immediately notify the County EOC as to their ability and readiness to provide mutual aid to neighboring jurisdictions or agencies heavily impacted.

SECTION IV - EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. INITIATING EVENT

When any person, private company, or government agency discovers or becomes aware of a potential hazardous material emergency, it should be treated as fact and will require an **immediate** notification of the Sheriff's Dispatch Center.

Upon contact with the dispatcher, the reporting party should provide the following information if available and safe to ascertain:

1. Location of incident
2. Nature of problem
3. Known information regarding hazardous material
4. Name and call back number of reporting party

B. PLAN ACTIVATION

This Plan, similar to EOC requirements, would be activated when any one or more of the following conditions is met:

- The emergency is of disaster proportions and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.



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- A declaration of a health emergency, or a local emergency, or a request for a State of Emergency from the Governor is required.
- An immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the IC
- Any other condition that in the IC's judgment requires activation of the EOC.

C. INITIAL AGENCY ALERTING AND REPORTING

At the onset of the event, County officials and departments will be notified and employees will be mobilized.

1. The on-duty Dispatchers will:

- Alert on-duty Sheriff patrol units and instruct them to begin Situation Reporting.
- Notify the Assistant Director of Emergency Services and the OES Coordinator as to the severity of the event.

2. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services and/or OES Coordinator will alert the following as deemed necessary:

- The Emergency Command Center (ECC) and have them instruct fire units to begin Situation Reporting
- Begin initial polling of patrol, fire, CRA field units and fire stations for damage assessments and available resources. Using the Situation Report Form, record information regarding damage and emergency situations occurring in the community as received from field units and the 911 system
- Off-duty personnel as requested
- County Health Officer (CHO)
- County CRA Director
- American Red Cross and request representative at EOC
- RACES and request coordinators at the EOC
- Establish contact with School Districts if school is in session
- Cal EMA
- Any other staff required for the event
-



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D. EOC ACTIVATION

1. Physical Activation:

The County EOC will be activated by the CAO or OES Coordinator when it is requested by the initial Incident Commander. The County OES Coordinator will be responsible for the physical activation of the EOC (powering it up).

2. EOC Staffing:

The County Emergency Operations Center Plan shall be utilized for managing the emergency. Staffing and operation levels needed to effectively manage the incident will be determined by the Command Staff. (The EOC Plan can be found in Part III, Support Materials)

3. Documentation:

While the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of California, Office of Emergency Services, offer disaster relief programs, including grant funds, detailed information on actual costs incurred will be required in order to receive grant assistance, especially from FEMA. Where at all possible, detailed finance information should be maintained, including personnel time costs and the duties performed by them and that related to the disaster.

REMINDER: In order to be able to participate in disaster relief programs, the local jurisdiction must declare a Local Emergency and the Governor must declare a State of Emergency.

E. SITUATION REPORTING

1. General

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is Situation Reporting: the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of current situation and an accurate prediction of what may happen. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC/field actions are based. It is recognized that complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and may take several hours to several days to get a complete and stable assessment.

Pre-established Situation Reporting Zones are not normally utilized in the management of a hazardous materials spill or release. The incident will typically be organized into Hazardous Material Control Zones.

2. Hazardous Material Control Zones

Hazardous material scenes should be divided into three control zones as follows:



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- **Exclusion Zone:** The area of maximum hazard with entry restricted to essential personnel wearing proper protective clothing and performing a specific activity. A decontamination area may be established at the outer perimeter of the Exclusion Zone.
- **Hazard Reduction Zone:** Surrounds and includes the Exclusion Zone and is also a restricted area. The level of personal protection required will be less than that required in the Exclusion Zone. Within the Hazard Reduction Zone relief, and support for those working in the Exclusion Zone and security personnel are assembled. All unauthorized personnel shall be withdrawn. The outer perimeter of the Hazard Reduction Zone should be appropriately marked with a secure exit and entry point. The command post, treatment and staging areas may be located at the outer edge of the Hazard Reduction Zone if appropriate.
- **Support Zone:** Safe and unrestricted area beyond the outer perimeter of the Hazard reduction Zone. However, in some incidents it may be prudent to keep the public back several hundred feet beyond the outer perimeter of the Hazard Reduction Zone.

Since the size and shape of control zones are influenced by a wide range of variables, the Incident Commander should consult with the Hazmat Group Leader of the County's Hazardous Materials Team for the specific boundaries as soon as possible. At such time as the Hazard Reduction Zone is established, the information should be given to the appropriate law enforcement personnel for strict enforcement of security/perimeter control.

Ideally, the zones should be appropriately marked and identified by using "Hazardous Materials - Do Not Enter" tape. Other devices such as traffic cones, barricades, rope, ditches, roads, fences, etc. may also be used.

F. EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System is a nationwide broadcast system that utilizes the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary basis to disseminate emergency public information. The system is designed to allow the President, federal and state agencies and local government officials the ability to communicate with the general public utilizing commercial broadcast stations.

The County's Emergency Alerting System has a high degree of survivability and effectiveness. The primary EAS station has reliable structural integrity, an emergency power generator, a dedicated land line, and a local government radio net with the County EOC. All participating EAS stations throughout the county have a one way monitor radio so that they can directly receive EAS messages from the County EOC and rebroadcast to the general public. Most people have some form of AM/FM radio



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

(portable or car) to receive the EAS messages.

The following individuals from the County and City of Sonora have been authorized to develop messages for broadcast via the EAS, through the County Office of Emergency Serviced:

- County Administrator
- Deputy CAO(s)
- OES Coordinator
- Sheriff
- Under-Sheriff
- Sheriff Commanders
- Fire Chief(s)
- Sonora City Administrator
- Sonora Police Chief

Pre-scripted Emergency messages can be found as attachments in each of the Hazard Specific Annexes. These messages, when completed, must be transmitted to the County OES Coordinator or, if activated, the County EOC for broadcast. The information may be sent via FAX or by a telephone conversation. FAX and telephone numbers will be provided once the County EOC is activated.

Tuolumne County Reverse 911 System

The County will broadcast general and specific information before, during and after an event, such as situational information, and instructions on what citizens should do. However, it may be necessary for the County to provide additional local instruction. To that end, the County utilizes the City Watch® service, a County-to-resident notification system. This service will be used to supplement the County's current communication plans and augment public safety/first responder services. Authorized personnel can send and track personalized voice messages in just minutes to any number of residents and businesses (by group or groups, or by geographic area) with specific information about time-sensitive or common-interest issues. Examples of notifications could include disaster information, power outages, and other related urgent or time-sensitive information. Primary residential and business phones in the County are automatically included in the system.



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G. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

After the initial event, ideally within 2 hours, the Planning Section Chief will request the Situation and Resource Unit Leaders to prepare a report on the best available damage or threat information. The Situation Unit Leader (Watch Commander) should then gather all available situation reports regarding the effects of the event, and consolidate it into the form of a summary briefing report. The Resource Unit Leader (County Fire Representative) should gather all available information regarding the status of agency resources and consolidate it into the form of a summary resource report. These reports would be given to the Incident Commander and his/her Command Staff. The reports will then be forwarded to the EOC/Command Staff immediately. Based on the reports, the Command Staff will evaluate the information, prioritize the reported emergencies/damage, identify the available resources, and discuss strategies for action.

After the initial event, ideally within 3 hours, the Command and General Staff will then develop a comprehensive **Incident Action Plan (IAP)**. This Incident Action Plan would include the priority protective action missions (Control Objectives) that can be supported by available resources, to best handle the priority event emergencies/damage for the first operational period (Usually 12 hours)

Once the Command Staff develops and the IC/EOC Director approves the IAP, it would be communicated to the Operations Section. The Operations Section will then communicate the plan, at the Operational Period Briefing, to the appropriate Field Operational Command posts/agency work locations for implementation.

At the Operational Command posts/agency work locations, teams will be formed (or redeployed) to carry out their assigned protective action mission consistent with the IAP. Generally, teams will be made up of five to seven people/units with a leader and a common method of communications.

Once assigned a protective action mission, communications back to the EOC by the team leader should be confined to essential messages including:

- Reporting when mission is complete
- Reporting status summaries when requested
- Reporting significant events
- Reporting need for additional resources.

Once the Incident Action Plan is implemented, logistical support at the EOC will be provided upon request; and consistent with the priority protective action missions in the Incident Action Plan. Requests for logistical support will normally come to the EOC, through the Operations Section, and to the Logistical Section if necessary.



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It is recognized that the development of the Incident Action Plan is dependent upon the quality and quantity of Situation Reporting. As referenced earlier, situation reporting after a Moderate to Heavy Damage event may be limited and sporadic. It is also dynamic. Therefore, the IAP must be flexible, subject to change and re-evaluated/re-adjusted as necessary, upon hourly updates provided by the Situation Unit. As high priority life safety emergencies are discovered through Situation Reporting, the Incident Action Plan will require a major adjustment and the redeployment of field resources. As low priority non-life safety event emergencies (e.g. temporary morgue) are discovered, protective action mission to mitigate the consequences will be added to the Incident Action Plan based on priority and on the availability of resources to handle the mission. As outside resources from the county, state, federal, private and mutual aid agencies arrive additional protective action missions can be assigned to those agencies and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan.

Situation Reporting, reevaluation/readjustment of the Incident Action Plan, and logistical support of the Plan will be a continuous and interrelated process. It will be the heart of EOC operations until the emergency response phase to protect life and property transitions into a long-term recovery phase for restoration of the community.

H. PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSIONS

Upon complete identification of the hazardous material(s) involved in the emergency, the IC/EOC Director shall be responsible, in concert with the Planning Section Unit Leader and appointed staff, for developing an Incident Action Plan that includes the necessary strategies to implement the following protective actions where appropriate:

1. **Overall Coordination:** IC/ EOC Director and staff to provide overall command and coordination throughout the emergency phase of the incident.
2. **Identification and Analysis:** Technical Specialist Unit, with necessary assistance from the Fire Branch, to provide continuous identification and analysis of the hazardous materials involved until the emergency response phase of the incident has terminated.
3. **Security/Isolation:** Direct Law Branch to establish secure perimeter lines around Hazard Reduction Zone in order to protect the public from contamination.
4. **Rescue:** Direct Fire Branch and Hazmat Group with appropriate protective clothing to take necessary actions to favorably and safely affect on scene rescues from



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Exclusion Zone. Decontaminate all personnel on site. Take decontaminated victim(s) to designated medical treatment area (located in Hazard Reduction Zone). Prevent unnecessary emergency personnel from entering areas designated for contaminated personnel.

5. **Medical Aid:** Direct Medical Group to establish a medical treatment area/decontamination area in Hazard Reduction Zone to render medical care, decontamination and transportation to the appropriate hospital for all casualties (civilian and emergency personnel). Isolate and decontaminate all contaminated personnel as much as possible before transport to hospital. Notify hospital in advance if transporting contaminated personnel and request location of reception area. Utilize TOX Center and Poison Control Center for assistance as necessary. Upon direction from EOC Director, implement Mass Casualty Response Plan.

6. **Fire Suppression:** Direct Fire Branch to contain or suppress fires if action taken will have favorable outcomes within available resources and safety constraints. Strategy should be reviewed with Technical Specialist Unit Leader to insure that application of water or extinguishment of fire will not have negative consequences. Wash down procedures into storm drains, sewer or water systems should not be allowed. There may be dangers in the application of applying extinguishing agents to the burning material. Allowing fire to naturally burn out may be an appropriate strategy for consideration if water is unavailable and/or the real threat of large container failure or the effectiveness of fire to consume the hazardous materials is more appropriate.

7. **Notification of the Public:** Direct the Information Officer to prepare accurate, clear and timely Emergency Alert System messages to the public if it is necessary for the public to take immediate independent action in order to avoid injury. Upon completion of a draft message and approval by the EOC Director, the Information Officer shall relay via the full text of the message to the County Sheriff's Watch Commander and then request the activation of the Emergency Broadcasting System.

The County's Sheriff's Watch Commander shall directly contact all appropriate participating Emergency Broadcast System radio stations or give the full text of the message and direct the stations to play the message. To avoid confusion and conflicting information, all public information (Emergency Alert System messages and press releases) among all participating agencies shall be coordinated and disseminated through one Primary Information Officer **and** approved by the EOC Director.



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

8. **Evacuation:** Evacuation is a complex and time-consuming process requiring careful thought, planning and coordination. If the EOC Director, assisted by the Technical Specialist Unit Leader determines that either mandatory or voluntary evacuation is necessary, he/she shall:

- (a) Direct Law Branch and Technical Specialist Unit Leader to determine area to be evacuated.
- (b) Direct Law Branch to determine evacuation authority, routes, perimeters, and notification of other law enforcement agencies as appropriate.
- (c) Direct Law Branch to contact American Red Cross to locate, activate and operate necessary Evacuation Relocation Centers and relay their location to the EOC Director.
- (d) Direct Information Officer to develop Draft Evacuation Emergency Alert System including reason for evacuation, mandatory or voluntary, areas affected, evacuation routes, and locations of Evacuation Relocation Centers.
- (e) Direct Law Branch to implement evacuation, including follow up/ verification. Provide assistance in preventing looting and with security for the carless population as necessary.

Whenever possible a declaration of a "local emergency" should be made before a mandatory evacuation is ordered. This declaration gives authority to enact "rules and regulations", etc., as referenced in the California Emergency Services Act.

9. **Containment/Stabilization:** Direct Fire Branch, and/or Mitigation Branch to temporarily contain and stabilize hazardous material if action can be practically taken within available resources and safety constraints. Ideally containment, especially if the spill is not spreading rapidly, would be accomplished after identification. However, if an unidentified spill is expanding rapidly and threatening sensitive areas, containment may have to begin immediately with available resources if it can be done without personal exposure. Conventional methods include covering with tarps or interception with dikes, ditches or dams at sufficient distances downstream to avoid contact with material. Safety for all concerned will be the number one priority in all considerations.

10. **Public Health:** Direct Planning Section or Technical Specialist Unit Leader, and if necessary, the County Health Officer, to coordinate with and notify all area medical facilities on matters dealing with the incident.

11. **Clean Up and Disposal:** Responsible Party (spiller) or agent via Counter



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measures or Recovery Group to conduct proper and safe cleanup and disposal of the released hazardous materials.

I. UPGRADING RESOURCES – LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

Recall of County personnel may only generate approximately half of the off-duty force within the first 12 hours due to transportation and family restrictions. Mutual aid in a disaster event that is regional in nature may be significantly delayed beyond the first 24 to 72 hours. Full state and federal aid may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours.

Local spontaneous volunteerism in large quantities has traditionally been available during the first 72 hours of a major emergency. Volunteer coordination is a critical component of disaster planning and response and if managed correctly can have many positive and long lasting impacts for the community. Part III, Support Materials contains information on managing donations, goods and volunteers.

An early notification of a damaging flooding event should be made to Cal EMA, by County OES. Normally, outside state and federal resources will only respond after proper declarations have been made at the city and county level (e.g. "Local Emergency" and request to Governor to declare "State of Emergency.") Normally, a State of Emergency declaration request and requests for specific assistance would be forwarded through County OES and State OES, Region 1.

As outside state and federal resources mobilize and arrive locally, they will generally be given a protective action mission and be augmented as an independent team in the emergency organization (ICS).

Listed below are the key state and federal non-first responder agencies, their probable roles, and the ICS position they would be augmented into.



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STATE AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Cal EMA	Coordinates all State Agency Response	Liaison
State National Guard	Medical Assistance Evacuation Assistance Debris Removal Air and Surface Transportation Communications Support Food (Field Kitchens for public & workers) Sheltering Security & Maintenance of Law & Order Temporary Morgue	Medical Group Law Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Law Branch Morgue Group
State EMSA	Medical Assistance to CCP's & Field Hospitals	Medical Group
State Parks and Recreation	Control State Parks as Shelter Evacuate State Parks	Logistics Sec Law Branch
California Conservation Corps	Debris Removal Sandbagging Litter Carrying/Basic First Aid/Set Up CCP Light Rescue Oil Spill Clean Up	Pub. Wks. Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Medical Group Medical Group Fire Branch Haz. Mat. Group
State Water Res. Board	Water Supply and Waste Disposal Systems	Public Works Branch
State Energy Commission	Allocate & Distribute Petroleum Fuel	Logistics Sec
State Dept. of Food and Agriculture	Food Distribution	Logistics Sec
State Architect/Private Contractors	Damage Assessment Building Inspection	Recovery Group Recovery Group
State Division of Safety of Dams	Dam Inspections	Public Works Branch
FEDERAL	ROLE	ICS POSITION



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AGENCY		
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Coordinates All Federal Agency Response (EPA, DMAT, DMORT, et al.)	Liaison
U.S. Army	Similar to State National Guard (see State Nat Guard above)	Law Branch
Environmental Protection Agency	Hazardous Material Response	Tech Spec Unit
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	Nuclear Accident Assistance	Liaison
Department of Energy	Nuclear Accident Assistance	Liaison
Army Corps of Engineers	Dams, Reservoirs and Levee Inspections	Public Works Branch

J. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT: STATE AND FEDERAL

In cases where significant and extensive damage is obvious, it is generally not difficult to request and receive a State of Emergency Declaration from the governor. However, in many cases where the extent of damage, or the perception of the extent of damage, may not be easily visible or known, state and federal agencies may require a damage assessment inspection prior to issuing a State of Emergency, as well as a possible presidential declaration.

This damage assessment differs from the immediate local assessment that occurs right after a disaster in that this inspection is:

1. Evaluating the damage to determine if it is extensive or significant enough to warrant a state and possible federal declaration, and
2. To evaluate the approximate amount of dollar damage

These damage assessment teams are made up of a federal representative, a state representative, and a local representative.



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SECTION V - RECOVERY

A Recovery Plan is found in Part III, Support Materials, of the Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan. The following points are a short overview of items covered in more detail in that document.

A. RE-ENTRY

During transition into a recovery phase, damaged structures should be inspected to determine if they are safe for public re-entry, or if they should be condemned until repaired or demolished. This function may be accomplished with state support through the mutual aid system. However, in absence of the state, it will be necessary to form a local task force to initiate this mission. This task force would be headed by CRA Environmental Health Division representatives, and would include teams of Building Inspectors, private contractors, private architects and qualified American Red Cross volunteers.

The Command Staff must also determine when it would be safe to allow public re-entry to any area evacuated because of a hazardous material release and/or radiation release. Based on joint concurrence by the Command Staff, state or federal representatives, re-entry will be authorized, and an EAS message to that effect will be issued.

B. DEMOBILIZATION

When the IC or Emergency Services Director determines that the event has entered into the recovery phase, the Command Staff should develop a formal Demobilization Plan. Priority should be given to releasing mutual aid and response agencies no longer needed first. Consideration should also be given to assigning appropriate agencies to conduct short term recovery operations (e.g., debris removal, restoration of critical facilities, utilities and communications, and tending to the needs of the homeless and



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displaced persons, etc.)

The County EOC should be downgraded or shut down as soon as emergency operations cease. It is desirable to attempt to restore agencies to their normal working routine and environment as soon as possible. However it is not uncommon for the Command Staff, as well as other County and City agencies to be heavily involved in short and long-term recovery operations for an extended period of time.

C. CLEANUP, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

Cleanup, rehabilitation and restoration after a major event will also take a considerable amount of time (sometimes years). It will also take a considerable amount of effort and cooperation between the private sector and local, state and federal governments. It is anticipated that local government resources and finances after a large scale event will be severely strained, and that aid from the state and federal governments will be required.

The Command Staff should recommend to the County Administrator and the Board of Supervisors the most appropriate methods for long term recovery. Consideration should be given as follows:

- Cleanup of debris on public property and repair of roads should be supervised and coordinated by Community Resource Agency. Assistance may be provided by Caltrans, other Public Works departments, "Project Bulldozer" (state) and other volunteers from the construction industry.
- Licensed hazardous material contractors, under the supervision of the Environmental Health Department, may be employed for necessary cleanup of hazardous material releases contaminating the environment.
- Health services, coordinated by the County Health Officer, may include inoculations, water purification and sanitation.
- Until utility companies can fully restore service, rules for rationing (e.g., water) may be imposed, and importation of outside resources may be necessary.
- Large reconstruction projects of damaged critical facilities will need to be approved and initiated as soon as possible with joint concurrence from the county, state and federal governments. State and federal agencies may establish a Disaster Field Office, with a State Coordinating Officer, to conduct their own independent damage survey.
- Large outside areas (parks, campgrounds, open space, etc.) may be needed as temporary communities for displaced families, including temporary streets, water, sanitation and sheltering (tents/mobile homes). Outside relief supplies from voluntary donations will need to be stockpiled and distributed as available.



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- Distribution of food stamps may be necessary. A task force between County Social Services, American Red Cross and the Salvation Army should be developed to coordinate these recovery efforts.
- Provided the necessary declarations were made, the County Office of Emergency Services will assist the City of Sonora in coordinating and completing the necessary forms required for state and federal disaster assistance.

D. FINAL REPORT AND ACTIVITY LOG

Command Staff and Section Chiefs involved in the response will be required to complete a narrative report and a master activity log. The narrative report briefly describes the primary responsibility, the protective action missions performed, and the total staff hours of involvement by the agency during the emergency phase of the event. The master activity log documents names and times of agency personnel involved in a particular mission, equipment and supplies used, and any contracts with a private vendor to support emergency operations. Most of this information can be extrapolated from individual activity logs used by team leaders during the emergency (ICS 214, EOC messages, EOC activity logs). A copy of the narrative report and master activity log should be forwarded to the County OES Coordinator as soon as possible and will be part of the official record of the disaster response for the County.



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COMMON ACRONYMS

The following common acronyms have been used in this Plan and are fully identified below:

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	American Red Cross
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
DAC	Disaster Application Center
DSA	Disaster Support Area
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System



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MSA	Multi-Purpose Staging Area
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
SA	Salvation Army
SCC	State Coordinating Center
SEMs	Standard Emergency Management System (California)
SRZ	Situation Reporting Zone
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM SAMPLE MESSAGE **HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SPILL**

The intent of EAS Messages is to provide as much information as possible in a short amount of time. Messages should not exceed one minute and forty-five seconds.

Your attention please, this is not a test. This is _____ with an Emergency Alert System Message for the public in the general area of _____
_____ A hazardous substance has been spilled/released at _____. Because of the potential health hazard, authorities are requesting/requiring all residents within _____ blocks/miles of the area to take shelter inside your home, workplace, motel, or other building. Please go inside and tune in your radio or television to an Emergency Alert System station for instructions. Many radio and TV stations will be carrying the Emergency Alert System information.

If you are in (give shelter in place zone boundaries) _____ you should immediately do the following:

- If you are outside, go inside a building and close all the windows and doors. If possible, stay in the center of the building.
- Turn off air conditioners, heaters, and clothes dryers.
- Keep pets inside a building, if possible.
- School officials will be taking appropriate action for children.
- Lock all windows (windows sometimes seal better when locked).



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- All ventilation systems should be adjusted to 100 percent recirculation so that no outside air is drawn into the structure. When this is not possible, ventilation systems should be turned off.
- Turn off all heating systems.
- Turn off all air conditioners and switch inlets to the “closed” position. Seal any gaps around window type air conditioners with tape and plastic sheeting, wax paper, or aluminum wrap.
- Turn off all exhaust fans in kitchens, bathrooms, and other spaces.
- Close all fireplace dampers.
- Close as many internal doors as possible in your home or office building.
- Use tape and plastic food wrapping, wax paper, or aluminum wrap to cover and seal bathroom exhaust fan grills, range vents, dryer vents, and other openings to the outside, including any obvious gaps around external windows and doors.
- If you are told an outdoor explosion is possible, close drapes, curtains and shades over windows. Stay away from windows to prevent potential injury from flying glass.
- Minimize use of elevators in buildings. The elevators tend to pump outdoor air in and out of a building as they travel up and down.
- Tune in to this station or any other Emergency Broadcast System (EAS) on your radio or television for further information and guidance.

EAS Message Identification

IC/ESD approval given/received at (time) _____

Time Received by Watch Commander/PIO _____

Time broadcast over EAS stations _____

Time broadcast to public _____

MESSAGE NUMBER _____

**Emergency Services Plan
for
Tuolumne County**

Part II: Hazard Annexes

**ANNEX E:
TERRORISM / CIVIL DISTURBANCE**

Developed by:

Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services

July 2012



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SECTION I - OVERVIEW

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to establish and outline the response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions and interactions required to mitigate the damaging effects of a large scale civil disturbance or act of terrorism impacting the county.

The first priority when responding to any major emergency shall be to minimize the loss of life. Although focusing primarily on the County response, this Plan also identifies other local, state, federal and private sector responsibilities. The Plan is designed to unify all response agencies under the Incident Command System (ICS) in order to best utilize joint resources and more effectively minimize damage to life and property caused by the effects of the event.

B. QUICK CHECKLIST OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

ACTION ITEM	√	EXPLANATION PROVIDED ON PAGE:
Ensure Departments Activate Standard Operating Procedures and Initial Actions		10
Alert CAO and Department Heads		13
Activate Emergency Operations Center		14
Initiate Situation Reporting		14
Develop Incident Action Plan		16
Review Protective Action Missions		18
Request Mutual Aid		13

C. SCOPE

1. Relationship with Other Plans

This plan is primarily intended to serve as a stand-alone contingency response plan for all consequences associated with the event. There is a high probability that significant injuries will occur as a result of these types of events. The Cal EMA Region IV Multi Casualty Incident Plan delineates the actual tactics and strategies to address emergency response actions required to deal with a mass or multi casualty event.

This Plan is compatible with other City, County and State Emergency Response Plans.



2. Coordinated Effort:

It is recognized that if a major emergency event is regional in nature, the County will take the lead role in coordinating the multi-jurisdictional response under the provisions of this Plan, until additional assistance from the state and federal government becomes available.

SECTION II - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL

General emergency planning for major emergency events provides for two emergency response levels: an "EMERGENCY RESPONSE" and a "DISASTER RESPONSE." These response levels are based on the magnitude of the emergency and the necessity to automatically activate the County EOC.

The "Emergency Response" level is utilized to manage requests for service as a result of an incident where on duty crews will be able to handle the call volume with existing, or immediately available mutual aid resources.

The "Disaster Response" level is deemed most appropriate for an incident of major proportions with corresponding cascading effects. At this level, EOC and plan activation by the County Administrator or OES Coordinator is likely required because of the immediate inherent need for consolidated situation reporting, coordination, logistical support, and major policy decision making.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

The County of Tuolumne has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standard Emergency Management (SEMS), and the National Incident Management (NIMS) as the emergency organization and the emergency management system for response to a terrorism or civil disturbance event impacting the planning area.

Refer to Part III, Support Materials for detailed information on SEMS, NIMS and ICS, including an overview, organizational chart, and the ICS Disaster Management Guides. Key ICS positions (and their corresponding responsibilities) for an event of this nature are as follows:

INCIDENT COMMANDER/EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR:

At the onset of the event, the Incident Commander is responsible for command, coordination and management of the overall incident activities, includes development,



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implementation and review of strategic decisions/Incident Action Plan. Large and complex incidents may require the activation of the EOC and the use of more than one IC, typically positioned in the field. In these situations, an EOC Director Position will be established in order to prioritize resources and establish priorities and objectives with the Admin. Policy Group. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, the EOC Director assumes overall command of the event and the field Incident Commander relinquishes command. (He or she may remain as a deputy EOC Director until command is stable and the arriving EOC Director has been briefed).

ADMIN/POLICY GROUP:

This group is headed by the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services and consists of the remaining board members, the County Administrator, County Counsel and the OES Coordinator. The group provides legal and long range policy to the EOC Director.

FIRE BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervise and coordinate all fire service tactical operations including rescue, suppression, containment and special assistance consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

INFORMATION OFFICER:

Formulate and release information about the incident to the news media, the public, and other appropriate agencies as approved by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

LAW BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervise and coordinate all law enforcement tactical operations including security, evacuation, traffic control, and situation reporting consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

LIAISON OFFICER:

Contact, communicate and coordinate with assisting agencies.

LOGISTICS SECTION:

Manage resources which provide for personnel, equipment, facilities, services, transportation and materials in support of the incident activities.

MEDICAL BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitor and coordinate all tactical operations of triage, treatment, transportation, decontamination and morgue groups to provide best patient care possible consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitor and coordinate all tactical operations concerning on-scene heavy equipment, countermeasures and recovery activities consistent with the Incident Action Plan.



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SHELTER AND WELFARE UNIT LEADER:

Provide temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including evacuation relocation shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling assistance.

SITUATION UNIT LEADER:

Collect, evaluate and display current situation status information regarding the emergency.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST UNIT LEADER:

Collect, evaluate, disseminate and advise the IC on all information of a technical nature regarding the emergency.

C. COMMAND/IC AUTHORITY

In the event of an act of terrorism or a civil disturbance event the Sheriff, or his/her designee will assume the position of Incident Commander (IC).

D. STAFFING

Operational Periods

An Operational Period is defined as the period of time scheduled for the execution of a given set of tactics and strategies to meet the goals and objectives as established by the Incident Commander/EOC Director and specified in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The concept is an important one, both for planning and safety. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, typically 12 or 24 hours. However, periods of 4 hours to extended periods of a week or more can be utilized. The length of the Operational Periods should be proposed by the Planning Section, confirmed by the Logistics Section and given final approval by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

Operational Period Briefing

The Incident Command System requires that each Operational Period begin with a Briefing. The Plans Section Chief is assigned the task of explaining the goals and objectives, as outlined in the IAP, at the beginning of each Operational Period. This briefing is held in a large open area that provides for good acoustics, adequate shelter from the elements, and provides for other personal comforts. (i.e. restrooms, parking and seating if available). Gymnasiums, theaters, and other types of public assembly areas are often used.

All supervisory personnel (Unit Leaders and above) are required to attend the formal Operational Period Briefing. Additionally, all personnel assigned to the incident must be briefed. Personnel not able to attend the Operational Period briefing must be briefed in the field by their Section Chief or Unit Leader. A very important component of the



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briefing is the delivery of the Safety Plan by the Safety Officer. This individual is responsible for reviewing the safety concerns, required safety protocols and the Safety Message. All field personnel are required to participate in the safety briefing.

Staffing Patterns (*upon EOC activation*)

Normal work assignments and scheduling may be utilized in the early stages of an emerging event. The focus of those involved will most likely center on the investigation of what is happening and planning for possible outcomes that would require expanding into a fully functioning EOC/DOC operation. Although partially impacted, the routine functions of the local government will continue during this period. At this point in time, following a fundamental ICS principal of only staffing to the level of need, the EOC will most likely be very minimally staffed and not in-service on a 24 hour basis. Quite typically, an IC and a limited number of support personnel will be performing a variety of tasks simultaneously. The operational period utilized during this time of limited operation can range from daily to weekly depending upon the need. This partial activation is also commonly used in the final stages of an event as it winds down or concludes.

Extended work assignments will be utilized when it becomes evident to the Incident Commander/EOC Director that the event will soon become the main focus of the agency. The EOC could be fully activated and staffed on a 24 hour basis. At this time the normal staffing pattern for Department personnel assigned to the incident will shift to an extended work assignment for the Operational Period. Depending upon the time of year and the seriousness of the threat, two choices are typically used:

- 1) 24 hour Operational Period, day on day off pattern, or
- 2) 12 hour Operational Period, day and night shift pattern

During the winter months, a 7:00 AM start time for the Operational Period is often preferred. Whereas, in the summer, longer daylight hours allow for a 6:00 AM start time.

In conclusion, the effective use of the correct shift pattern and operational period will have a positive effect in the planning and execution of the Incident Action Plan and could be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the goals themselves.



E. GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

The following table delineates potential emergencies or problems that can be anticipated and the local lead agencies that are generally responsible for coordinating the response to those emergencies/problems within the jurisdictional scope of this Plan. Also included is the probable ICS position in the emergency organization that the lead agency would fill. The exact circumstances of the event may dictate some flexibility and adjustments.

GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE

EMERGENCY/PROBLEM	LEAD AGENCY	ICS POSITION
Command and Coordination	Fire Departments, Sheriff's Department and Community Resources Agency (CRA)	Incident Commander
Situation Reporting	Sheriff, Fire Depts. w/assistance from CRA field units	Law Branch/Sit Unit
Bldg. Collapse/Rescue	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Medical / Mass Injuries	Ambulance & Fire	Medical Group
Hospital Disruption	Individual Hospital/EMSA	Liaison
School Disruptions	School Districts	Liaison
Hazardous Material Releases	Fire Departments	Tech Spec Unit
Major Fires	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Dam or Levee Failures / Flooding	CAO's Office	Public Works Branch
Evacuation Operations	CHP, Sheriff & Sonora P. D.	Law Branch
Utility Disruptions-Propane	Private Companies & Fire Depts.	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Elec.	PG&E	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Water	Water Districts	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Sanitation.	Tuolumne Utilities Department	Utilities Group
State Hwy Disruptions/County/City Street Disruptions	Caltrans & County Roads	Public Works Branch
Traffic Disruptions Mgmt.	CHP/Caltrans/City P.D.& Sheriff	Traffic Group
Communication Disruptions	County Radio Tech	Comm. Unit
Emergency Public Info	Command Staff, Agency PIO Co. Administrators Office & OES	Info. Officer, PIO's
Security	Sheriff, Sonora PD & Private Security Companies	Law Branch
Emergency Logistical Support	Command Staff/Recreation Department	Logistics Sec
Displaced/Homeless	ARC/Co. Social Services/Salvation Army	Shelter & Welfare
Building Inspection	CRA - Bldg. Division	Tech. Spec.
Disease/Health Hazards	County Public Health Dept.	Tech. Spec.
Temporary Morgue	County Sheriff-Coroner	Morgue Group



SECTION III – PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

A. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

For planning purposes these two types of events have been combined. Since these events are crime scenes, they are initially the primary responsibility of local law enforcement until it can be determined if federal laws have been violated. When that is the case, the FBI assumes responsibility. Given the variety of events that could occur, it is difficult to predict the extent of the emergency and the impact on the local community.

Civil Disturbance

The spontaneous disruption of normal, orderly conduct and activities, or an outbreak of rioting or violence that is of a large nature is referred to as civil disturbance or disorder. Civil disorder is a demonstration of popular unrest that may manifest itself in acts of violence and destruction against property and human life. Civil disorder can be spurred by specific events, such as large sporting events or criminal trials, or can be the result of long-term disfavor with authority. The threat to law enforcement and safety personnel can be severe and bold in nature. Securing of essential facilities and services is necessary. Looting and fires can take place as a result of perceived or actual non-intervention by authorities.

High density event-oriented populations occur at various times throughout the year. They are events that attract large numbers of persons such as school events, parades, and festivals. Additionally, several high density residential complexes exist within the planning area; a potential source for civil unrest.

The Sheriff's Department assumes the primary role in the management of Civil Disturbance Emergency.

Terrorism

Terrorism involves a struggle between competing principles and ideologies below the level of conventional war. Principal targets include military personnel and facilities, commercial establishments, government buildings and property, and/or any location large numbers of people congregate.

The effects of terrorist activities can vary significantly, depending upon the type, severity, scope, and duration of the activity. Results may include the disruption of utility services, property damage, injuries, and the loss of life.

Tuolumne County when compared with major metropolitan areas has a relatively low population, with moderate population density and therefore a subsequently lower terrorist risk. The highway routes, numerous dams, and water systems infra-structure, are all potential targets for terrorist activity. Terrorist actions may include biological, chemical,



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incendiary, explosive, nuclear/radiological, or electronic (i.e. software system) attacks.

B. PRE- EVENT POLICIES

The following pre-event policies apply to the applicable County Departments referenced in this Plan. They are intended to provide guidance and information, before the event, that will expedite the initial alerting, mobilization and response to a damaging event when it occurs or ahead of time if an event is predicted. Questions or clarifications should be directed to the County OES Coordinator.

1. Alerting, Mobilization and Reporting

Normal alerting and mobilization of County personnel and departments for natural and man-made disasters would be initiated through the phone system. All designated department heads and/or alternates, when requested, will attempt to report to the County EOC. All other requested personnel will report to their normal workstation or pre-designated reporting location as referenced in each departments disaster SOP. (See subsection D below)

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions (or cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event), they are to call in to their department head or the EOC as soon as possible. If it is deemed necessary by the IC, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those individuals to the EOC.

2. EOC Activation

The County Administrator or OES Coordinator will most likely activate the EOC, when requested by the IC, when one or more of the following conditions are present:

- The accident or event is of significant proportion and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.
- As a result of the disturbance or terrorism act an immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the IC.
- Any other condition that in the IC's judgment requires activation of the EOC.



C. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY EMPLOYEES

It shall be the policy of the various county departments referenced in this Plan to have on file a current policy memo specific to each department and consistent with this Plan. This policy will outline for department employees the following information pertinent to a major emergency event:

- The Departments general role or assignment during the event
- Identify key staff (with alternates) and their anticipated role
- Reporting locations when activated
- Special procedures to be followed
- Specific support materials needed to carry out their assigned responsibilities and how to obtain these support materials.

D. EMERGENCY WORKER FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN

It shall be the policy of the County to encourage its employees to make advanced preparations and have a family disaster plan to ensure the maximum safety of their families in case of an major emergency. These efforts will not only increase survivability of emergency workers and their families, but it would also reduce stress and response time to their duty stations after or during the occurrence of a damaging event. The OES Coordinator and the American Red Cross have informational guidelines for developing a family disaster plan and preparing for emergencies. It is understood that employees who may happen to be on duty when a major event occurs will need to be certain that their families are safe and secure. Each Department will have on file a Family Support Plan that outlines the processes to be taken by the County in support of the employee's family.

E. PRE-DESIGNATED MAJOR EVENT RESPONSE LOCATIONS

The following pre-designated response locations are established as policy by the County. (Note: These locations may be adjusted or changed depending on the specific circumstances of the event).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Initial: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

Primary: County EOC
18440 Striker Court
Sonora, CA 95370

Alternate: Mobile Location, utilizing tents and trailers

MULTI-PURPOSE STAGING AREAS – CASUALTY COLLECTION POINTS

Specific locations will be activated by the Staging Area Manager or the Medical Group Supervisor when the number of casualties exceeds the capacity of the local medical facilities.

1. Mother Lode Fairgrounds
220 Southgate Drive
Sonora, CA 95370
209 532 7428
2. Black Oak Elementary School
18815 Manzanita
Twain Harte, CA 95383
209 586 3266
3. Belleview Elementary School
22736 Kuien Mill Rd.
Cedar Ridge, CA 95370
209 586 5510
4. Wal-Mart Parking Lot
1101 Saguinetti Rd.
Sonora, CA 95370

F. MUTUAL AID AND COOPERATION

Mutual Aid, like the Incident Command System, is provided under the broad direction of the requesting jurisdiction and under the direct control of the aiding jurisdiction/agency. All assisting agencies that support this Plan should work in cooperation with other local, state, federal and private agencies in an effort to maximize resources and minimize the damages of an emergency event. It is further understood that mutual aid may be severely delayed in large regional events (floods and earthquakes) and will require extreme cooperation between local surviving agency resources. It is anticipated that some jurisdictions/situation reporting zones will suffer little or no damage. After confirming this, those jurisdictions should immediately notify the County EOC as to their ability and readiness to provide mutual aid to neighboring jurisdictions or agencies heavily impacted.



SECTION IV - EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. PLAN ACTIVATION

This Plan, similar to EOC requirements, would likely be activated by the CAO or OES Coordinator when any one or more of the following conditions is met:

- The emergency is of significant proportions and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.
- As a result of the event or terrorism act, an immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the IC.
- Any other condition that in the CAO or OES Coordinator's judgment requires activation of the EOC.

B. INITIAL AGENCY ALERTING AND REPORTING

At the onset of the event, County officials and departments will be notified and employees will be mobilized.

1. The on-duty Dispatchers will:

- Alert on-duty Sheriff patrol units and instruct them to begin Situation Reporting
- Notify the Assistant Director of Emergency Services and the OES Coordinator as to the severity of the event

2. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services and/or OES Coordinator will alert the following as deemed necessary:

- The Emergency Command Center (ECC) and have them instruct fire units to begin Situation Reporting
- Begin initial polling of patrol, fire, CRA field units and fire stations for damage assessments and available resources. Using the Situation Report Form, record information regarding damage and emergency situations occurring in the community as received from field units and the 911 system
- Off-duty personnel as requested



- County Health Officer (CHO)
- County CRA Director
- American Red Cross and request representative at EOC
- RACES and request coordinators at the EOC
- Establish contact with School Districts if school is in session
- Cal EMA
- Any other staff required for the event

C. EOC ACTIVATION

1. Physical Activation:

The County EOC will be activated by the County Administrator/OES Coordinator, when requested by the Incident Commander. The County OES Coordinator, assisted by support staff, will be responsible for the physical activation of the EOC (powering it up).

2. EOC Staffing:

Staffing and operations levels needed to effectively manage the incident will be determined by the Command Staff. A plan for setting up the EOC has been developed. The plan can be found in Part III, Support Materials and is posted in the EOC itself.

D. SITUATION REPORTING

1. General

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is Situation Reporting: the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of current situation and an accurate prediction of what may happen. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC/field actions are based. It is recognized that complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and may take several hours to several days to get a complete and stable assessment.

2. Centralized Situation Reporting

It shall be the policy of the County that when a significant event of this nature occurs, the Dispatch Center/EOC Situation Unit will serve as the focal point for all situation reports of damage via the appropriate Radio Net. Update polling will occur on an hourly basis, or as determined by the Situation Unit, until a complete, comprehensive and stable assessment of the events impacts on the County are made. (See form found on



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page 22)

E. EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System is a nationwide broadcast system that utilizes the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary basis to disseminate emergency public information. The system is designed to allow the President, federal and state agencies and local government officials the ability to communicate with the general public utilizing commercial broadcast stations.

The County's Emergency Alerting System has a high degree of survivability and effectiveness. The primary EAS station has reliable structural integrity, an emergency power generator, a dedicated land line, and a local government radio net with the County EOC. All participating EAS stations throughout the county have a one way monitor radio so that they can directly receive EAS messages from the County EOC and rebroadcast to the general public. Most people have some form of AM/FM radio (portable or car) to receive the EAS messages.

The following individuals from the County and City of Sonora have been authorized to develop messages for broadcast via the EAS, through the County Office of Emergency Services:

- County Administrator
- Deputy CAO(s)
- OES Coordinator
- Sheriff
- Under-Sheriff
- Sheriff Commanders
- Fire Chief(s)
- Sonora City Administrator
- Sonora Police Chief

Pre-scripted Emergency messages can be found as attachments in each of the Hazard Specific Annexes. These messages, when completed, must be transmitted to the County OES Coordinator or, if activated, the County EOC for broadcast. The information may be sent via FAX or by a telephone conversation. FAX and telephone numbers will be provided once the County EOC is activated.

Tuolumne County Reverse 911 System

The County will broadcast general and specific information before, during and after an



event, such as situational information, and instructions on what citizens should do. However, it may be necessary for the County to provide additional local instruction. To that end, the County utilizes the City Watch® service, a County-to-resident notification system. This service will be used to supplement the County's current communication plans and augment public safety/first responder services. Authorized personnel can send and track personalized voice messages in just minutes to any number of residents and businesses (by group or groups, or by geographic area) with specific information about time-sensitive or common-interest issues. Examples of notifications could include disaster information, power outages, and other related urgent or time-sensitive information. Primary residential and business phones in the County are automatically included in the system.

F. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

After the initial event, ideally within 2 hours, the Planning Section Chief will request the Situation and Resource Unit Leaders to prepare a report on the best available damage or threat information. The Situation Unit Leader (Watch Commander) should then gather all available situation reports regarding the effects of the event, and consolidate it into the form of a summary briefing report. The Resource Unit Leader (County Fire Representative) should gather all available information regarding the status of agency resources and consolidate it into the form of a summary resource report. These reports would be given to the Incident Commander/EOC Director and his/her Command Staff. The reports will then be forwarded to the EOC/Command Staff immediately. Based on the reports, the Command Staff will evaluate the information, prioritize the reported emergencies/damage, identify the available resources, and discuss strategies for action.

After the initial event, ideally within 3 hours, the Command and General Staff will then develop a comprehensive **Incident Action Plan (IAP)**. This Incident Action Plan would include the priority protective action missions (Control Objectives) that can be supported by available resources, to best handle the priority event emergencies/damage for the first operational period (Usually 12 hours)

Once the Command Staff develops and the IC approves the IAP, it will be communicated to the Operations Section. The Operations Section will then communicate the plan, at the Operational Period Briefing, to the appropriate Field Operational Command posts/agency work locations for implementation.

At the Operational Command posts/agency work locations, teams will be formed (or redeployed) to carry out their assigned protective action mission consistent with the IAP. Generally, teams will be made up of five to seven people/units with a leader and a common method of communications.

Once assigned a protective action mission, communications back to the EOC by the



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team leader should be confined to essential messages including:

- Reporting when mission is complete
- Reporting status summaries when requested
- Reporting significant events
- Reporting need for additional resources.

Once the Incident Action Plan is implemented, logistical support at the EOC will be provided upon request; and consistent with the priority protective action missions in the Incident Action Plan. Requests for logistical support normally come to the EOC, through the Operations Section, and to the Logistical Section if necessary.

It is recognized that the development of the Incident Action Plan is dependent upon the quality and quantity of Situation Reporting. As referenced earlier, situation reporting after a Moderate to Heavy Damage event may be limited and sporadic. It is also dynamic. Therefore, the IAP must be flexible, subject to change and re-evaluated/re-adjusted as necessary, upon hourly updates provided by the Situation Unit. As high priority life safety emergencies are discovered through Situation Reporting, the Incident Action Plan will require a major adjustment and the redeployment of field resources. As low priority non-life safety event emergencies (e.g. temporary morgue) are discovered, protective action mission to mitigate the consequences will be added to the Incident Action Plan based on priority and on the availability of resources to handle the mission. As outside resources from the county, state, federal, private and mutual aid agencies arrive, additional protective action missions can be assigned to those agencies and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan.

Situation Reporting, reevaluation/readjustment of the Incident Action Plan, and logistical support of the Plan will be a continuous and interrelated process. It will be the heart of EOC operations until the emergency response phase to protect life and property transitions into a long-term recovery phase for restoration of the community.



G. PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSIONS

The possible protective action missions that may be included in an Incident Action Plan are as follows:

PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSION RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

Emergency/ Problem	Protective Action Mission
Command and Coordination	Command Staff to provide continuous command coordination with local response agencies and jurisdictions throughout emergency response phase of the event.
Situation Reporting	Situation Unit and Field Situation Reporting Groups to gather observed damage reports until complete, accurate and stable assessment of damages area wide is provided to the Unified Command Group. Provide updated damage reports on an hourly basis. Resource Unit to identify, record, and track status of Local Response Agency resources including personnel, vehicles and equipment.
Mass Injuries	Medical Group to coordinate emergency medical resources (transport and non-transport) and allied health care professionals to respond to priority locations of mass injuries or to established Casualty Collection Points (CCPs). Mission also includes establishing locations for CCPs and procuring and transporting medical supplies and personnel to those established CCPs. At each location or CCP, Medical Group personnel/groups will organize under the most senior qualified emergency medical professional and begin conducting basic field medical care for seriously injured. Assistance may be provided by the County Health Agency, EMSA, American Red Cross, Co. Fire Departments, California Conservation Corps, and volunteers, as coordinated by the Medical Group representative at the EOC. Basic field medical care may include treatment, and eventual transportation of victims to CCPs/hospitals/EMSA/ or field hospitals.
Hospital and Acute Care Centers	Individual hospitals and acute care centers to assess internal damage to their facility, staff and patients; relay damage reports to Situation Unit. Activate internal emergency plans as necessary. Mission also includes providing support for mass medical treatment at hospital site or activated casualty collection points.
Major Fires	Fire Branch/Suppression Group to conduct firefighting



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	operations to suppress fires at priority life-safety risk structures and fires with conflagration potential.
Traffic Management Problems	Law Branch/Traffic Group (via County Sheriff and CHP) to conduct necessary operations to alleviate traffic management problems. Mission also includes establishing check points, detouring traffic, and assisting with traffic flow during evacuation operations.
Emergency Public Information	Information Officer to provide continuous emergency public information and instructions regarding the event primarily via EAS. Mission also includes developing EAS messages, press releases, tone alert monitor messages and relaying them to County EOC for broadcast releases.
Logistical Support	Logistic Section to provide necessary logistical support to carry out priority protection action missions (including supplies, facilities, fuel, maintenance, transportation, etc.).



SECTION V - RECOVERY

A Recovery Plan is found in Part III, Support Materials, of the Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan. The following points are a short overview of items covered in more detail in that document.

A. DEMOBILIZATION

When the IC or Emergency Services Director determines that the event has entered into the recovery phase, the Command Staff should develop a formal Demobilization Plan. Priority should be given to releasing mutual aid and response agencies no longer needed first. Consideration should also be given to assigning appropriate agencies to conduct short term recovery operations (e.g., debris removal; restoration of critical facilities, utilities and communications; and tending to the needs of the homeless and displaced, etc.)

The EOC should be downgraded or shut down as soon as emergency operations cease. It is desirable to attempt to restore agencies to their normal working routine and environment as soon as possible. However it is not uncommon for the Command Staff, as well as other County agencies to be heavily involved in short and long-term recovery operations for an extended period of time.

B. FINAL REPORT AND ACTIVITY LOG

All department heads involved in the response will be required to complete a narrative report and a master activity log. The narrative report briefly describes the primary responsibility, the protective action missions performed, and the total staff hours of involvement by the agency during the emergency phase of the event. The master activity log documents names and times of agency personnel involved in a particular mission, equipment and supplies used, and any contracts with a private vendor to support emergency operations. Most of this information can be extrapolated from individual activity logs used by team leaders during the emergency (ICS 214, EOC messages, EOC activity logs). A copy of the narrative report and master activity log should be forwarded to the County OES Coordinator as soon as possible and will be part of the official record of the disaster response for each county.



COMMON ACRONYMS

The following common acronyms have been used in this Plan and are fully identified below:

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	American Red Cross
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
DAC	Disaster Application Center
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
MSA	Multi-Purpose Staging Area
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
SA	Salvation Army
SCC	State Coordinating Center
SEMs	Standard Emergency Management System (California)
SRZ	Situation Reporting Zone
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM SAMPLE MESSAGE

CIVIL DISTURBANCE – TERRORISM INCIDENT

The intent of EAS Messages is to provide as much information as possible in a short amount of time. Messages should not exceed one minute and forty-five seconds.

Your attention please, this is not a test. This is _____ with the _____ (State the agency) with an Emergency Alert System Message for the public in the general area of _____

A _____ has occurred at _____

Please assist first responders by staying out of the area. Alternates routes of travel are as follows:

- **DO NOT** go sightseeing! Keep streets clear for passage of emergency vehicles.
- **DO RESPOND** to requests for help from Police, Firefighters, Ambulance and Red Cross personnel. Please cooperate fully with public safety officials.
- **TUNE IN** to this station or any other Emergency Broadcast System (EAS) on your radio or television for further information and guidance.

EAS Message Identification

IC/ESD approval given/received at (time) _____

Time Received by Watch Commander/PIO _____

Time broadcast over EAS stations _____

Time broadcast to public _____

MESSAGE NUMBER _____

**Emergency Services Plan
for
Tuolumne County**

Part II: Hazard Annexes

**ANNEX F: TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT/
MULTI CASUALTY PLAN**

Developed by:

Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services

July 2012



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SECTION I – OVERVIEW

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to establish and outline the response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions and interactions required to mitigate the damaging effects of a large scale or major emergency event affecting the County

The first priority when responding to any major emergency shall be to minimize the loss of life. Although focusing primarily on the County response, this Plan also identifies other local, state, federal and private sector responsibilities. The Plan is designed to unify all response agencies under the Incident Command System (ICS) in order to best utilize joint resources and more effectively minimize damage to life and property caused by the effects of the event.

B. QUICK CHECKLIST OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

ACTION ITEM	√	EXPLANATION PROVIDED ON PAGE:
Ensure Departments Activate Standard Operating Procedures and Initial Actions		9
Activate Emergency Operations Center and Hazard Specific Plan		13
Alert CAO and Department Heads		13
Initiate Situation Reporting		14
Develop Incident Action Plan		17
Review Protective Action Missions		19
Request Mutual Aid		12 & 22

C. SCOPE

1. Relationship with Other Plans

This Plan is primarily intended to serve as a stand-alone contingency response plan for all consequences associated with the event. The OES Region IV Multi Casualty Incident Plan delineates the actual tactics and strategies to address emergency response actions required to deal with a mass or multi casualty event.

2. Coordinated Effort:

It is recognized that if a major emergency event is regional in nature, the County will take the lead role in coordinating the multi-jurisdictional response under the



provisions of this Plan, until additional assistance from the state and federal government becomes available.

SECTION II - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL

General emergency planning for these types of events provides for two emergency response levels: an "EMERGENCY RESPONSE" and a "DISASTER RESPONSE." These response levels are based on the magnitude of the emergency and the necessity to automatically activate the County EOC.

The "Emergency Response" level is utilized to manage requests for service as a result of light to moderate significant transportation or MCI incident in the planning area. On-duty crews will be able to handle the call volume with existing, or with immediately available mutual aid, resources.

The "Disaster Response" level is deemed most appropriate for a large scale accident or MCI which overwhelms existing resources. At this level, EOC and Plan activation is more than required because of the immediate inherent need for consolidated situation reporting, coordination, logistical support, and major policy decision making. The County Administrator (CAO) or the OES Coordinator will determine the location and degree of EOC activation.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

The County of Tuolumne has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standard Emergency Management (SEMS), and the National Incident Management (NIMS) as the emergency organization and the emergency management system for response to all major events impacting the planning area.

Refer to Part III, Support Materials for detailed information on SEMS, NIMS and ICS, including an overview, organizational chart, and the ICS Disaster Management Guides. Key ICS positions (and their corresponding responsibilities) for an MCI event are as follows:

INCIDENT COMMANDER/EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR:

At the onset of the event, the Incident Commander is responsible for command, coordination and management of the overall incident activities, includes development, implementation and review of strategic decisions/Incident Action Plan. Large and complex incidents may require the activation of the EOC and the use of more than one IC, typically positioned in the field. In these situations an EOC Director Position will be established in order to prioritize resources and establish priorities and objectives with the Admin. Policy Group. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, the EOC



Director assumes overall command of the event and the field Incident Commander relinquishes command. (He or she may remain as a deputy EOC Director until command is stable and the arriving EOC Director has been briefed).

ADMIN/POLICY GROUP:

This group is headed by the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services and consists of the remaining board members, the County Administrator, County Counsel and the OES Coordinator. The group provides legal and long range policy to the EOC Director.

FIRE BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervise and coordinate all fire service tactical operations including rescue, suppression, containment and special assistance consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

INFORMATION OFFICER:

Formulates and releases information about the incident to the news media, the public, and other appropriate agencies as approved by the Incident Commander/ EOC Director.

LAW BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervises and coordinates all law enforcement tactical operations including security, evacuation, traffic control, and situation reporting consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

LIAISON OFFICER:

Contacts, communicates and coordinates with assisting agencies.

LOGISTICS SECTION:

Manage resources which provide for personnel, equipment, facilities, services, transportation and materials in support of the incident activities.

MEDICAL BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitors and coordinates all tactical operations of triage, treatment, transportation, decontamination and morgue groups to provide best patient care possible consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitors and coordinates all tactical operations concerning on-scene heavy equipment, countermeasures and recovery activities consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

SHELTER AND WELFARE UNIT LEADER:

Provides temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including evacuation relocation shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling assistance.



SITUATION UNIT LEADER:

Collects, evaluates and displays current situation status information regarding the emergency.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST UNIT LEADER:

Collects, evaluates, disseminate and advise the IC on all information of a technical nature regarding the emergency.

C. COMMAND/ IC AUTHORITY

The responsibility for Command will rest with the Agency having the responsibility to investigate the incident. Transportation accidents on State Highways will be the responsibility of the California Highway Patrol with the Sheriff's Department assuming responsibility on County roads. Events occurring off roadways are a Fire Department responsibility. Commercial airline, railway and commercial bus accidents, are managed by the National Transportation Safety Board (NSTB). Given the wide range of potential agency involvement, Joint Command is common in the management of these events. The immediate priority for these types of events is medical care for the injured which is a Fire Department responsibility.

D. STAFFING

Operational Periods

An Operational Period is defined as the period of time scheduled for the execution of a given set of tactics and strategies to meet the goals and objectives as established by the Incident Commander/EOC Director and specified in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The concept is an important one, both for planning and safety. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, from 4 hours to extended periods of a week or more. The length of the Operational Periods should be proposed by the Planning Section, confirmed by the Logistics Section and given final approval by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

Operational Period Briefing

The Incident Command System requires that each Operational Period begin with a Briefing. The Plans Section Chief is assigned the task of explaining the goals and objectives, as outlined in the IAP, at the beginning of each Operational Period. This briefing is held in a large open area that provides for good acoustics, adequate shelter from the elements, and provides for other personal comforts. (i.e. restrooms, parking and seating if available). Gymnasiums, theaters, and other types of public assembly areas are often used.



All supervisory personnel (Unit Leaders and above) are required to attend the formal Operational Period Briefing. Additionally, all personnel assigned to the incident must be briefed. Personnel unable to attend the Operational Period briefing must be briefed in the field by their Section Chief or Unit Leader. A very important component of the briefing is the delivery of the Safety Plan by the Safety Officer. This individual is responsible for reviewing the safety concerns, required safety protocols and the Safety Message. All field personnel are required to participate in the safety briefing.

Staffing Patterns (*upon EOC activation*)

Normal work assignments and scheduling may be utilized in the early stages of an emerging event. The focus of those involved will most likely center on the investigation of what is happening and planning for possible outcomes that would require expanding into a fully functioning EOC/DOC operation. Although partially impacted, the routine functions of the local government will continue during this period. At this point in time, following a fundamental ICS principal of only staffing to the level of need, the EOC will most likely be very minimally staffed and not in-service on a 24 hour basis. Quite typically, an IC and a limited number of support personnel will be performing a variety of tasks simultaneously. The operational period utilized during this time of limited operation can range from daily to weekly depending upon the need. This partial activation is also commonly used in the final stages of an event as it winds down or concludes.

Extended work assignments will be utilized when it becomes evident to the Incident Commander/EOC Director that the event will soon become the main focus of the agency. The EOC could be fully activated and staffed on a 24 hour basis. At this time the normal staffing pattern for Department personnel assigned to the incident will shift to an extended work assignment for the Operational Period. Depending upon the time of year and the seriousness of the threat, two choices are typically used:

- 1) 24 hour Operational Period, day on day off pattern, or
- 2) 12 hour Operational Period, day and night shift pattern.

During the winter months, a 7:00 AM start time for the Operational Period is often preferred. Whereas, in the summer, longer daylight hours allow for a 6:00 AM start time.

In conclusion, the effective use of the correct shift pattern and operational period will have a positive effect in the planning and execution of the Incident Action Plan and could be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the goals themselves.



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E. GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed on the next table are the potential emergencies or problems that can be anticipated and the local lead agencies that are generally responsible for coordinating the response to those emergencies/problems within the jurisdictional scope of this Plan. Also included is the probable ICS position in the emergency organization that the lead agency would fill. The exact circumstances of the event may dictate some flexibility and adjustments.

GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE

EMERGENCY/PROBLEM	LEAD AGENCY	ICS POSITION
Command & Coordination	Fire Departments, Sheriff's Department and Community Resources Agency (CRA)	Incident Commander
Situation Reporting	Sheriff, Fire Depts. w/assistance from CRA field units	Law Branch/ Sit Unit
Bldg. Collapse/Rescue	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Medical / Mass Injuries	Ambulance & Fire	Medical Group
Hospital Disruption	Individual Hospital/EMSA	Liaison
Hazardous Material Releases	Fire Departments	Tech Spec Unit
Major Fires	Fire Departments	Fire Branch
Evacuation Operations	CHP, Sheriff	Law Branch
State Hwy Disruptions/County/City Street Disruptions	Caltrans & County Roads	Public Works Branch
Traffic Disruptions Mgmt.	CHP/Caltrans/City Police & S.O.	Traffic Group
Emergency Public Info	Command Staff , Agency PIO Co. Administrators Office & OES	Info. Officer, PIO's
Security	Sheriff, Sonora PD & Private Security Companies	Law Branch
Emergency Logistical Support	Command Staff/Recreation Department	Logistics Sec
Disease/Health Hazards	County Public Health Dept.	Tech. Spec.
Temporary Morgue	County Sheriff-Coroner	Morgue Group



SECTION III – PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

A. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

A multi casualty incident is one which involves a sufficient number of injured persons to overwhelm the first responding medical resources or an incident involving a significant medical hazard to a large population.

Transportation-Highway

There are three east-west state highways in the County: Highway 108, Highway 120 and Highway 132. State Highway 49 is the only north-south highway in the County. The majority of the towns exist on or near these transportation corridors. Highways 120, 49 and 108 are the major transportation routes through this County.

State Route 120 (SR 120), in northern California, runs between the Central Valley near Manteca, through Yosemite National Park, and ends at U.S. Route 6 in Mono County. SR 120 begins as a freeway intersecting Interstate 5 to extend Interstate 205 through Manteca. In east Manteca, the freeway ends at SR 99 and becomes a highway which continues to head east through Escalon, Oakdale and other various small towns.

State Route 49 (SR 49) is a north–south state highway that begins at Oakhurst, Madera County, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, where it diverges from State Route 41. It continues in a generally northwest direction, weaving through the communities of Goldside and Ahwahnee, before crossing into Mariposa County. State Route 49 then continues northward through the counties of Tuolumne, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Yuba, Sierra, and Plumas, where it reaches its northern terminus at State Route 70, in Vinton.

State Route 108, also known as **Highway 108**, is a numbered state highway in California. SR 108 runs generally northeast across central California from downtown Modesto near the SR 99/SR 132 interchange, crossing the Sierra Nevada at Sonora Pass, to U.S. Route 395 near the Nevada state line.

State Route 132 (SR 132) is a two lane road important to recreational travelers en route to Modesto Reservoir, Turlock Reservoir, Don Pedro Reservoir and the Sierra Nevada foothills.

Transportation - Airport

Pine Mountain Lake Airport is a public use airport with a residential airpark surrounding the airport. It is located three miles (4.8 km) northeast of the town of Groveland, serving Tuolumne County, California and is the gateway airport for Hwy 120,



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the most Northern route to Yosemite National Park. The airport is used mostly for general aviation aircraft. Pine Mountain Lake Airport covers 52 acres and has one runway. The runway (9/27) is 3,625 x 50 ft (1,105 x 15 m), and has an asphalt surface.

Columbia Airport covers an area of 356 acres which contains two runways: The first runway (17/35) is paved asphalt and measures 4,670 x 75 ft (1,423 x 23 m) and the second runway is turf (11/29) measuring 2,600 x 100 ft (792 x 30 m).

There are about 25,000 aircraft operations per year at this airport. General Aviation Aircraft make up about 96% of the flight operations, about 4% air taxi, and 1% military aircraft. There are over 200 aircraft based at this airport: 95% single engine, 2% multi-engine, 2% helicopters, and 1% ultra-light aircraft.

The beauty of the Yosemite Valley and surrounding High Sierra mountains attract a significant amount of both private and commercial aircraft in "high fly-over" visitor air traffic. A major air crash that occurs in the populated areas of the County can result in considerable loss of life and property. The impact of a disabled aircraft as it strikes the ground creates the likely potential for multiple explosions, resulting in intense fires. Regardless of where the crash occurs, the resulting explosions and fires have the potential to cause injuries, fatalities and the destruction of property at and adjacent to the impact point. The time of day when the crash occurs may have a profound effect on the number of dead and injured.

The responsibility for overall management of a transportation event will be contingent upon the type of event that has occurred and the location. The immediate priority for these types of events is for the medical care of the injured which will be a Fire Department responsibility.

B. PRE- EVENT POLICIES

The following pre-event policies apply to the applicable County Departments referenced in this Plan. They are intended to provide guidance and information, before the event, that will expedite the initial alerting, mobilization and response to a damaging event when it occurs or ahead of time if an event is predicted. Questions or clarifications should be directed to the County OES Coordinator beforehand.

1. Multi Casualty Event Defined

It shall be the policy of this County that a multi casualty event, as referenced in this Plan, is defined as one which involves a sufficient number of injured persons to overwhelm the first responding medical resources.

2. Alerting, Mobilization and Reporting



Normal alerting and mobilization of County personnel and departments for natural and man-made disasters would be initiated through the phone system. All requested department heads and/or alternates from such agencies will attempt to report to the planning area EOC. All other personnel, when requested, will report to their normal workstation or pre-designated reporting location as reference in each departments disaster SOP. (See subsection C below)

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions (or cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event), they are to call in to their department head or the EOC as soon as possible. If it is deemed necessary by the EOC Director/IC, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those people to the EOC.

3. EOC Activation

The activation of the EOC, by the County Administrator or OES Coordinator, would likely be required because of one or more of the following conditions:

- The accident or event is of significant proportion and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.
- As a result of the accident, an immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the field IC
- Any other condition that in the judgment of the County Administrator or OES Coordinator requires activation of the EOC.

C. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY EMPLOYEES

It shall be the policy of the various County Departments referenced in this Plan to have on file a current policy memo specific to each department and consistent with this Plan.

This memo will outline for department employees the following information pertinent to a major emergency event:

- The departments' general role or assignment during the event
- Identify key staff (with alternates) and their anticipated role
- Reporting locations when activated
- Special procedures to be followed
- Specific support materials needed to carry out their assigned responsibilities and how to obtain these support materials.



D. EMERGENCY WORKER FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN

It shall be the policy of this County to encourage its employees to make advanced preparations and utilize the Family Support Plan located in Part III, Support Documents, to ensure the maximum safety of their families in case of a major emergency. These efforts will not only increase survivability of emergency workers and their families, but will also reduce stress and response time to their duty stations after or during the occurrence of a damaging event. The OES Coordinator and the American Red Cross have informational guidelines for developing a Family Support Plan and preparing for emergencies. It is understood that employees who may happen to be on-duty when a major event occurs will need to be certain that their families are safe and secure. Each department will have on file a Family Support Plan that outlines the processes to be taken by the County in support of the employee’s family.

E. PRE-DESIGNATED MAJOR EVENT RESPONSE LOCATIONS

The following pre-designated response locations are established as policy by each County. (Note: These locations may be adjusted or changed depending on the specific circumstances of the event).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Initial: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Primary: County EOC
18440 Striker Court
Sonora, CA 95370

Alternate: Mobile Location, utilizing tents and trailers

MULTI-PURPOSE STAGING AREAS – CASUALTY COLLECTION POINTS

Specific locations will be activated by the Staging Area Manager or the Medical Group Supervisor when the number of casualties exceeds the capacity of the local medical facilities.

1. Mother Lode Fairgrounds
220 Southgate Drive
Sonora, CA 95370
209 532 7428



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2. Black Oak Elementary School
18815 Manzanita
Twain Harte, CA 95383
209 586 3266

3. Belleview Elementary School
22736 Kuien Mill Rd.
Cedar Ridge, CA 95370
209 586 5510

4. Wal-Mart Parking Lot
1101 Saguinetti Rd.
Sonora, CA 95370

F. MUTUAL AID AND COOPERATION

Mutual Aid, like the Incident Command System, is provided under the broad direction of the requesting jurisdiction and under the direct control of the aiding jurisdiction/agency. All assisting agencies that support this Plan should work in cooperation with other local, state, federal and private agencies in an effort to maximize resources and minimize the damages of an emergency event. It is further understood that mutual aid may be severely delayed in large regional events (floods and earthquakes) and will require extreme cooperation between local surviving agency resources. It is anticipated that some jurisdictions/situation reporting zones will suffer little or no damage. After confirming this, those jurisdictions should immediately notify the County EOC as to their ability and readiness to provide mutual aid to neighboring jurisdictions or agencies heavily impacted.

SECTION IV - EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. PLAN ACTIVATION

This Plan, similar to EOC requirements, would most likely be activated by the CAO or OES Coordinator when any one or more of the following conditions is met:

- The emergency is of significant proportions and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.



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- As a result of the accident, an immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the IC
- Any other condition or situation that in the judgment of the CAO or OES Coordinator requires activation of the EOC.

B. INITIAL AGENCY ALERTING AND REPORTING

At the onset of the event, County officials and departments will be notified and employees will be mobilized.

1. The on-duty Dispatchers will:

- Alert on-duty Sheriff patrol units and instruct them to begin Situation Reporting.
- Notify the Assistant Director of Emergency Services and the OES Coordinator as to the severity of the event.

2. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services and/or OES Coordinator will alert the following as deemed necessary:

- Alert the Emergency Command Center (ECC) and have them instruct fire units to begin Situation Reporting.
- Begin initial polling of patrol, fire, CRA field units and fire stations for damage assessments and available resources. Using the Situation Report Form, record information regarding damage and emergency situations occurring in the community as received from field units and the 911 system
- Alert off-duty personnel as requested.
- County Health Officer (CHO)
- County CRA Director
- American Red Cross and request representative at EOC
- RACES and request coordinators at the EOC
- Establish contact with School Districts if school is in session
- Cal EMA
- Any other staff required for the event



C. EOC ACTIVATION

1. Physical Activation:

The County EOC will be activated when it is requested by the Incident Commander and approved by the County Administrator/OES Coordinator. The County OES Coordinator, assisted by support staff, will be responsible for the physical activation of the EOC (powering it up).

2. EOC Staffing:

Staffing and operations levels needed to effectively manage the incident will be determined by the Command Staff. A plan for setting up the EOC has been developed. The plan can be found in Part III, Support Materials and is posted in the EOC itself.

D. SITUATION REPORTING

1. General

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is Situation Reporting: the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damages caused by the event. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC decisions and field actions are based. It is recognized that complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and may take several hours to several days to get a complete and stable assessment countywide.

At the onset, situation reporting may be minimal and sporadic for several hours. However, every effort must be made to immediately establish, based on geographic areas impacted, Situation Reporting Zones (SRZ) and then gather the best available information on damages from both field units and Sheriff's Dispatch. This information will be transmitted as soon as possible to the County EOC.

The Situation Unit within the Planning Section at the EOC will poll and compile reports of damage. Situation Reporting will essentially be divided into two components: Situation Unit (EOC) and Situation Reporting Groups (field). The individual field Situation Reporting Groups within the Operations Section will conduct a field survey of a particular area or Situation Reporting Zone (SRZ). Early reports would include the following:

- Rescue needs (estimated number trapped)
- Serious mass injuries (estimated number)
- Dead (estimated number)



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- Major fires
- Serious hazardous material spills
- Any other critical emergency/problem observed

Initially, existing Dispatchers and the on-duty Watch Commander will staff the Situation Unit. During full EOC activation, returning off-duty sheriff/fire personnel would augment the Situation Unit which would be located in the EOC.

Initially, field radio units from patrol units, fire departments, and public works units will staff the Situation Reporting Groups. The Sheriff's Dispatch Center will gather information on pre-made "Situation Report" forms and will transfer that information to the EOC activated the Situation Unit in the EOC. (see form Page 25)

2. Centralized Situation Reporting

As noted above, initially Situation Reporting is the responsibility of the Sheriff's Dispatch Center. Upon activation of the EOC, the Situation Unit will serve as the focal point for all situation reports of damage via the County radio system. Polling by the EOC Situation Unit will be continuous with updates provide to the Command Staff on an hourly basis, or as determined by the Situation Unit, until a complete, comprehensive and stable assessment of the events impacts on the County are made.

Note: Clear and concise information transfer from the receiving 911 Public Safety Answer Point (Sheriff's Dispatch) to the EOC Situation Unit is critically important.

E. EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System is a nationwide broadcast system that utilizes the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary basis to disseminate emergency public information. The system is designed to allow the President, federal and state agencies and local government officials the ability to communicate with the general public utilizing commercial broadcast stations.

The County's Emergency Alerting System has a high degree of survivability and effectiveness. The primary EAS station has reliable structural integrity, an emergency power generator, a dedicated land line, and a local government radio net with the County EOC. All participating EAS stations throughout the county have a one-way monitor radio so that they can directly receive EAS messages from the County EOC and rebroadcast to the general public. Most people have some form of AM/FM radio (portable or car) to receive the EAS messages.



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The following individuals from the County and City of Sonora have been authorized to develop messages for broadcast via the EAS, through the County Office of Emergency Services:

- County Administrator
- Deputy CAO(s)
- OES Coordinator
- Sheriff
- Under-Sheriff
- Sheriff Commanders
- Fire Chief(s)
- Sonora City Administrator
- Sonora Police Chief
-

Pre-scripted Emergency messages can be found as attachments in each of the Hazard Specific Annexes. These messages, when completed, must be transmitted to the County OES Coordinator or, if activated, the County EOC for broadcast. The information may be sent via FAX or by a telephone conversation. FAX and telephone numbers will be provided once the County EOC is activated.

Tuolumne County Reverse 911 System

The County will broadcast general and specific information before, during and after an event, such as situational information, and instructions on what citizens should do. However, it may be necessary for the County to provide additional local instruction. To that end, the County utilizes the City Watch® service, a County-to-resident notification system. This service will be used to supplement the County's current communication plans and augment public safety/first responder services. Authorized personnel can send and track personalized voice messages in just minutes to any number of residents and businesses (by group or groups, or by geographic area) with specific information about time-sensitive or common-interest issues. Examples of notifications could include disaster information, power outages, and other related urgent or time-sensitive information. Primary residential and business phones in the County are automatically included in the system.

F. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

After the initial event, ideally within 2 hours, the Planning Section Chief will request the Situation and Resource Unit Leaders to prepare a report on the best available damage or threat information. The Situation Unit Leader (Watch Commander) should then



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gather all available situation reports regarding the effects of the event, and consolidate it into the form of a summary briefing report. The Resource Unit Leader (County Fire Representative) should gather all available information regarding the status of agency resources and consolidate it into the form of a summary resource report. These reports would be given to the Incident Commander/EOC Director and his/her Command Staff. The reports will then be forwarded to the EOC/Command Staff immediately. Based on the reports, the Command Staff will evaluate the information, prioritize the reported emergencies/damage, identify the available resources, and discuss strategies for action.

After the initial event, ideally within 3 hours, the Command and General Staff will then develop, a comprehensive **Incident Action Plan (IAP)**.

This Incident Action Plan would include the priority protective action missions (Control Objectives) that can be supported by available resources, to best handle the priority event emergencies/damage for the first operational period (Usually 12 hours)

Once the Command Staff develops and the IC approves the IAP, it would be communicated to the Operations Section. The Operations Section would then communicate the plan, at the Operational Period Briefing, to the appropriate Field Operational Command posts/agency work locations for implementation.

At the Operational Command posts/agency work locations, teams will be formed (or redeployed) to carry out their assigned protective action mission consistent with the IAP. Generally, teams will be made up of five to seven people/units with a leader and a common method of communications.

Once assigned a protective action mission, communications back to the EOC by the team leader should be confined to essential messages including:

- Reporting when mission is complete
- Reporting status summaries when requested
- Reporting significant events
- Reporting need for additional resources.

Once the Incident Action Plan is implemented, logistical support at the EOC will be provided upon request; and consistent with the priority protective action missions in the Incident Action Plan. Requests for logistical support will normally come to the EOC, through the Operations Section, and to the Logistical Section if necessary.

It is recognized that the development of the Incident Action Plan is dependent upon the quality and quantity of Situation Reporting. As referenced earlier, situation reporting after a Moderate to Heavy Damage event may be limited and sporadic. It is also dynamic. Therefore, the IAP must be flexible, subject to change and re-evaluated/re-



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adjusted as necessary, upon hourly updates provided by the Situation Unit. As high priority life safety emergencies are discovered through Situation Reporting, the Incident Action Plan will require a major adjustment and the redeployment of field resources. As low priority non-life safety event emergencies (e.g. temporary morgue) are discovered, protective action missions to mitigate the consequences will be added to the Incident Action Plan based on priority and on the availability of resources to handle the mission. As outside resources from the county, state, federal, private and mutual aid agencies arrive, additional protective action missions can be assigned to those agencies and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan.

Situation Reporting, reevaluation/readjustment of the Incident Action Plan, and logistical support of the Plan will be a continuous and interrelated process. It will be the heart of EOC operations until the emergency response phase to protect life and property transitions into a long-term recovery phase for restoration of the community.

G. PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSIONS

The possible protective action missions that may be included in an Incident Action Plan are as follows:

PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSION RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

Emergency/ Problem	Protective Action Mission
Command and Coordination	Command Staff to provide continuous command coordination with local response agencies and jurisdictions throughout emergency response phase of the MCI event.
Situation Reporting	Situation Unit and Field Situation Reporting Groups to gather observed damage reports until complete, accurate and stable assessment of damages area wide is provided to the Unified Command Group. Provide updated damage reports on an hourly basis. Resource Unit to identify, record, and track status of Local Response Agency resources including personnel, vehicles and equipment.
Rescue Operations (Building Collapse, Water Rescue, Trench Rescue, Confined Space Rescue et al.)	Fire Branch to identify locations of buildings suffering from structural collapse with trapped victims. Fire Branch/Rescue Group to respond to priority locations in order to lead and organize volunteers and specialized/heavy equipment operators in conducting rescue operations (both water and land). Mission also includes triaging casualties and basic life support at site of rescue.
Mass Injuries	Medical Group to coordinate emergency medical resources (transport and non-transport) and allied health care professionals to respond to priority locations of mass injuries or to established Casualty Collection Points (CCPs).



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	<p>Mission also includes establishing locations for CCPs and procuring and transporting medical supplies and personnel to those established CCPs. At each location or CCP, Medical Group personnel/groups will organize under the most senior qualified emergency medical professional and begin conducting basic field medical care for seriously injured. Assistance may be provided by the County Health Agency, EMSA, American Red Cross, Co. Fire Departments, California Conservation Corps, and volunteers, as coordinated by the Medical Group representative at the EOC. Basic field medical care may include treatment, and eventual transportation of victims to CCPs/hospitals/EMSA/ or field hospitals.</p>
Hospital & Acute Care Centers	<p>Individual hospitals and acute care centers to assess internal damage to their facility, staff and patients; relay damage reports to Situation Unit. Activate internal emergency plans as necessary. Mission also includes providing support for mass medical treatment at hospital site or activated casualty collection points.</p>
Hazardous Material Release	<p>Technical Specialist to coordinate response of Regional Hazmat units to priority hazardous material releases as reported by field Situation Reporting Groups. Mission includes identification, basic isolation of release (if possible), and relaying necessary evacuation warnings/ requirements to EOC and Law Branch (assistance from Fire Departments and Private Licensed Haz Mat Contractors may be available to augment with the Technical Specialist Group/Haz Mat Unit into a response task force).</p>
Major Fires	<p>Fire Branch/Suppression Group to conduct firefighting operations to suppress fires at priority life-safety risk structures and fires with conflagration potential.</p>
Security	<p>Law Branch/Security Group to provide needed security and perimeter control required for damaged areas, evacuation areas, institutional and emergency facilities, and congregate care facility sites. Mission also includes conducting necessary anti-looting patrols.</p>
Traffic Management Problems	<p>Law Branch/Traffic Group (via County Sheriff and CHP) to conduct necessary operations to alleviate traffic management problems. Mission also includes establishing check points, detouring traffic, and assisting with traffic flow during evacuation operations.</p>



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Emergency Public Information	Information Officer to provide continuous emergency public information and instructions regarding the event primarily via EAS. Mission also includes developing EAS messages, press releases, tone alert monitor messages and relaying them to County EOC for broadcast releases.
Logistical Support	Logistic Section to provide necessary logistical support to carry out priority protection action missions (including supplies, facilities, fuel, maintenance, transportation, etc.).
Temporary Morgue	Morgue Group to provide location for temporary morgues as necessary to identify, hold and isolate corpses. (Assistance from private morticians may be augmented into the morgue group).

H. UPGRADING RESOURCES – LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

Recall of County personnel may only generate approximately half of the off-duty force within the first 12 hours due to transportation and family restrictions. Mutual aid in a disaster event that is regional in nature may be significantly delayed beyond the first 24 to 72 hours. Full state and federal aid may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours.

Local spontaneous volunteerism in large quantities has traditionally been available during the first 72 hours of a major emergency. Volunteer coordination is a critical component of disaster planning and response and if managed correctly can have many positive and long lasting impacts for the community. Part III, Support Materials contains information on managing donations, goods and volunteers.

An early notification of a significant event should be made to Cal EMA, by County OES. Normally, outside state and federal resources will only respond after proper declarations have been made at the city and county level (e.g. "Local Emergency" and request to Governor to declare "State of Emergency.") Normally, a State of Emergency declaration request and requests for specific assistance would be forwarded through County OES and State OES.

As outside state and federal resources mobilize and arrive locally, they will generally be given a protective action mission and be augmented as an independent team in the emergency organization (ICS). Listed below are the key state and federal non-first responder agencies, their probable roles, and the ICS position they would be augmented into.

STATE AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Cal EMA	Coordinates all State Agency Response	Liaison



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State National Guard	Medical Assistance Evacuation Assistance Debris Removal Air and Surface Transportation Communications Support Food (Field Kitchens for public & workers) Sheltering Security & Maintenance of Law & Order Temporary Morgue	Medical Group Law Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Law Branch Morgue Group
State EMSA	Medical Assistance to CCP's & Field Hospitals	Medical Group
State Parks & Recreation	Utilize State Parks as Shelters, Evacuate State Parks	Logistics Sec Law Branch
California Conservation Corps	Debris Removal Sandbagging Litter Carrying/Basic First Aid/Set Up CCP Light Rescue Oil Spill Clean Up	Pub. Wks. Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Medical Group Medical Group Fire Branch Haz. Mat. Group
FEDERAL AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Coordinates All Federal Agency Response (EPA, DMAT, DMORT, et al.)	Liaison
Environmental Protection Agency	Hazardous Material Response	Tech Spec Unit
Nation Trans. Safety Board	Investigate Airline, Train, and Commercial Bus Accidents	Command



SECTION V - RECOVERY

A Recovery Plan is found in Part III, Support Materials, of the Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan. The following points are a short overview of items covered in more detail in that document.

A. DEMOBILIZATION

When the IC or Emergency Services Director determines that the event has entered into the recovery phase, the Command Staff should develop a formal Demobilization Plan. Priority should be given to releasing mutual aid and response agencies no longer needed first. Consideration should also be given to assigning appropriate agencies to conduct short term recovery operations (e.g., debris removal, restoration of critical facilities, utilities and communications, and tending to the needs of the homeless and displaced persons, etc.)

The County EOC should be downgraded or shut down as soon as emergency operations cease. It is desirable to attempt to restore agencies to their normal working routine and environment as soon as possible. However it is not uncommon for the Command Staff, as well as other County agencies to be heavily involved in short and long-term recovery operations for an extended period of time.

B. FINAL REPORT AND ACTIVITY LOG

The Command Staff and Section Chiefs will be required to complete a narrative report and a master activity log. The narrative report briefly describes the primary responsibility, the protective action missions performed, and the total staff hours of involvement by the agency during the emergency phase of the event. The master activity log documents names and times of agency personnel involved in a particular mission, equipment and supplies used, and any contracts with a private vendor to support emergency operations. Most of this information can be extrapolated from individual activity logs used by team leaders during the emergency (ICS 214, EOC messages, EOC activity logs). A copy of the narrative report and master activity log should be forwarded to the OES Coordinator as soon as possible and will be part of the official record of the disaster response for the County.



COMMON ACRONYMS

The following common acronyms have been used in this Plan and are fully identified below:

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	American Red Cross
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
DAC	Disaster Application Center
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
MSA	Multi-Purpose Staging Area
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
SA	Salvation Army
SCC	State Coordinating Center
SEMs	Standard Emergency Management System (California)
SRZ	Situation Reporting Zone
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM SAMPLE MESSAGE

MULTI CASUALTY – TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

The intent of EAS Messages is to provide as much information as possible in a short amount of time. Messages should not exceed one minute and forty-five seconds.

Your attention please, this is not a test. This is _____ with the _____ (State the agency) with an Emergency Alert System Message for the public in the general area of _____

A _____ has occurred at _____

Please assist first responders by staying out of the area. Alternate routes of travel are as follows:

- **DO NOT** go sightseeing! Keep streets clear for passage of emergency vehicles.
- **DO RESPOND** to requests for help from Police, Firefighters, Ambulance and Red Cross personnel. Please cooperate fully with public safety officials.
- **TUNE IN** to this station or any other Emergency Broadcast System (EAS) on your radio or television for further information and guidance.

EAS Message Identification

IC/ESD approval given/received at (time) _____

Time Received by Watch Commander/PIO _____

Time broadcast over EAS stations _____

Time broadcast to public _____

Message Number _____

**Emergency Services Plan
for
Tuolumne County**

Part II: Hazard Annexes

**ANNEX G:
WILDLAND FIRE PLAN**

Developed by:

Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services

June 2012



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SECTION I - OVERVIEW

A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Plan is to establish and outline the response organization, command authority, responsibilities, functions and interactions required to mitigate the damaging effects of a large scale or major wildland fire impacting the County

The first priority when responding to any major emergency shall be to minimize the loss of life. Although focusing primarily on the County response, this Plan also identifies other local, state, federal and private sector responsibilities. The Plan is designed to unify all response agencies under the Incident Command System (ICS) in order to best utilize joint resources and more effectively minimize damage to life and property caused by the effects of the event.

B. QUICK CHECKLIST OF PRIORITY ACTIONS

ACTION ITEM	√	EXPLANATION PROVIDED ON PAGE:
Ensure Departments Activate Standard Operating Procedures and Initial Actions		11
Review Potential Emergencies & Problems Sections		14
Activate Emergency Operations Center and Hazard Specific Plan		19
Alert CAO and Department Heads		20
Initiate Situation Reporting		21
Develop Incident Action Plan		23
Review Protective Action Missions		25
Request Mutual Aid		13 & 27

C. SCOPE

1. Relationship with Other Plans

This Plan is primarily intended to serve as a stand-alone contingency response plan for all consequences associated with a wildland fire. Procedures within this Plan solely address emergency response and short-term recovery. This Plan is compatible with other City, County and State Emergency Response Plans.



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2. Coordinated Effort:

It is recognized that if a major emergency event is regional in nature, the County will take the lead role in coordinating the multi-jurisdictional response under the provisions of this Plan, until additional assistance from the state and federal government becomes available.



SECTION II - CONCEPTS OF OPERATION

A. EMERGENCY RESPONSE LEVEL

General emergency planning for this type of event provides for two emergency response levels: an "EMERGENCY RESPONSE" and a "DISASTER RESPONSE." These response levels are based on the magnitude of the emergency and the necessity to activate the County EOC.

The "Emergency Response" level is utilized to manage requests for service as a result of a small to moderate size fire impacting the planning area. On-duty crews will be able to handle the event with existing resources. (Assisted by readily available mutual aid resources)

The "Disaster Response" level is deemed most appropriate for large, significant fires causing considerable damage. At this level, EOC and Plan activation is more than likely required because of the immediate inherent need for consolidated situation reporting, coordination, logistical support, and major policy decision making.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION

The County of Tuolumne has adopted the Incident Command System (ICS), the Standard Emergency Management (SEMS), and the National Incident Management (NIMS) as the emergency organization and the emergency management system for response to all damaging wildland fires impacting the planning area.

Refer to Part III, Support Materials for detailed information on SEMS, NIMS and ICS, including an overview, organizational chart, and the ICS Disaster Management Guides.

Key ICS positions (and their corresponding responsibilities) for this type of event are as follows:

INCIDENT COMMANDER/EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR:

At the onset of the event, the Incident Commander is responsible for command, coordination and management of the overall incident activities, includes development, implementation and review of strategic decisions/Incident Action Plan. Large and complex incidents may require the activation of the EOC and the use of more than one IC, typically positioned in the field. In these situations, an EOC Director Position will be established in order to prioritize resources and establish priorities and objectives with the Admin. Policy Group. Upon activation of the Emergency Operations Center, the EOC Director assumes overall command of the event and the field Incident Commander relinquishes command. (He or she may



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remain as a deputy EOC Director until command is stable and the arriving EOC Director has been briefed).

ADMIN/POLICY GROUPS:

This group is headed by the Director or Assistant Director of Emergency Services and consists of the remaining board members, the County Administrator, County Counsel and the OES Coordinator. The group provides legal and long range policy to the EOC Director.

FIRE BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervises and coordinates all fire service tactical operations including rescue, suppression, containment and special assistance consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

INFORMATION OFFICER:

Formulates and releases information about the incident to the news media, the public, and other appropriate agencies as approved by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

LAW BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Supervises and coordinates all law enforcement tactical operations including security, evacuation, traffic control, and situation reporting consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

LIAISON OFFICER:

Contacts, communicates and coordinates with assisting agencies.

LOGISTICS SECTION:

Manages resources which provide for personnel, equipment, facilities, services, transportation and materials in support of the incident activities.

MEDICAL BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitors and coordinates all tactical operations of triage, treatment, transportation, decontamination and morgue groups to provide best patient care possible consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH DIRECTOR:

Monitors and coordinates all tactical operations concerning on-scene heavy equipment, countermeasures and recovery activities consistent with the Incident Action Plan.

SHELTER AND WELFARE UNIT LEADER:

Provides temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including evacuation relocation shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling assistance.



SITUATION UNIT LEADER:

Collects, evaluates and displays current situation status information regarding the emergency.

TECHNICAL SPECIALIST UNIT LEADER:

Collects, evaluates, disseminates and advises the IC on all information of a technical nature regarding the emergency.

C. COMMAND/ IC AUTHORITY

The Fire Chief, or his/her designee, will assume the position of Incident Commander. Wildland fires impacting multiple jurisdictions could be managed under Unified Command.

D. STAFFING

Operational Periods

An Operational Period is defined as the period of time scheduled for the execution of a given set of tactics and strategies to meet the goals and objectives as established by the Incident Commander/EOC Director and specified in the Incident Action Plan (IAP). The concept is an important one, both for planning and safety. Operational Periods can be of various lengths, typically 12 or 24 hours. The length of the Operational Periods should be proposed by the Planning Section, confirmed by the Logistics Section and given final approval by the Incident Commander/EOC Director.

Staff Briefing

The Incident Command System requires that each Operational Period begin with a Briefing. The Plans Section Chief is assigned the task of explaining the goals and objectives, as outlined in the IAP, at the beginning of each Operational Period. This briefing is held in a large open area that provides for good acoustics, adequate shelter from the elements, and provides for other personal comforts. (i.e. restrooms, parking and seating if available). Gymnasiums, theaters, and other types of public assembly areas are often used.

All supervisory personnel (Unit Leaders and above) are required to attend the formal Operational Period Briefing. Additionally, all personnel assigned to the incident must be briefed. Personnel not able to attend the Operational Period briefing must be briefed in the field by their Section Chief or Unit Leader. A very important component of the briefing is the delivery of the Safety Plan by the Safety Officer. This individual is responsible for reviewing the safety concerns, required safety protocols and the Safety Message. All field personnel are required to participate in



the safety briefing.

Staffing Patterns (*upon EOC activation*)

Normal work assignments and scheduling may be utilized in the early stages of an emerging event. The focus of those involved will most likely center on the investigation of what is happening and planning for possible outcomes that would require expanding into a fully functioning EOC/DOC operation. Although partially impacted, the routine functions of the local government will continue during this period. At this point in time, following a fundamental ICS principal of only staffing to the level of need, the EOC will most likely be very minimally staffed and not in-service on a 24 hour basis. Quite typically, an IC and a limited number of support personnel will be performing a variety of tasks simultaneously. The operational period utilized during this time of limited operation can range from daily to weekly depending upon the need. This partial activation is also commonly used in the final stages of an event as it winds down or concludes.

Extended work assignments will be utilized when it becomes evident to the Incident Commander/EOC Director that the event will soon become the main focus of the agency. The EOC could be fully activated and staffed on a 24 hour basis. At this time the normal staffing pattern for Department personnel assigned to the incident will shift to an extended work assignment for the Operational Period. Depending upon the time of year and the seriousness of the threat, two choices are typically used:

- 1) 24 hour Operational Period, day on day off pattern, or
- 2) 12 hour Operational Period, day and night shift pattern.

In conclusion, the effective use of the correct shift pattern and operational period will have a positive effect in the planning and execution of the Incident Action Plan and could be the deciding factor in the success or failure of the goals themselves.



F. GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

Listed on the next table are the potential emergencies or problems that can be anticipated and the local lead agencies that are generally responsible for coordinating the response to those emergencies/problems within the jurisdictional scope of this Plan. Also included is the probable ICS position in the emergency organization that the lead agency would fill. The exact circumstances of the event may dictate some flexibility and adjustments.

GENERAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES TABLE

EMERGENCY/PROBLEM	LEAD AGENCY	ICS POSITION
Command & Coordination	Fire Departments, Sheriff's Department and Community Resources Agency (CRA)	Incident Commander
Situation Reporting	Sheriff, Fire Depts. w/assistance from CRA field units	Law Branch/ Sit Unit
Medical / Mass Injuries	Ambulance & Fire	Medical Group
School Disruptions	School Districts	Liaison
Evacuation Operations	CAO's Office and Sheriff	Law Branch
Utility Disruptions-Propane	Private Companies & Fire Depts.	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Elec.	PG&E	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Water	Water Districts	Utilities Group
Utility Disruptions-Sanitation.	Tuolumne Utility District (TUD)	Utilities Group
State Hwy Disruptions/County/City Street Disruptions	CHP, Caltrans and County Roads	Public Works Branch
Traffic Disruptions Mgmt.	CHP/Caltrans/City Police & S.O.	Traffic Group
Communication Disruptions	County Radio Tech	Comm. Unit
Emergency Public Info	Command Staff, Agency PIO Co. Administrators Office & OES	Info. Officer, PIO's
Security	Sheriff, Sonora PD & Private Security Companies	Law Branch
Emergency Logistical Support	Command Staff/Recreation Department	Logistics Sec
Displaced/Homeless	ARC/Co. Social Services/Salvation Army	Shelter & Welfare
Temporary Morgue	County Sheriff-Coroner	Morgue Group



SECTION III – PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

A. HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Outbreaks of wildfire occur routinely during Tuolumne's dry season threatening human life, wild life and property. These large, damaging fires are predominantly caused by vehicle and equipment use and arson. Over 38% of the California Department of Forestry and federal lands are covered with high hazard fuels (brush and timber). The local topography contains rugged terrain including many steep canyons, some of which are inaccessible. Severe fire weather occurs on 35% of the days during the fire season in much of the County. This, coupled with the rugged terrain and the high hazard fuels, increases the probability that large damaging fires will occur.

Tuolumne County has a multitude of natural and manmade assets that are at risk when major wildfires occur. Fires can wreak havoc not only on homes, recreational and commercial values, but also on nature in general by destroying fragile habitat and threatening rare and endangered species. Commercial and residential property is destroyed by wildfires within the County each year. Wildland fires can cause a considerable reduction in air quality engendering a significant public health hazard. Water, telephone and power utility companies have lost millions of dollars through both the direct and indirect effects of forest fires. Wildfires also cause damage to scenic and aesthetic values in rural areas.

Almost every community in the County has been threatened by wildfire. The greatest hazard, based on the fuels, weather and topography, exists on the east side of the Highway 49 corridor.

Refer to the Part I, Basic Plan, for a detailed discussion on the County's wildland fire problem.

B. PRE- EVENT POLICIES

The following pre-event policies apply to the applicable County Departments referenced in this Plan. They are intended to provide guidance and information, before the event, that will expedite the initial alerting, mobilization and response to a damaging event when it occurs or ahead of time if an event is predicted. Questions or clarifications should be directed to the County OES Coordinator.

1. Large Scale Wildland Fire Defined:

It shall be the policy of this County that a large scale or major wildland fire event, as referenced in this Plan, is defined as a fire that cannot be managed immediately by available resources and is expected to require multiple Operational Periods to control (Extended Attack).



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

2. Alerting, Mobilization and Reporting

Normal alerting and mobilization of County personnel and departments for natural and man-made disasters would be initiated through the phone system. All designated department heads and/or alternate will attempt to report to the EOC. All other personnel will report to their normal workstation or pre-designated reporting location as reference in each departments disaster SOP. (See subsection C below)

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions (or cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event), they are to call in to their department head or the EOC as soon as possible. If it is deemed necessary by the IC/EOC Director, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those people to the EOC.

3. EOC Activation

The activation of the EOC, by the CAO or OES Director, would be requested by the IC because of one or more of the following conditions:

1. The fire is of significant proportion and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.
 - As a result of the fire an immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the IC
 - Any other condition that in the IC's judgment requires activation of the EOC.

C. INITIAL ACTIONS BY COUNTY EMPLOYEES

It shall be the policy of the various County Departments referenced in this Plan to have on file a current policy memo specific to each department and consistent with this Plan.

This memo will outline for department employees the following information pertinent to a major emergency event:

- The departments' general role or assignment during the event
- Identify key staff (with alternates) and their anticipated role
- Reporting locations when activated
- Special procedures to be followed
- Specific support materials needed to carry out their assigned responsibilities and how to obtain these support materials.



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The following pre-event policies apply to the applicable County Departments referenced in this Plan. They are intended to provide guidance and information, before the event, that will expedite the initial alerting, mobilization and response to a damaging event when it occurs or ahead of time if an event is predicted. Questions or clarifications should be directed to the County OES Coordinator beforehand.

D. EMERGENCY WORKER FAMILY SUPPORT PLAN

It shall be the policy of this County to encourage its employees to make advanced preparations and utilize the Family Support Plan located in Part III, Support Documents, to ensure the maximum safety of their families in case of a major emergency. These efforts will not only increase survivability of emergency workers and their families, but it would also reduce stress and response time to their duty stations after or during the occurrence of a damaging event. The OES Coordinator and the American Red Cross have informational guidelines for developing a Family Support Plan and preparing for emergencies. It is understood that employees who may happen to be on-duty when a major event occurs will need to be certain that their families are safe and secure. Each department will have on file a Family Support Plan that outlines the processes to be taken by the County in support of the employee's family.

E. PRE-DESIGNATED MAJOR EVENT RESPONSE LOCATIONS

The following pre-designated response locations are established as policy by each County. (Note: These locations may be adjusted or changed depending on the specific circumstances of the event).

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

Initial: County Administration Center
2 South Green Street
Sonora, CA 95370

Primary: County EOC
18440 Striker Court
Sonora, CA 95370

Alternate: Mobile Location, utilizing tents and trailers

MULTI-PURPOSE STAGING AREAS – CASUALTY COLLECTION POINTS



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Specific locations will be activated by the Staging Area Manager or the Medical Group Supervisor when the number of casualties exceeds the capacity of the local medical facilities.

1. Mother Lode Fairgrounds
220 Southgate Drive
Sonora, CA 95370
209 532 7428
2. Black Oak Elementary School
18815 Manzanita
Twain Harte, CA 95383
209 586 3266
3. Belleview Elementary School
22736 Kuien Mill Rd.
Cedar Ridge, CA 95370
209 586 5510
4. Wal-Mart Parking Lot
1101 Saginetti Rd.
Sonora, CA 95370

F. MUTUAL AID AND COOPERATION

Mutual Aid, like the Incident Command System, is provided under the broad direction of the requesting jurisdiction and under the direct control of the aiding jurisdiction/agency. All assisting agencies that support this Plan should work in cooperation with other local, state, federal and private agencies in an effort to maximize resources and minimize the damages of an emergency event. It is further understood that mutual aid may be severely delayed in large regional events (floods and earthquakes) and will require extreme cooperation between local surviving agency resources. It is anticipated that some jurisdictions/situation reporting zones will suffer little or no damage. After confirming this, those jurisdictions should immediately notify the County EOC as to their ability and readiness to provide mutual aid to neighboring jurisdictions or agencies heavily impacted.



G. POTENTIAL EMERGENCIES/PROBLEMS

The following potential emergencies or problems that may be triggered as a result of a major emergency impacting the planning area include:

- 1. Command and Coordination Problems**
- 2. Situation Reporting Problems**
- 3. School Disruptions**
- 4. Evacuations**
- 5. Animal Services**
- 6. Utility Disruptions - Gas, Electric, Water, Sanitation**
- 7. Effects on Transportation Systems**
- 8. Communication Disruptions**
- 9. Need for Emergency Public Information**
- 10. Security Requirements**
- 11. Need for Emergency Logistical Support**
- 12. Assist Displaced/Homeless Persons and Families**

These emergencies/problems are discussed in detail below as a basis for planning and response to a major wildland fire event. This Plan does not presume to predict the full range and depth of the event consequences. It does, however, attempt to reflect the most accurate estimate of the nature of emergencies/problems resulting from these types of emergencies occurring within the planning area.

1. COMMAND AND COORDINATION PROBLEMS:

Commanding and coordinating the emergency response to a major disaster will put a significant strain on local government and its emergency response organization. The response may initially be overwhelming until the situation can be brought under control. Initial out-of-county assistance from state, federal, mutual aid and private agencies will probably not occur before the first 24 hours. Full assistance from those agencies may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours. For planning purposes, local governments must presume that they will essentially be on their own, with only local surviving resources, for 72 hours. Also, for planning purposes, it is estimated that full mobilization of local government personnel will be impossible due to internal casualties, transportation disruptions, and family status concerns.



Certain types of events, such as earthquakes and floods may impact the immediate availability of on-duty government staff to respond to the emergency. Staff reductions of up to 15%, primarily due to personal injury and or mental stress should be anticipated. It is further estimated that only 50% of off-duty staff called back will arrive in the first 12 hours.

2. SITUATION REPORTING:

A large scale emergency event, such as an earthquake or flood, may trigger many different types of emergencies and damages simultaneously over a widespread area. This will overwhelm emergency resources and preclude the traditional direct response to each emergency. Normal means for reporting emergencies/hazards via a 911 phone dependent system will probably be lost to the general public. An overall assessment and prioritization of emergencies/hazards through a centralized means of situation reporting will be one of the first critical actions taken by local government. On-duty radio-equipped Public Safety and Public Works units may be the only means available to provide an initial survey of field areas and report damage information back to the County's Dispatch Center. An initial overloading of radio nets can be expected. Strict radio discipline must be enforced by dispatchers and may somewhat reduce the overload problem. Due to several factors (massive damage, limited personnel, transportation disruptions, communications overload, etc.) a complete situation report may take several hours to several days.

3. SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS:

The majority of public schools within the planning area have the potential to be impacted by a large scale wildland fire. Should school be in session, it is quite possible that fire impacts on the county road system may prevent parents from picking up their children in a timely manner. School bus routes may also be affected. On a short term basis, schools may be closed.

4. EVACUATION:

Threatened areas of the County may require evacuation to minimize injury and loss of life, and to allow suppression forces to operate without interference from civilian traffic. Voluntary evacuation will be hampered due to the poor roadway circulation system, communications problems, loss of good judgment by some segments of the public, (due to hysteria) and the tendency of some people to want to stay and defend their homes (watering of roofs, fighting the fire, etc.). The IC or EOC Director will need to balance a number of factors when developing Evacuation Plans. These include: severity of threat, location, time of day, type of fuels, and the availability of emergency workers.



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Note: An Evacuation Policy has been developed. It can be found in Part III, Support materials.

5. ANIMAL SERVICES

The most effective and efficient way to minimize human and animal safety risks is for the individuals and responding agencies to be properly prepared to address animal issues well in advance of a disaster. To meet this need Tuolumne Animal Control has developed an animal control plan for disaster situations.

6. EFFECTS ON UTILITIES:

Electric Power

Wildland fires can be expected to have significant impacts on the electrical distribution system. The vast majority of structures in the planning area do not have emergency generator capabilities and can expect to be without electrical power for several hours to several days. In addition, short term service of these standby units can be expected due to inadequate fuel supplies.

Water Service

Wildland fire may cause damage to the County's historic flume distribution system, pump stations and storage facilities. Water contamination must be expected, and will require purification of all available sources. The importation of water from outside sources may be required.

7. EFFECTS ON TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS:

A major wildland fires could disrupt normal transportation systems causing severe traffic management problems as well as delays to response, evacuation and logistical support for up to six to twelve hours. The primary cause of surface transportation failure would be from fire and smoke, downed trees and power lines, fire caused rock falls, and the loss of guard rails and safety systems (signs and signals).

The Columbia and Pine Mountain Lake Airports could well be impacted by smoke.

It is anticipated that air traffic will increase due to an influx of news media and fire suppression/support activity. Air space restrictions may be required.



8. EFFECTS ON COMMUNICATIONS:

Telephone System

Fires may have significant impacts on portions of the telephone system. Telephone equipment, both hard wired and cell sites, could be damaged and adversely affected by overloading.

Radio Communications

One of the major factors reducing radio efficiency during any major emergency event is the inundation of non-essential radio traffic and lack of radio discipline.

Due to the topography in the planning area, the use of mountain top repeaters is necessary. Wildland fire may damage these essential facilities.

In a major emergency event, effective radio communications may require the augmentation of Amateur Radio Emergency Services (RACES) personnel and/or the use of "car to car" relay systems. In the absence of emergency power to some agency base stations, portable radios may be the only available means of radio communications. However, portable radios have limited reach and the life of their batteries is only four to six hours. A runner system may be the "last resort" means of reliable communications but will cause inherent delays.

Note: RACES personnel and equipment are co-located in the County EOC located at 18440 Striker Court, Sonora

9. NEED FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION/EAS:

Following a major emergency event, it can be anticipated that the public will have a high need for basic emergency public information. This information will be provided by the Public Information Officer (PIO) and distributed through approved press releases and the Emergency Alerting System (EAS) or other communication systems. (See Page 21 for more information on EAS and the Reverse 911 system)

10. SECURITY:

Looting is not anticipated to be a major problem for this planning area. However, security to control access into and out of fire impacted areas will be a major consideration for law enforcement agencies.



11. EMERGENCY LOGISTICAL SUPPORT:

The procuring, stockpiling and distribution of essential supplies for the general public and emergency workers (food, water, fuel, shelters, etc.) will be necessary both during and after a major wildland fire. It is anticipated that large numbers of the surviving public within the area will offer volunteer assistance and donations of food, clothing, shelters, etc. The Capital Region Chapter of the American Red Cross may provide assistance in receiving, registering and organizing offers for volunteer assistance and shelters. The local Salvation Army may provide assistance in receiving, stockpiling and distributing volunteer donations of food, clothing, water, etc. Self-sufficiency information will be provided over the EAS or various communication resources. Additional support will be requested from the state and federal governments.

12. DISPLACED/HOMELESS CITIZENS:

Congregate Care A significant number of displaced or homeless citizens can be anticipated after a Heavy Damage earthquake. A considerable number of these will probably be self-sufficient in nature (e.g., tenting in front yard, temporarily living with relatives or neighbors, etc.). An estimated 20% of the displaced/homeless will require public sheltering as provided by the American Red Cross, and will require significant logistical support. Long term "tent" or "mobile home" cities for a majority of the displaced and homeless may be a consideration.

Access and Functional Needs (AFN) Emergency managers and shelter planners should include in the planning process people with expertise and experience in dealing with the logistical requirements of providing the resources necessary to set up and operate a general population shelter that includes children and adults with and without disabilities who have access or functional needs. Once established, shelter staffing should include individuals who are knowledgeable in access and functional support needs.

FEMA's "Guidance on Planning for Integration of Functional Needs Support Services in General Population Shelters" outlines details regarding accommodating the special need of this population. It can be found at:
www.fema.gov/pdf/about/odc/fnss_guidance.pdf



SECTION IV - EMERGENCY OPERATING PROCEDURES

A. INITIATING EVENT

The focal point for reporting an initial wildland fire is the Sheriff Dispatch Center. Calls from the general public will most likely coincide with reports from on-duty sheriff patrol units, fire department units, and CRA field units. Other possible means of receiving warnings or reports in the planning area include:

- County Radio-Equipped Field Units
- City of Sonora
- News Media
- State Warning Center
- Neighboring County Dispatch Centers

The Sheriff Dispatch Center then transfers the fire call to the CAL FIRE emergency communications center. They then use the above sources as a method to confirm the occurrence. As the calls for service escalate, it is the responsibility of the CAL FIRE Duty Officer to contact the County OES Coordinator and/or County Administrator to give them a status update on the fire emergency.

B. PLAN ACTIVATION

This Plan, similar to EOC requirements, would most likely be activated when any one or more of the following conditions is met:

- The emergency is of significant proportions and will require multi-jurisdictional involvement requiring augmentation of local, state and federal personnel and resources.
- As a result of the fire an immediate large scale evacuation is required as determined by the IC
- Any other condition that in the CAO's or IC's judgment requires activation of the EOC.

C. INITIAL AGENCY ALERTING AND REPORTING



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

At the onset of the event, County officials and departments will be notified and employees will be mobilized.

1. The on-duty Dispatcher will:

- Alert on-duty Sheriff patrol units and instruct them to begin Situation Reporting.
- Notify the Assistant Director of Emergency Services and the OES Coordinator as to the severity of the event.

2. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services and/or the OES Coordinator will alert the following as deemed necessary:

- The Emergency Command Center (ECC) and have them instruct fire units to begin Situation Reporting.
- Begin initial polling of patrol, fire, CRA field units and fire stations for damage assessments and available resources. Using the Situation Report Form, record information regarding damage and emergency situations occurring in the community as received from field units and the 911 system
- Off-duty personnel as requested.
- County Health Officer (CHO)
- County CRA Director
- American Red Cross and request representative at EOC
- RACES and request coordinators at the EOC
- Establish contact with School Districts if school is in session
- Cal EMA
- Any other staff required for the event

D. EOC ACTIVATION



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

1. Physical Activation:

The County EOC will be activated by the CAO or OES Coordinator when it is confirmed that significant damage has or will more than likely occur. The County OES Coordinator, assisted by support staff, will be responsible for the physical activation of the EOC (powering it up).

2. EOC Staffing:

Staffing and operations levels needed to effectively manage the incident will be determined by the Command Staff. A plan for setting up the EOC has been developed. The plan can be found in Part III, Support Materials and is posted in the EOC itself.

3. Documentation:

While the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State of California, Office of Emergency Services, offer disaster relief programs, including grant funds, detailed information on actual costs incurred will be required in order to receive grant assistance, especially from FEMA. When possible, detailed finance information should be maintained, including personnel time costs and the duties performed by them and that related to the disaster.

REMINDER: In order to be able to participate in disaster relief programs, the local jurisdiction must declare a Local Emergency and the Governor must declare a State of Emergency.

E. SITUATION REPORTING

1. General

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is Situation Reporting: the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damages caused by the event. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC decisions and field actions are based. It is recognized that complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and may take several hours to several days to get a complete and stable assessment countywide.

At the onset, situation reporting may be minimal and sporadic for several hours. However, every effort must be made to immediately establish, based on geographic areas impacted, Situation Reporting Zones (SRZ) and then gather the best available information on damages from both field units and Sheriff Dispatch. This information will be transmitted as soon as possible to the County EOC.

The Situation Unit within the Planning Section at the EOC will poll and compile reports of damage. Situation Reporting will essentially be divided into two components:



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Situation Unit (EOC) and Situation Reporting Groups (field). The individual field Situation Reporting Groups within the Operations Section will conduct a field survey of a particular area or Situation Reporting Zone (SRZ). Early reports would include the following:

- Serious injuries (estimated number)
- Dead (estimated number)
- Current location and potential area of fire spread
- Serious hazardous material spills or cascading events
- Any other critical emergency/problem observed

Initially, the EOC Director and Command Staff will staff the Situation Unit. During full EOC activation, the Situation Unit will be staffed by other personnel.

Initially, field radio units from patrol units, fire departments, and public works units will staff the Situation Reporting Groups. The Sheriff's Dispatch will gather information on pre-made "Situation Report" forms and will transfer that information to the Situation Unit in the EOC.

2. Centralized Situation Reporting

As noted above, initially Situation Reporting is the responsibility of the OES Coordinator. Upon activation of the EOC, the Situation Unit will serve as the focal point for all situation reports of damage via the County radio system. Polling by the EOC Situation Unit will be continuous with updates provided to the Command Staff on an hourly basis, or as determined by the Situation Unit, until a complete, comprehensive and stable assessment of the events impacts on the County are made.

Note: Clear and concise information transfer from the receiving 911 Public Safety Answer Point to the EOC Situation Unit is critically important.

F. EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System is a nationwide broadcast system that utilizes the facilities and personnel of the broadcast industry on a voluntary basis to disseminate emergency



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public information. The system is designed to allow the President, federal and state agencies and local government officials the ability to communicate with the general public utilizing commercial broadcast stations.

The County's Emergency Alerting System has a high degree of survivability and effectiveness. The primary EAS station has reliable structural integrity, an emergency power generator, a dedicated land line, and a local government radio net with the County EOC. All participating EAS stations throughout the county have a one way monitor radio so that they can directly receive EAS messages from the County EOC and rebroadcast to the general public. Most people have some form of AM/FM radio (portable or car) to receive the EAS messages.

The following individuals from the County and City of Sonora have been authorized to develop messages for broadcast via the EAS, through the County Office of Emergency Services:

- County Administrator
- Deputy CAO(s)
- OES Coordinator
- Sheriff/ Under-Sheriff
- Sheriff Commanders
- Fire Chief(s)
- Sonora City Administrator
- Sonora Police Chief

Pre-scripted Emergency messages can be found as attachments in each of the Hazard Specific Annexes. These messages, when completed, must be transmitted to the County OES Coordinator or, if activated, the County EOC for broadcast. The information may be sent via FAX or by a telephone conversation. FAX and telephone numbers will be provided once the County EOC is activated.

Tuolumne County Reverse 911 System

The County will broadcast general and specific information before, during and after an event, such as situational information, and instructions on what citizens should do. However, it may be necessary for the County to provide additional local instruction. To that end, the County utilizes the City Watch® service, a County-to-resident notification system. This service will be used to supplement the County's current communication plans and augment public safety/first responder services. Authorized personnel can send and track personalized voice messages in just minutes to any number of residents



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and businesses (by group or groups, or by geographic area) with specific information about time-sensitive or common-interest issues. Examples of notifications could include disaster information, power outages, and other related urgent or time-sensitive information. Primary residential and business phones in the County are automatically included in the system.

G. INCIDENT ACTION PLAN

After the initial event, ideally within 2 hours, the Planning Section Chief will request the Situation and Resource Unit Leaders to prepare a report on the best available damage or threat information. The Situation Unit Leader (Watch Commander) should then gather all available situation reports regarding the effects of the event, and consolidate it into the form of a summary briefing report. The Resource Unit Leader (County Fire Representative) should gather all available information regarding the status of agency resources and consolidate it into the form of a summary resource report. These reports would be given to the Incident Commander/EOC Director and his/her Command Staff. The reports will then be forwarded to the EOC/Command Staff immediately. Based on the reports, the Command Staff will evaluate the information, prioritize the reported emergencies/damage, identify the available resources, and discuss strategies for action.

After the initial event, ideally within 3 hours, the Command and General Staff will then develop a comprehensive **Incident Action Plan (IAP)**.

This Incident Action Plan would include the priority protective action missions (Control Objectives) that can be supported by available resources, to best handle the priority event emergencies/damage for the first operational period (Usually 12 hours)

Once the Command Staff develops and the IC/EOC Director approves the IAP, it would be communicated to the Operations Section. The Operations Section would then communicate the plan, at the Operational Period Briefing, to the appropriate Field Operational Command posts/agency work locations for implementation.

At the Operational Command posts/agency work locations, teams would be formed (or redeployed) to carry out their assigned protective action mission consistent with the IAP. Generally, teams would be made up of five to seven people/units with a leader and a common method of communications.

Once assigned a protective action mission, communications back to the EOC by the team leader should be confined to essential messages including:

- Reporting when mission is complete
- Reporting status summaries when requested



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- Reporting significant events
- Reporting need for additional resources.

Once the Incident Action Plan is implemented, logistical support at the EOC would be provided upon request; and consistent with the priority protective action missions in the Incident Action Plan. Requests for logistical support would normally come to the EOC, through the Operations Section, and to the Logistical Section if necessary.

It is recognized that the development of the Incident Action Plan is dependent upon the quality and quantity of Situation Reporting. As referenced earlier, situation reporting after a Moderate to Heavy Damage event may be limited and sporadic. It is also dynamic. Therefore, the IAP must be flexible, subject to change and re-evaluated/re-adjusted as necessary, upon hourly updates provided by the Situation Unit. As high priority life safety emergencies are discovered through Situation Reporting, the Incident Action Plan will require a major adjustment and the redeployment of field resources. As low priority non-life safety event emergencies (e.g. temporary morgue) are discovered, protective action missions to mitigate the consequences will be added to the Incident Action Plan based on priority and on the availability of resources to handle the mission. As outside resources from the county, state, federal, private and mutual aid agencies arrive, additional protective action missions can be assigned to those agencies and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan.

Situation Reporting, reevaluation/readjustment of the Incident Action Plan, and logistical support of the Plan will be a continuous and interrelated process. It will be the heart of EOC operations until the emergency response phase to protect life and property transitions into a long-term recovery phase for restoration of the community.

H. PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSIONS

The possible protective action missions that may be included in an Incident Action Plan are as follows:



PROTECTIVE ACTION MISSION RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

Emergency/ Problem	Protective Action Mission
Command and Coordination	Command Staff to provide continuous command coordination with local response agencies and jurisdictions throughout emergency response phase of the Fire event.
Situation Reporting	Situation Unit and Field Situation Reporting Groups to gather observed damage reports until complete, accurate and stable assessment of damages area wide is provided to the Unified Command Group. Provide updated damage reports on an hourly basis. Resource Unit to identify, record, and track status of Local Response Agency resources including personnel, vehicles and equipment.
Rescue Operations (Building Collapse, Water Rescue, Trench Rescue, Confined Space Rescue et al.)	Fire Branch to identify locations of buildings suffering from structural collapse with trapped victims. Fire Branch/Rescue Group to respond to priority locations in order to lead and organize volunteers and specialized/heavy equipment operators in conducting rescue operations (both water and land). Mission also includes triaging casualties and basic life support at site of rescue.
Evacuation Operations	Law Branch/Evacuation Group, (via Sheriff, Police Department and CHP teams), to conduct necessary evacuation operations, in threatened Situation Reporting Zones, resulting from hazardous material releases and wildland fires.
Electric Disruptions	Technical Specialists (via PG&E teams) to survey damage to electrical power within planning area. Mission includes estimating repair times, initiating repairs, communicating status of electrical system to utility representative at EOC or County EOC and coordinating restoration of service with Operations Section at EOC.
Security	Law Branch/Security Group to provide needed security and perimeter control required for damaged areas, evacuation areas, institutional and emergency facilities, and congregate care facility sites. Mission also includes conducting necessary anti-looting patrols.



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State Highway	Public Works Branch/Heavy Equipment Group (Via Caltrans teams) to survey and clear debris from priority State transportation routes. Mission includes identifying locations of damaged routes, relaying damage information, estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
County Street/Roads Disruptions	Public Works Branch/Heavy Equipment Group (via CRA-Roads) to survey and clear debris from priority County transportation routes. Mission includes identifying locations of damaged routes, relaying damage information, estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
Traffic Management Problems	Law Branch/Traffic Group (via Sheriff, CHP and Sonora PD) to conduct necessary operations to alleviate traffic management problems. Mission also includes establishing check points, detouring traffic, and assisting with traffic flow during evacuation operations.
Communication Disruptions	Communication unit to identify damage to County radio communication and telephone system. Mission also includes checking condition of base station transmitters and repeater towers; estimating repair time and initiating repairs.
Emergency Public Information	Information Officer to provide continuous emergency public information and instructions regarding the event primarily via EAS. Mission also includes developing EAS messages, press releases, tone alert monitor messages and relaying them to County EOC for broadcast releases.
Logistical Support	Logistic Section to provide necessary logistical support to carry out priority protection action missions (including supplies, facilities, fuel, maintenance, transportation, etc.).
Displaced Persons/ Homeless	Shelter and Welfare Unit (via task force of American Red Cross, Salvation Army and Social Services personnel) to provide temporary relief and support to displaced/homeless persons in the form of congregate care shelters, food, bedding, first aid, registration service and counseling services. American Red Cross mission may also include receiving, classifying and organizing volunteers (e.g. first-aiders, transporters of handicapped, runners, heavy rescue equipment operators, etc.); establishing staging points for various classifications of volunteers; registering all volunteers as emergency workers; and dispatching volunteers to reporting locations designated by requesting agency. Salvation Army mission may also include receiving, sorting, stockpiling and distributing donations of commodities such as food, clothing and water (potable and purified) at designated distribution sites.



I. UPGRADING RESOURCES – LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL INTERFACE

Recall of County personnel may only generate approximately half of the off-duty force within the first 12 hours due to transportation and family restrictions. Mutual aid in a disaster event that is regional in nature may be significantly delayed beyond the first 24 to 72 hours. Full state and federal aid may not arrive until well after the first 72 hours.

Local spontaneous volunteerism in large quantities has traditionally been available during the first 72 hours of a major emergency. Volunteer coordination is a critical component of disaster planning and response and if managed correctly can have many positive and long lasting impacts for the community. Part III, Support Materials contains information on managing donations, goods and volunteers.

An early notification of a damaging wildland fire should be made to Cal EMA, by County OES. Normally, outside state and federal resources will only respond after proper declarations have been made at the city and county level (e.g. "Local Emergency" and request to Governor to declare "State of Emergency.") Normally, a State of Emergency declaration request and requests for specific assistance would be forwarded through County OES and State OES.

As outside state and federal resources mobilize and arrive locally, they will generally be given a protective action mission and be augmented as an independent team in the emergency organization (ICS).

Listed below are the key state and federal non-first responder agencies, their probable roles, and the ICS position they would be augmented into.



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STATE AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Cal EMA	Coordinates all State Agency Response	Liaison
State National Guard	Medical Assistance Evacuation Assistance Debris Removal Air and Surface Transportation Communications Support Food (Field Kitchens for public/workers) Sheltering Security & Maintenance of Law & Order Temporary Morgue	Medical Group Law Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Logistics Section Law Branch Morgue Group
State EMSA	Medical Assistance to CCP's & Field Hospitals	Medical Group
State Parks & Recreation	Utilize State Parks as Shelters, Evacuate State Parks	Logistics Sec Law Branch
California Conservation Corps	Debris Removal Sandbagging Litter Carrying/Basic First Aid/Set Up CCP Light Rescue Oil Spill Clean Up	Pub. Wks. Branch Pub. Wks. Branch Medical Group Medical Group Fire Branch Haz. Mat. Group
State Architect/ Private Contractors	Damage Assessment Building Inspection	Recovery Group Recovery Group
FEDERAL AGENCY	ROLE	ICS POSITION
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Coordinates All Federal Agency Response (EPA, DMAT, DMORT, et al.)	Liaison
U.S. Army	Similar to State National Guard (see State Nat Guard above)	Law Branch
Environmental Protection Agency	Hazardous Material Response	Tech Spec Unit



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J. DAMAGE ASSESSMENT: STATE AND FEDERAL

In cases where significant and extensive damage is obvious, it is generally not difficult to request and receive a State of Emergency Declaration from the governor. However, in many cases where the extent of damage, or the perception of the extent of damage, may not be easily visible or known, state and federal agencies may require a damage assessment inspection prior to issuing a State of Emergency, as well as a possible presidential declaration.

This damage assessment differs from the immediate local assessment that occurs right after a disaster in that this inspection is:

1. Evaluating the damage to determine if it is extensive or significant enough to warrant a state and possible federal declaration, and
2. To evaluate the approximate amount of dollar damage.

These damage assessment teams are made up of a federal representative, a state representative, and a local representative.



SECTION V - RECOVERY

A Recovery Plan is found in Part III, Support Materials, of the Tuolumne County Emergency Services Plan. The following points are a short overview of items covered in more detail in that document.

A. RE-ENTRY

During transition into a recovery phase, damaged structures should be inspected to determine if they are safe for public re-entry, or if they should be condemned until repaired or demolished. This function may be accomplished with state support through the mutual aid system. However, in absence of the state, it will be necessary to form a local task force to initiate this mission. This task force would be headed by County Planning Department representatives, and would include teams of Building Inspectors, private contractors, private architects and qualified American Red Cross volunteers. The Command Staff should consult with the local Building Official to determine the time and procedures to allow for the safe public re-entry to specific areas and structures.

The Command Staff must also determine when it would be safe to allow public re-entry to any area evacuated because of a hazardous material release and/or radiation release. Based on joint concurrence by the Command Staff, state or federal representatives, re-entry will be authorized, and an EAS message to that effect will be issued.

B. DEMOBILIZATION

When the IC or Emergency Services Director determines that the event has entered into the recovery phase, the Command Staff should develop a formal Demobilization Plan. Priority should be given to releasing mutual aid and response agencies no longer needed first. Consideration should also be given to assigning appropriate agencies to conduct short term recovery operations (e.g., debris removal, restoration of critical facilities, utilities and communications, and tending to the needs of the homeless and displaced persons, etc.)

The County EOC should be downgraded or shut down as soon as emergency operations cease. It is desirable to attempt to restore agencies to their normal working routine and environment as soon as possible. However it is not uncommon for the Command Staff, as well as other County agencies to be heavily involved in short and long-term recovery operations for an extended period of time.



C. CLEANUP, REHABILITATION AND RESTORATION

Cleanup, rehabilitation and restoration after a major event will also take a considerable amount of time (sometimes years). It will also take a considerable amount of effort and cooperation between the private sector and local, state and federal governments. It is anticipated that local government resources and finances after a large scale event will be severely strained, and that aid from the state and federal governments will be required.

The Command Staff should recommend to the County Administrator, who in turn should recommend to the Board of Supervisors, the most appropriate methods for long term recovery. Consideration should be given as follows:

- Cleanup of debris on public property and repair of County roads should be supervised and coordinated by the Community Resources Agency. Assistance may be provided by Caltrans, other Public Works departments, "Project Bulldozer" (state) and other volunteers from the construction industry.
- Licensed hazardous material contractors, under the supervision of the Fire Department, may be employed for necessary cleanup of hazardous material releases contaminating the environment.
- Health services, coordinated by the County Health Officer, may include inoculations, water purification and sanitation.
- Until utility companies can fully restore service, rules for rationing (e.g., water) may be imposed, and importation of outside resources may be necessary.
- Large reconstruction projects of damaged critical facilities will need to be approved and initiated as soon as possible with joint concurrence from the county, state and federal governments. State and federal agencies may establish a Disaster Field Office, with a State Coordinating Officer, to conduct their own independent damage survey.
- Large outside areas (parks, campgrounds, open space, etc.) may be needed as temporary communities for displaced families, including temporary streets, water, sanitation and sheltering (tents/mobile homes). Outside relief supplies from voluntary donations will need to be stockpiled and distributed as available. Distribution of food stamps may be necessary. A task force made up of County Social Services, American Red Cross and the Salvation Army should be developed to coordinate these recovery efforts.
- Provided the necessary declarations were made, the County Office of Emergency Services will assist the various impacted agencies in coordinating and completing the necessary forms required for state and federal disaster assistance.



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D. FINAL REPORT AND ACTIVITY LOG

The Command Staff and Section Chiefs will be required to complete a narrative report and a master activity log. The narrative report briefly describes the primary responsibility, the protective action missions performed, and the total staff hours of involvement by the agency during the emergency phase of the event. The master activity log documents names and times of agency personnel involved in a particular mission, equipment and supplies used, and any contracts with a private vendor to support emergency operations. Most of this information can be extrapolated from individual activity logs used by team leaders during the emergency (ICS 214, EOC messages, EOC activity logs). A copy of the narrative report and master activity log should be forwarded to the OES Coordinator as soon as possible and will be part of the official record of the disaster response for the County.



COMMON ACRONYMS

The following common acronyms have been used in this Plan and are fully identified below:

ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ARC	American Red Cross
Cal EMA	California Emergency Management Agency
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCP	Casualty Collection Point
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
DAC	Disaster Application Center
EAS	Emergency Alerting System
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
MSA	Multi-Purpose Staging Area
NIMS	National Incident Management System
OES	Office of Emergency Services
PIO	Public Information Officer
SA	Salvation Army
SCC	State Coordinating Center
SEMs	Standard Emergency Management System (California)
SRZ	Situation Reporting Zone
UDAC	Unified Dose Assessment Center
USGS	United States Geological Service



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

EMERGENCY ALERTING SYSTEM SAMPLE MESSAGE

WILDLAND FIRE

The intent of EAS Messages is to provide as much information as possible in a short amount of time. Messages should not exceed one minute and forty-five seconds.

Your attention please, this is not a test. This is _____ with the _____ (State the agency) with an Emergency Alert System Message for the public in the general area of _____

The Tuolumne County Fire Department wishes to make you aware that a wildland fire is burning in the area of _____

OR

The Tuolumne County Fire Department has issued an evacuation order for the following neighborhoods/areas _____

PREPARE: Please take the following actions:

1. Be prepared for possible evacuation order. Determine the best evacuation route from your neighborhood
- 2) Check on your neighbors. Advise them of the situation and assist them in preparing for the event.
- 3) Prepare your home. Shut all doors and windows, leave them unlocked. Remove flammable window shades and curtains. Install metal shutters if you have them. Remove combustible materials from the exterior of the house (e.g. wood piles patio furniture and door mats)
- 4) Turn off the air conditioning and turn on lights so firefighters can see your home through the smoke.
- 5) Gather vital records/documents, keepsakes and valuables and get them ready to go.



Emergency Services Plan for Tuolumne County

IF ORDERED TO EVACUATE

- 1) Leave early enough to avoid being caught in fire, smoke, or road congestion. If you are advised to leave do not hesitate.
- 2) Leave to a predetermined safe location. Have several travel routes in case one is blocked by the fire or emergency equipment.
- 3) Take your emergency supplies and vital records. Don't forget your medications, pets and pet supplies.

DO RESPOND to requests for help from Police, Firefighters, Ambulance and Red Cross personnel. Please cooperate fully with public safety officials.

TUNE IN to this station or any other Emergency Broadcast System (EAS) on your radio or television for further information and guidance.

EAS Message Identification

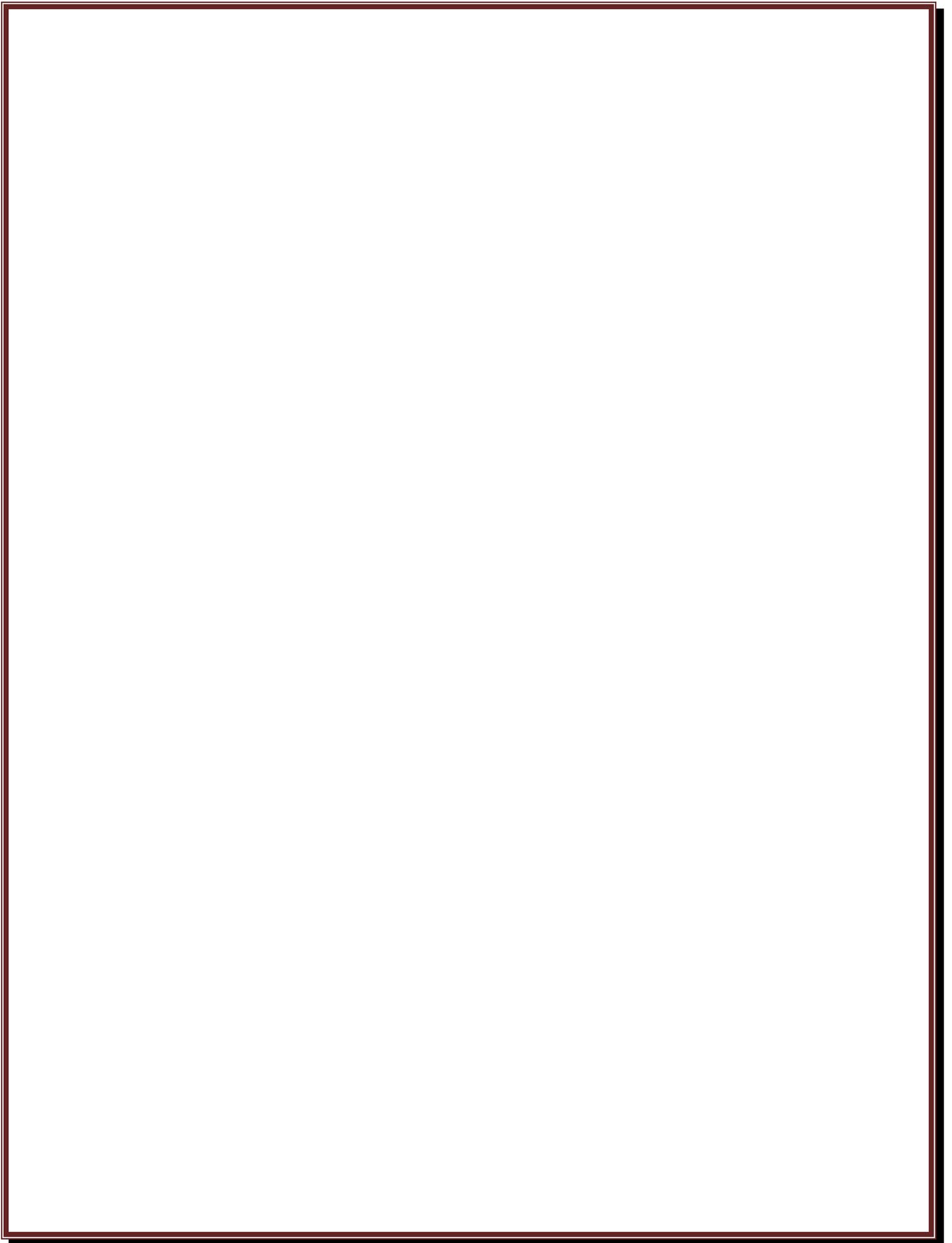
IC/ESD approval given/received at (time) _____

Time Received by Watch Commander/PIO _____

Time broadcast over EAS stations _____

Time broadcast to public _____

MESSAGE NUMBER _____



No. 41-12

Filed July 3, 2012
By Alicia Jamar
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors



RESOLUTION
OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE

WHEREAS, The Tuolumne County Office of Emergency Services (OES) is committed to protecting the people of Tuolumne County from the potential harm caused from natural or human caused disasters or emergencies;

WHEREAS, The preservation of life, property, and the environment is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government;

WHEREAS, It is imperative that OES plan and prepare for an effective and timely response and recovery effort, should such emergencies or disasters occur;

WHEREAS, The Department of Homeland Security and the California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA) require that every Operational Area (OA) operate under an approved Emergency Operations Plan, and they provide funding enabling counties to comply with these requirements;

WHEREAS, The objective of this plan is to incorporate and coordinate all the facilities and personnel of Tuolumne County into an efficient organization capable of responding to any emergency;

WHEREAS, This Emergency Operations Plan is an extension of the California Emergency Plan. It will be reviewed, exercised periodically, and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions;

WHEREAS, Upon adopting this plan, the county will concurrently be adopting the provisions of the National Incident Management System (NIMS);

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED the County Board of Supervisors gives its full support to this plan and urges all officials, employees, and citizens, individually and collectively, to do their share in the total emergency effort of Tuolumne County. It supersedes all previous county emergency plans.

ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF TUOLUMNE ON
July 3, 2012,

AYES: 1st Dist. Bass NOES: _____ Dist. u
2nd Dist. Hanvolt _____ Dist. _____
3rd Dist. Royce ABSENT: _____ Dist. u
4th Dist. Shay _____ Dist. _____
5th Dist. Hand ABSTAIN: _____ Dist. u

[Signature]
CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ATTEST: [Signature]
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

No. 41-12

I hereby certify that according to the provisions of Government Code Section 25103, delivery of this document has been made.

ALICIA L. JAMAR
Clerk of the Board
By: [Signature]