# MULTIHAZARD EMERGENCY PLAN



CITY OF SACRAMENTO



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING 1231 "I" STREET, SUITE 401 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 TEL (916) 448-5696

May 14, 1987

SUBJECT: MULTIHAZARD EMERGENCY PLAN

### SUMMARY

This report addresses the City's Multihazard Emergency Plan for disasters When completed the Plan will profile response for eight types of disasters, specifically, flooding, dam failure, earthquake, hazardous materials, nuclear power plant accidents, nuclear emergencies for blast and fallout, terrorism and transportation related incidents. Primary emphasis is placed on the City's readiness to implement operational plans for both existing and shared resources in concert with stated goals and objectives.

### BACKGROUND

In compliance with the California Emergency Services Act, the City of Sacramento is required to maintain an Emergency Plan for Disasters. Prior to 1986 the Plan was reviewed and updated every four years by the Fire Department through the Office of Emergency Planning. All revisions were reviewed and approved by the Office of Emergency Services, State of California. However, for 1986 the State developed a new Emergency Plan format. The new format is designed to facilitate a standard for emergency response throughout the State of California. The City's completion date is projected for October 1, 1987. The new standard does not apply to normal emergencies and the routine procedures established for emergency response by police and fire. The Multihazard Emergency Plan addresses large-scale disasters which depict emergency situations requiring maximum inter and intra City response, disasters that pose major threats to life and property with a significant economic impact on vast numbers of people. In general, this is a preparedness or readiness document intended for implementation based on previous knowledge and familiarization prior to a major emergency. The working draft compiled by City Departments was recently finalized. On Wednesady, May 27, 1987, the draft will be evaluated. The development phases include:

# PART I

A basic approach plan which provides overall organizational and operational concepts and guidelines as related to disasters in general.

# PART II

A basic approach plan for functional annexes that depicts the emergency response by organization within the City. Each annex includes the emergency action checklist(s) for a specific major disaster. Departmental responsibilities are clearly defined as applicable to the disaster.

## PART III

A basic approach plan to operational data listing resources, key personnel and primary facilities for shelters, lodging and feeding as related to a specific disaster.

In conjunction with this plan the City contracted with the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) to assist with a functional exercise to test the validity and practicality of the new Multihazard Emergency Plan. The exercise is scheduled for Wednesday, May 27, 1987.

Over the next three years the City Manager's Office plans to sponsor three exercises annually with constant review and update by City Staff.

RAY CHARLES

Assistant Director Emergency Services EMERGENCY PLAN



BOOK ASSIGNMENT & RECORD OF CHANGES:

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# CITY OF SACRAMENTO

ANNE RUDIN-

Mayor

City Hall 915 I Street, Room 205 Sacramento, California 95814 (916) 449-5407

To all residents of the City of Sacramento:

Protecting the health and safety of people in this community is the highest priority of City Government. The City works closely with residents, businesses, community organizations, other local governmental agencies, county government, and the state and federal government to accomplish this important responsibility.

Emergencies are unusual and unexpected events which may threaten life and property in our community. The basic tenants of emergency preparedness are self-help and mutual aid. For the maximum protection of life and property in the unlikely event of an emergency, the City of Sacramento has developed this comprehensive emergency response and management plan. The policies, principles, concepts and procedures contained in this plan provide the basis for an effective emergency management organization and the most efficient and effective use of City staff, equipment, and other resources during any disaster facing this community.

In the preparation of this emergency plan the City of Sacramento has approved and followed the provisions of the California Emergency Plan and Emergency Resources Management Plan which apply to City government. The City of Sacramento Emergency Plan also conforms to the State of California's emergency plans and is in fact an extension of those plans. In addition, in the development of this City Emergency Plan the City has worked closely with-local governmental agencies and community resource organizations to ensure the successful coordination of resources during an emergency.

Emergency planning and preparedness and the development of this City Emergency Plan have had the strong support of myself and other members of the Sacramento City Council. I am pleased therefore to present this emergency plan to the people of Sacramento. I would also like to take this opportunity to encourage all City residents and employers to develop and regularly review their own emergency plans and take appropriate emergency preparedness measures.

Sincerely,

Anne Rudin

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Mayor

### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

### LOCATION

The City of Sacramento is located in California's central valley, in northwestern—Sacramento County, at the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers. The City is 85 miles east of San Francisco, 137 miles southwest of Reno, Nevada, 273 miles south of the Oregon border, and 382 miles northwest of Los Angeles. The City of Sacramento is part of a four county metropolitan area which includes Sacramento County, Yolo County, Placer County, and El Dorado County.

### DESCRIPTION

Sacramento is the oldest incorporated city in the State of California. In addition to the City's historical heritage, Sacramento is well known as a government center. For the past 134 years Sacramento has been California's State Capital. Sacramento is also the seat of Sacramento's City and County governments, and the location of a variety of other government agencies.

According to the Census Bureau, Sacramento is one of the fastest growing areas in the State of California. Currently, Sacramento is the seventh largest city in California, and the 49th largest city in the United States.

### CLIMATE

Elevation: 17 feet above sea level
Average Annual Rainfall: 17 inches
Prevailing Wind: From the southwest
Average Wind Speed: 8.3 miles per hour
Average Summer Temperature: High-93 Low-60
Average Winter Temperature: High-53 Low-37

### CITY-POPULATION

According to the California State Department of Finance, the City's population was 327,162 on January 1, 1987. Population growth in Sacramento exceeds the State average.

### CITY SIZE

The Sacramento City limits encompass approximately 98 square miles.

### **DEMOGRAPHICS**

### AGE

Median Age - 33

0-17: 25% 18-44: 41%

45-64: 21%

65+: 13%

# \*ETHNIC DISTRIBUTION

White - 68%

Spanish Origin - 14%

Black - 13%

Asian/Pacific Islander - 9%

American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut - 1%

Other - 9%

(\*Because of the manner in which census data was taken these numbers total more than 100%)

# SEX DISTRIBUTION

Female 52% Male 48%

### EDUCATION

High School Graduates 72% College Graduates 19%

### AVERAGE ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME ---- \$27,472

\$50,000+ - 26%

\$35,000-49,999 - 13%

\$25,000-34,999 - 13%

\$15,000-24,999 - 18%

\$ 0-14,999 - 30%

### HOUSING

Average Number of Persons Per Household - 2.39

Number of Households - 135,935

Housing Status: Own - 56% Rent - 44%

Average Price of a Home: \$89,000

Average Monthly Rent - \$450

# MARITAL STATUS

Married: 49%

Single-Never Married: 28%

Single-Previously Married: 23%

### CITY GOVERNMENT

City of Sacramento operates under a City Charter (municipal constitution), and a City Council/City Manager form of government. The City is governed by a City Council, which consists of a Mayor elected by City voters, and eight Councilmembers elected bу geographical districts. The Mayor and all Councilmembers are elected to serve staggered four year terms. The City Council appoints four officers; a City Manager, City Attorney, City Treasurer, and City Clerk who administer policies, programs, and expenditures approved by the The City Manager is responsible for the administration of City programs and servcies provided by 12 City departmetns: Police, Fire, Public Works, Planning and Development, Parks and Community Services, Library, Community Center, Finance, Data Management, Personnel, Employee Relations, and General Services.

### CITY BUDGET

The City of Sacramento's annual budget is balanced and totals approximately \$286 million for fiscal year July 1, 1988-June 30, 1989.

### CITY EMPLOYEES

There are about 3,744 City employees. Approximately 90% of City employees are represented by labor organizations.

### CITY FACTS:

The City of Sacramento has:

1.100 miles of streets

62 miles of freeways

22,000 street lights

1.226 miles of water mains

34,687 million gallons of water production each year

1,022-miles-of-sewer-lines-

5,077 parking meters

13/8,251 City Parking Lots/Spaces

1,395 Community Center Event Days Last Year

560 Sworn Police Officers

Average Fire Department Response Time - 4.68 minutes

### **TAXES**

The State of California provides for a 1% property tax, a 6% retail sales tax, and an income tax. The City of Sacramento has a business operations tax and a utility users tax on natural gas, electricity, and telephone services.

Taxable Sales: \$2,572,947,000 (1986)
Taxable sales increased approximately 42% from 1982 to 1986.

### ECONOMY, BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT

Sacramento enjoys a strong and healthy economy, and lower land, housing and basic living costs than average in California. Sacramento County's economic base supported at least 232,507 jobs in 1984. The majority of these jobs were concentrated in government (33%), services (30%), and the retail trade (28%) sectors. The distribution of jobs in Sacramento is similar to the overall employment distribution in California, with the exception of manufacturing and government employment. Government Sacramento is 17% higher than the State average. employment in employment in manufacturing is 13% lower than the State average. 1980-1984 the greatest employment increases were in apparel and other textile products, air transportation, and electric gas, and sanitary Many of the County's fastest growing industries were found in the wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, and service sectors.

From 1982-1986 employment in Sacramento rose 21%, and the labor force increased 15%. In March of 1987 unemployment in Sacramento County was 5.8%, lower than the State average of 6.3% and the national average of 6.9%.

Agriculture continues to be an important part of the Sacramento area economy. Major agricultural crops produced in the Sacramento valley area include: almonds, apricots, melons, olives, peaches, persimmons, plums, prunes, safflower, clover seed, sugar beets, tomatoes, rice and walnuts.

### Major Sacramento Employers -

State of California (Government Services) 58,800
McClellan Air Force Base (Federal Military Installation) 18,600
County of Sacramento (Government Servcies) 7,302
Mather Air Force Base (Federal Military Installation) 6,000
Pacific Bell (Telephone Services) 5,260
Mercy Hospitals (Medical Services) 4,250
Aerojet (Rocket Engines and Related Products) 3,800
City of Sacramento (Government Services) 3,683
Sacramento Army Depot (Federal Military Installation) 3,580
Sutter Hospitals (Medical Services) 3,200
University of California, Davis, Medical Center 2,900
SMUD-Sacramento Municipal Utility District (Electric Utility) 2,620
Kaiser Medical Center (Medical Services) 2,400
Southern Pacific Transportation Company (Railroad) 2,260
California Almond Growers Exchange (Almond Processing) 2,000

#### RECREATION

Sacramento's rich historical and cultural heritage, scenic rivers, abundant park lands and natural areas provide a wealth of recreational opportunities in the City.

and recreation amenities include the National Basketball Association's Sacramento Kings, Sacramento Symphony, Camellia Symphony Orchestra, Capitol City Ballet, Sacramento Ballet Company, Sacramento Theater Company, Music Circus, Sacramento Opera Association, 18 art galleries including Crocker Art Museum--the oldest art museum in the West. California State Capitol, California Almond Growers Exchange, Sacramento History Center, Towe Ford Automobile Museum, historic Old Sacramento on the waterfront, Governor's Mansion, Sutter's Fort, State Indian Museum, Leland Stanford Home, California State Archives, City College Observatory, Chinese Center, Waterworld USA, Sacramento Science Center, Fairytale Town, William Land Park Amusement Center, Sacramento Zoo, fishing, rafting, boating and other water sports on the City's two rivers, miles of bike trails, golf courses, tennis courts, and parks. The City of Sacramento has 88 parks, 1,970 Acres of park land, 250,000 street and park trees, 1,076 zoo animals, 11 community centers, 14 public swimming pools sites, 57 ball fields, 44 public tennis courts in 18 locations, 289 boat docking berths, and 9 library branches.

Once a year the City also hosts the largest dixieland jazz festival in the world, a summer Water Festival with formula one grand prix boat races, the California International Marathon, and the California State Fair.

Within driving distance of Sacramento are the recreational areas of Yosemite, Lake Tahoe, the northern California coast, the wine growing regions of Napa and Sonoma, the Gold Country, the San Francisco Bay area, and Marine World Africa USA.

### HEALTH CARE

The City is served by 7 full service hospitals (1,774 licensed beds), with another 8 hospitals in the surrounding area. There are also a number of clinics which serve non-emergency medical needs.

# TRANSPORTATION

Sacramento is an important transportation center. Four major freeways intersect int he City:—Interstate Highways 5 and 80, and U.S. Highways 50 and 99. Other major roadways include Business Highway 80, and State Route 160. The Sacramento Metropolitan Airport, located a few miles north of the City limits, served more than 3 million passengers last year. Another 680 acre airport for private aircraft is located in the Southern portion of the City. Three railway companies operate active rail service in the area: Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Amtrack. The Sacramento area is also served by a port which provides ocean freight service to all major world ports. In addition, Regional Transit operates an 18 mile light rail mass transit system and an extensive bus service system in the metropolitan area. Bus service to destinations outside the metropolitan area is provided by Greyhound.

### UTILITIES

Because of the City's proximity to two important rivers, water is abundant and both water and hydroelectric power are available at reasonable rates. Electricity is provided by SMUD-Sacramento Municipal Utility District, natural gas is provided by PG&E-Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and water, sewer, flood control and garbage services are provided by the City of Sacramento.

### **EDUCATION**

Sacramento County has 249 public schools; 185 elementary schools, 37 junior high schools, and 27 high schools. There are also 112 private elementary and secondary schools in the County. Within the Sacramento City limits, there are 7 elementary and secondary school districts. School districts in the City are governed by elected school boards.

California State University-Sacramento, Sacramento City and Cosumnes River community colleges, McGeorge School of Law, National University, Golden Gate University, Lincoln Law School, the University of Southern California (Public Administration program), and the University of Northern California-Davis, and other community colleges and technical schools are located in the surrounding area.

### MEDIA

Sacramento is the 20th largest media market in the United States. There are 2 Sacramento daily newspapers, 30 radio stations, and 8 local commercial television stations, including ABC, CBS, and NBC affiliates. Cable television offers additional commercial and community television programming.

### IMPORTANT HISTORICAL DATES

- 1839 Captain John A. Sutter arrives in Sacramento
- 1848 Gold is discovered at Sutter's Mill (January 24)
- 1849 City of Sacramento is founded (August 1)
- 1850 Sacramento is the first California city to be incorporated.

  March 18)
- 1854 Sacramento becomes California's Capital City
- 1856 Sacramento becomes the terminus of California's first railroad
- 1857 Sacramento City and County governments merge
- 1860 The Pony Express begins runs between Sacramento and St. Joseph, Missouri
- 1863 Track is laid in Sacramento for the first continental railroad Sacramento City and County governments are separated
- 1873 Construction of the Crocker Art Gallery is completed
- 1911 City of Sacramento annexes Oak Park and East Park (now McKinley Park)
- 1921 The City of Sacramento adopts a City Charter (municipal constitution) and a City Council/City Manager form of government
- 1955 Folsom Dam is completed
- 1964 City of North Sacramento merges with the City of Sacramento

### INTRODUCTION TO PLAN

### I. ORGANIZATION

The material is in three parts: Part One, the "Basic Plan"; Part Two, "Annexes"; and Part Three, "Operational Data". Detailed information supporting the Basic Plan and the Annexes appears in Enclosures or Appendices. Attachments supplement the Enclosures and Appendixes. Exhibits may supplement Attachments.

#### II. PAGINATION

The guidance material has dual pagination. There is the "typical" Arabic pagination in the lower outside corner of the pages. These are consecutive throughout each Annex. **Example A-25**.

Additional pagination also appears at the bottom center of each page. This refers to the location within the material using the aforementioned Enclosure-Attachment type of organization. The system is a type of sectionalized pagination which may be adopted to eliminate the need for major page number changes during plan revision. It should be recognized that some experience with the plan is required to become familiar with this type of organization and pagination.

### FORWARD

This Emergency Plan addresses—the City of Sacramento's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergency operations. The plan does not apply to normal day-to-day emergencies and the well-established and routine procedures used in coping with such emergencies. Instead, the operational concepts reflected in this plan focus on potential large-scale disasters which can generate unique situations requiring unusual responses. Such disasters pose major threats to life and property and can impact the well-being of large numbers of people.

The plan should be considered as a preparedness document--intended to be read and understood <u>before</u> an emergency. It is designed to include the City of Sacramento as part of a statewide emergency management system.

The plan has been organized into three parts as follows:

PART ONE is the Basic Plan which provides overall organizational and operational concepts for responding to various types of identified hazards that may impact the City of Sacramento.

PART TWO includes eight functional Annexes which describe the emergency response organization. Each Annex is supported by Appendices that provide Emergency Action Checklists for hazard-specific responses.

Part Three contains operational data such as listings of resources, key personnel, essential facilities (lodging, feeding, fallout shelters, etc.), contacts, and other data needed for conducting emergency operations.

Individuals and agencies assigned emergency responsibilities within this plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related Standing Operating Procedures, periodically review and update alerting procedures and resource listings, and maintain an acceptable level of preparedness to implement portions or all of the plan.

# This plan shall be activated under any of the following conditions:

- o On the order of the official designated by local ordinance, provided the existence or threatened existence of a LOCAL EMERGENCY has been proclaimed in accordance with the appropriate emergency ordinance.
- When the Governor has proclaimed a STATE OF EMERGENCY in an area including this jurisdiction.
- o Automatically on the proclamation of a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY as defined by the California Emergency Services Act.
- o By a Presidential declaration of a NATIONAL EMERGENCY.
- o Automatically on receipt of an attack warning or the observation of a nuclear detonation.

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# PART ONE

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#### PART\_ONE

### BASIC EMERGENCY PLAN

### 1.1 PURPOSE

The Basic Emergency Plan addresses the City of Sacramento's planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense operations. It provides operational concepts related to various emergency situations, identifies components of the local emergency management organization, and describes the City's overall responsibilities for protecting life and property during an emergency. The plan also identifies possible the sources of outside support (through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities) from other jurisdictions, and the private sector.

### 1.2 AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

Emergency operations will be conducted as outlined under 1.5, Concept of Operations, and in accordance with the enabling legislation, plans, and agreements listed in Enclosure 1-1, Authorities and References.

### 1.3 PREPAREDNESS ELEMENTS

To prevent loss of life and property in an emergency and ensure an efficient, effective response to natural disasters, hazards caused by technilogical incidents and war emergencies, the City of Sacramento will continue to emphasize emergency preparedness. Emergency preparedness measures include emergency planning, training full-time, auxiliary and reserve personnel, public education and assuring the adequacy and available of resources necessary to cope with emergencies. Emphasis will also be placed on measures such as land use constraints, design and construction regulations to reduce losses from disasters. (See Enclosure 1-2, Hazard Mitigation)

### 1.4 SITUATION

A hazard analysis has indicated that it may be necessary for the City to respond to numerous hazards associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergencies. The worst-case peacetime emergency would likely be caused by a major earthquake. A worst-case war emergenty may include a nuclear detonation or an attack. There are many operational similarities in the Citie's response to natural disasters and national defense emergencies. Operational similarities are combined in the plan whenever possible. These hazards and their potential impact on the City are identified in Appendix 1, Hazard-Specific Situations.

### 1.5 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### 1.5.1 GENERAL

The City's emergency plan describes how City departments will respond to a full spectrum of peace time emergencies (natural disasters) and

national defense emergencies, from a minor to catastrophic emergency.

Some emergencies may be preceded by a build-up period which would allow for increased readiness and advance warning to affected areas. Other emergencies will occur with little or no advance warning and require immediate mobilization of City resources. Some emergencies may cause destruction and others may create an exposure hazard. All City departments will prepare to respond promptly and effectively to any emergency or request for mutual aid. (see Enclosure 1-3, Mutual Aid).

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In all disaster situations, this emergency plan will be implemented in three periods, with related phases, as time and circumstances permit.

# 1.5.1.1 PRE-EMERGENCY PERIOD

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into 2 phases, as follows:

### NORMAL PREPAREDNESS PHASE

City departments with emergency responsibilities described this plan will prepare and maintain supporting departmental emergency plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOP), for emergencies, resource listings and checklists detailing operations during an emergency. Such plans and procedures will provide for emergency coordination and communication with counterpart agencies and organizations in other jurisdictions.

### INCREASED READINESS PHASE

This phase could begin with an accredited earthquake prediction, flood advisory, an advisory about a rapidly deteriorating international situation, nuclear attack warning or a warning by a terrorist group. Increased readiness actions may include reviewing and updating plans, SOP and resource information, disceminating public information, conducting situation assessments to determine the danger and damage potential and milestones for decision making, accelerating training programs, inspecting, dispensing and/or relocating equipment, and other measures. Appropriate agencies will be notified and personnel, auxiliary and reserve, will be placed on standby.

# 1.5.1.2 EMERGENCY PERIOD

The Emergency Period is divided into 3 phases, as follows:

# PRE-IMPACT PHASE

Most actions during this phase would be precautionary and would focus on measures to protect people. Emergency actions would be based on the City's response to one or more of the following situations:

- o Tornado or Earthquake
- o Flood
- o Hazardous Material Incident

- o Dam Failure
- War Emergency
  - 1. Fallout
  - 2. Blast
- o Transportation (air, highway rail, water)
- o Nuclear Power Plant Emergency
- o Terrorist Threat and/or Attack

The City's primary emergency response actions during this phase will be to move people from identified hazard areas and provide food, care and shelter. During this phase the following actions may be appropriate:

- o The City will warn people in threatened areas and initiate movement operations as necessary.
- The City will advisedepartments and agencies to activate resources, notify the Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region of the emergency and prepare for the application and receipt of mutual aid.
- o If it is determined that State and/or federal aid will be needed, a LOCAL EMERGENCY will be proclaimed as prescribed by local ordinance and a formal request will be submitted through State OES requesting that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY.
- As stated in the California Emergency Plan, state agencies will provide assistance to threatened or affected areas. State agency representatives will coordinate with their local counterparts to relay information and mutual aid requests. The OES Regional Manager will coordinate intra-regional mutual aid and state assistance as necessary.
- o If a nuclear attack appears imminent, the Governor may proclaim a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY.
- o If the emergency does not develop, the public and all alerted agencies will be promptly notified.

# IMMEDIATE IMPACT PHASE

Actions taken during this phase will focus on protecting public health and safety. The impact may occur without warning, and without an opportunity to take advanced steps outlined in the Increased Readiness or Pre-Impact Phases. In the Immediate Impact Phase the City may be:

o Damaged or exposed, but the situation can be controlled by in-place countermeasures;

- o Damaged or exposed, and evacuation of all or part of the area may be required because immediate and ensuing threats are uncontrollable;
- o Close to the affected area and called on to provide immediate support to emergency operations in the affected area; or,
- o Distant from the affected area and called on to provide back-up support.

Each element of the Emergency Management Organization will operate according to the provisions in this Plan and any pertinent SOP. Priority will be given to the following operations:

- Disseminating emergency public advisories and information, Special efforts will be made to communicate with non english speaking and disabled residents.
- o Surveying and evaluating the emergency situation.
- o Allocating, mobilizing, and positioning personnel and equipment.
- Conducting evacuation and/or rescue operations as required. Special consideration will be given to the disabled and elderly.
- o Providing for the care and treatment of casualties.
- o Collecting, identifying, and disposing of dead persons.
- Providing mass care (food, lodging, etc.) for displaced persons.
- o Enforcing police powers to controll the movement of people, establishing access controls, erect traffic barricades, etc.
- o Implementing health and safety measures.
- Protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources.
- o Advising industry, schools, and businesses of possible phased shutdowns.
- o Restoring or activating essential facilities and systems.

When City resources are fully committed and additional material and/or personnel are required to respond to the emergency, requests for mutual aid will be initiated. Fire and law enforcement agencies will request or render mutual aid through established channels. Any action which involves expenditures by the City or a request for military assistance must be authorized by the appropriate City official (City Manager). If the situation dictates, State OES will coordinate the establishment of one or more Disaster Support Areas (DSA) where resources and supplies can be received, stockpiled, and dispatched to support operations in the affected area(s).

State OES may also activate the State Operations Center (SOC) at OES Headquarters in Sacramento to coordinate and support operations in

affected areas. The SOC may be further supported by a State Coordination—Center activated by OES at Mutual Aid Region—Headquarters within the affected area, or at a DSA.

The State OES Director will assist the Governor in—coordinating—the activities of several state government departments and agencies, and supporting emergency operations conducted by local governments.

If the situation warrants, a LOCAL EMERGENCY will be proclaimed, the local Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be activated and State OES will be advised. If appropriate, the State OES Director will recommend to the Governor that a STATE OF EMERGENCY be proclaimed in affected areas and, as required, in areas from which mutual aid might be needed. During this time, state agencies will be expected to immediately respond to requests for assistance from affected areas.

If the Governor requests and receives a Presidential declaration of an EMERGENCY or a MAJOR DISASTER under Public Law 93-288 (Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974), he will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO). A Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) and the SCO will coordinate state and federal efforts to support local operations.

### SUSTAINED EMERGENCY PHASE

As lifesaving and property protection actions continue, attention can be given to public health measures, assistance for displaced persons, and actions to secure damay also include more definitive medical treatment, operation of mass care facilities, registration of displaced persons, reuniting family members and detailed damage assessment.

After the immediate needs of people, (rescue, medical care, emergency food, and clothing) have been met, government actions will focus on rehabilitation. needs. The FCO, SCO, and local government representatives will establish Disaster Assistance Centers (DAC). Each DAC will be staffed by representatives from federal, State, and local government agencies and private service organizations. The DAC will provide disaster victims a "one-stop" service in meeting their emergency and/or rehabilitation needs.

# 1.5.1.3 POST-EMERGENCY PERIOD (RECOVERY)

Major objectives in the Post-Emergency Period include:

- 1) Restoration of family autonomy; 2) Provision of disaster assistance to victims; 3) Provision of essential public services;
- 4) Restoration of private and public property; 5) Restoration of remaining public services; and 6) Research to identify residual hazards, advance knowledge of disaster phenomena, and to improve future emergency operations.

At the earliest opportunity, the State OES Director, in cooperation with the SCO, will bring together state agency representatives, and appropriate local, federal, and American Red Cross officials to coordinate the implementation of assistance programs, and establish support priorities. Each represented agency will take action to satisfy identified recovery needs. This action will include broad public information dissemination through all available media describing where,

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when, and how disaster victims may receive assistance. Policies and procedures—for rehabilitation and recovery activities are detailed—in the State Disaster Assistance Procedures Manual (published and issued separately).

### 1.5.2 PEACETIME EMERGENCIES

The City's response to natural disasters or technological incidents will be dictated by the type and magnitude of the emergency. Generally, response to a major peacetime emergency situation will progress from local to regional, state and federal involvement.

For planning purposes, State OES has established 3 levels of emergency emergency response to peacetime emergencies. Responses are based on the severity of the situation and the availability of local resources. (Note: These levels do not directly correlate with the 4 classifications of nuclear power emergencies.)

### LEVEL I

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

### LEVEL II

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

### LEVEL III

A major disaster in which resources in or near the impacted area are overwhelmed and extensive state and/or federal resources are required. A LOCAL EMERGENCY and a STATE OF EMERGENCY will be proclaimed and a Presidential —Declaration—of —an EMERGENCY or—MAJOR DISASTER—will—be requested.

Specific emergency response actions are in Annexes to this Plan.

#### 1.5.3 NUCLEAR EMERGENCIES

Because of the serious consequences of a accidental nuclear detonation, or attack, Nuclear Civil Protection (NCP) Plans and planned responses to nuclear emergencies include provisions for:

- o Relocating people from potential hazard areas to reception areas. (if time allows)
- o Identifying shelters for persons in hazard areas.
- o Increasing the availability of fallout shelters by upgrading existing buildings and/or emergency construction of shelters.
- Advising the public about the location of shelters and other resources.

In nuclear weapons emergencies there may be a shortage of effective shelters, and people need in place protection.

Operations during nuclear weapons emergencies will be governed by essential actions relating to increased readiness, and nuclear detonation (with or without warning). Specific emergency response actions are described in the Annexes to this Plan.

#### 1.6 STATEWIDE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In a peacetime emergency government response is an extraordinary extension of responsibilities coupled with normal activities To ensure efficiency and effecti responsibilities will be maintained, with emergency operations limited to those agencies assigned specific emergency functions. The purpose of the Statewide Emergency Management System is to provide of exercising overall operational control (management) and coordination of emergency operations Fully activated, the Statewide Emergency Management System consists of emergency management staffs of all local jurisdictions, operational areas (country wide), OES Mutual Aid Regions (2 or more counties) and state government. Local jurisdictions responsible for directing and/or coordinating emergency operations. Other agencies coordinate and/or provide support to the local jurisdictions. The organizations involved in emergency management will be dictated by the situation. For example, if an incident requires only fire or law enforcement mutual aid support, requests for support will be submitted through established channels (local jurisdiction to the Operational Area Coordinator for that service and, if required, to the Mutual Aid... Regional Coordinator).

Details describing emergency management responsibilities are described in Annex A, Managing Emergency Operations.

### 1.6.1 LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

### 1.6.1.1 INCIDENT LEVEL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Incident Emergency Management Systems are designed to provide for local on-scene management of wildland fires, hazardous material incidents, transportation accidents, and other emergencies. Such systems provide a standardized organizational structure terminology and procedures adaptable to any kind of emergency management situation.

One example of an Incident Emergency Management System is the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS organizational structure is based on 5 principal activities performed at any incident. These are: command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance. The ICS organization allows for a management structure which is flexible enough to meet the needs imposed by any emergency incident. The ICS can be used during any serious is particularly useful for any kind of incident involving multiple city department, government jurisdictions and other agencies.

Some incidents, particularly those involving hazardous materials, can quickly escalate to become area-wide emergencies, requiring further activation of the emergency management system. Ιn area wide emergencies, one or more incident command posts may be established to assist in managing emergency operations.

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The local Incident Emergency Management System is described in Enclosure A-1, Annex A.

# 1.6.1.2 JURISTICTION LEVEL MANAGEMENT

The local level of the Emergency Management System consists of emergency management staff in cities and counties are responsible for their respective jurisdictional areas. County staff may also function as Operational Area Emergency Management staff.

Local jurisdictions may provide overall emergency management in 3 different modes:

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

Specific details about these modes are included in Annex A, Managing Emergency Operations.

### 1.6.2 OPERATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Section 8605 of the Emergency Services Act designates each county as an Operational Area. Use of the Operational Area organization to coordinate emergency activities and to serve as a link in the communications system is required in a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY. Use of the Operational Area organization during a STATE OF EMERGENCY or a LOCAL EMERGENCY is optional.

If an Operational Area is activated following a disaster, a county official, designated by county ordinance, will function as the Operational Area Coordinator and will-have overall responsibility for coordinating and supporting emergency operations within the county. The Area Coordinator and supporting staff will constitute the OPREATIONAL AREA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT STAFF.

# 1.6.3 MUTUAL AID REGION EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The State of California is currently divided into 6 OES Mutual Aid Regions; as shown on the following page. Regional Managers and designated state agency representatives will constitute the Regional Emergency Managements staff and will coordinate and support local emergency operations at the request of Operational Area Coordinators.

### 1.6.4 STATE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Governor, through State OES and OES Mutual Aid Regions, will coordinate statewide operations. The operations may include the provision of mu and support to local jurisdictions and the redirection of essential supplies and other resources as required. The OES Director, assisted by representatives from state agencies, will constitute the State Emergency Management staff.

### 1.6.5 FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) serves as the main federal government contact during natural disasters and national defense emergencies.

### 1.7 EMERGENCY FUNCTIONS

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

# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS (ANNEX A)

Annex A provides for the overall management and coordination of emergency operations, from the management of forces in the field to coordination of the joint efforts of government and private agencies in supporting emergency operations.

### FIRE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS (ANNEX B)

Annex B provides for the protection of life and property, the provision of emergency medical care and the rescue of victims.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL OPERATIONS (ANNEX C)

Annec C provides for the protection of life and property and describes enforcement of of laws, orders, and regulations and traffic control on designated highways, streets, and roads.

# MEDICAL OPERATIONS (ANNEX D)

Annex D details care and treatment operations for the ill and injured persons.

# PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS (ANNEX E)

Annex E outlines the provision of public health and sanitation services.

### CORONER OPERATIONS (ANNEX F)

Annex F describes operations to identify and dispose of human remains.

### CARE AND SHELTER OPERATIONS (ANNEX G)

Annex G details operations to provide basic human services to residents: (shelter, food clothing etc.)

### MOVEMENT OPERATIONS (ANNEX H)

Annex H outlines operations to evacuate and relocate persons in threatened or affected areas.

# RESCUE OPERATIONS (ANNEX I)

Annex I outlines extended operations for coordinated search, rescue and immediate care operations for endangered, entrapped, injured and/or isolated persons.

# CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS (ANNEX J)

Annex J provides for the procurement and distribution of construction and engineering resources.

### RESOURCES AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS (ANNEX K)

Annex K provides for the procurement and distribution and of essential services, equipment and supplies.

# RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION (ANNEX R)

Annex R outlines monitoring, decontamination, and radiological hazard assessment operations. This annex also contains procedures for responding to weapons incidents that require coordination with state and federal response teams.

# CALIFORNIA MUTUAL AID REGIONS



A series of matrices on the following pages identify local agencies—and private organizations responsible for accomplishing emergency responce functions described in the annexes and the state and federal agencies that support local operations. Detailed responsibilities of public agencies and private organizations are described Annexes to this Plan.

### 1.8 EMERGENCY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Emergency resource management is the effective management of the available resources deemed most essential to survival and recovery operations.

The California Emergency Resources Management Plan (published and issued separately) presents policies and guidance to local governments on the acquisition, distribution, conservation and use of resources and services needed to meet local emergency responce. Urgent unmet emergency resource needs should be reported to state officials whowill then arrange with industry and responsible public agencies to supply the necessary goods and services. State officials may these arrangements directly, or through federal agencies operating in the state. Once immediate needs are met the state will act to ensure that necessary resources are available and efficiently used for the duration of the emergency situation.

Policies and procedures for emergency resources management are provided in the California Emergency Resources Management Plan and in Ar Annex K. Resources and Support Operations.

### 1.9 CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

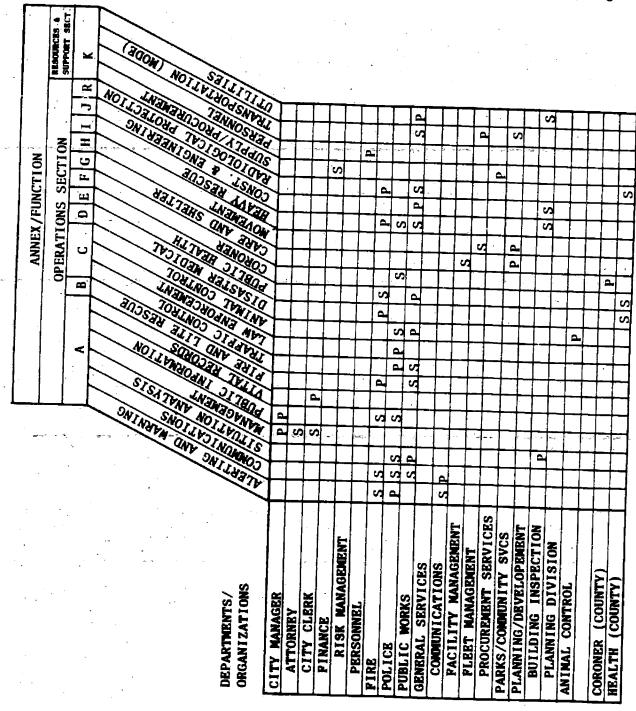
A major disaster or nuclear attack could result in great loss of life and property, the death or injury of key government officials, and/or the destruction of established seats of government, and records essential to continued operations of government and industry. To help preserve law and order and to provide services, it is essential that local government continue to function.

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership, authority and adequate direction of emergency and recovery operations. The California Government Code and the State Constitution provide legal authority for the continuity and preservation of state and local government. Enclosure 1-4, Continuity of Government, provides complete details on the Continuity of Government Program in California. An attachment to the enclosure provides a listing of the successors to each member of the jurisdiction's governing body.

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES AND

# PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATE AGENCIES

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<sup>\*</sup> P - Denotes principal agency/organization. S - Denotes supporting agency/organization.

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF FEDERAL AGENCIES

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P - Denotes principal agency/organization.

S - Denotes supporting agency/organization.

Upon the proclamation of a STATE OF EMERGENCY by the Governor, State OES will assign a State Public Information Officer to assist local public information efforts and to provide information that originates from the State. Similarly, in a Presidential declaration, FEMA assigns an appropriate number of Information Officers to assist State efforts and to provide Federal information. However, even the most efficient emergency information effort requires time to initiate, during which confusion and lack of information can contribute to a worsening of the emergency situation and an increased burden for all areas of emergency response.

Public awareness and education prior to any emergency are crucial to successful public information efforts during and after the emergency. The decision to initiate and support this function must be made at the highest policy-making level. The pre-disaster awareness and education programs must be viewed as equal in importance to all other preparations for emergencies and receive an adequate level of planning. These programs must be coordinated among local, State and Federal officials to ensure their contribution to emergency preparedness and response operations. (Annex A, Managing Emergency Operations) provides emergency public information procedures.)

# 1.10 TRAINING, TESTS, AND EXERCISES

The objective of any Emergency Management Organization is efficient and timely response during emergencies. A good plan is a first step toward that objective. However, planning alone will not guarantee preparedness. Training and exercising is essential at all levels of government to make emergency operations personnel operationally ready. All emergency plans should include provision for training.

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

Exercises can be accomplished in several forms. Table Top Exercises provide a convenient and low cost method of introducing local officials to scenario related problem situations for discussion and problem solving. Such exercises are a good way to see if policies and procedures exist to handle certain issues.

Operations exercises simulate an actual emergency. They typically involve complete Emergency Management Staffs and are designed not only to exercise procedures, but also to test the readiness of personnel, communications, and facilities. Such exercises can be conducted at the EOC level or as field exercises.

#### ENCLOSURES1-1, PART ONE

# AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

## General

The California Emergency Services Act (hereinafter referred to as the Act) provides the basic authorities for conducting emergency operations following the proclamations of emergencies by the Governor and/or appropriate local authorities. The provisions of the Act are further reflected and expanded on by appropriate local emergency ordinances.

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

# 2. <u>EMERGENCY PROCLAMATIONS</u>

### 2.a LOCAL EMERGENCY

A LOCAL EMERGENCY may be proclaimed by the local governing body or a duly authorized local official, as specified by the appropriate local emergency ordinance. Proclamations will normally be made when there is an actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake, or other conditions, including conditions resulting from war or imminent threat of war, but other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy.

The proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY provides legal authority to:

- If necessary, request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY.
- o Promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property, including orders or regulations imposing a curfew within designated boundaries.
- o Exercise full power to provide mutual aid to any affected area in accordance with Local Ordinances, Resolutions, Emergency Plans, or agreements thereto.
- o Request that state agencies provide mutual aid.

- o Require the emergency services of any local official or employee.
- o Requisition necessary personnel and material of any department or agency.
- Obtain vital supplies and equipment and, if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use.
- o Impose penalties for violation of lawful orders.
- o Conduct emergency operations without facing liabilities for performance, or failure of performance. (Note: Article 17 of the Emergency Services Act provides for certain privileges and immunities.)

# 2.b STATE OF EMERGENCY

A STATE OF EMERGENCY may be proclaimed by the Governor when:

- o There exists conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY; and either
  - o He is requested to do so by local authorities; or
  - o He finds that local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.

Whenever the Governor proclaims a STATE OF EMERGENCY:

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

# 2.c STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY

Whenever the Governor proclaims a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY, or if a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY exists, all provisions associated with a STATE OF EMERGENCY apply, plus:

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

# 3. AUTHORITIES

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

## 3.a FEDERAL

Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288).

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

Public Law 84-99 (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Flood Fighting).

# 3.b State

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

California Natural Disaster Assistance Act.

Section 128, California Water Code (California Department of Water Resources Flood Fighting).

Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a STATE OF EMERGENCY (see Attachment 1-1-A).

Orders and Regulations Promulgated by the Governor to Take Effect upon the Existence of a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY (see Attachment 1-1-8).

## 3.c LOCAL

See Attachment 1-1-C, Local Authorities and References.

### 4. REFERENCES

#### 4.a STATE

California Emergency Plan.

Disaster Assistance procedural Manual (published by the California Office of Emergency Services).

California Emergency Resources Management Plan.

California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and supporting mutual aid agreements.

California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.

California Fire and Rescue Operations Plan.

# 4.b LOCAL

See Attachment 1-1-C.

# Attachments:

- 1-1-A State of Emergency Orders and Regulations
- 1-1-B State of War Emergency Orders and Regulations
- 1-1-C Local Authorities and References

## ATTACHMENT 1-1-A, ENCLOSURE 1-1

# ORDERS AND REGULATIONS WHICH MAY BE SELECTIVELY

### PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNOR DURING A STATE OF EMERGENCY -

(Extracted from the California Emergency Plan)

#### Order 1

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

## Order 2

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

# Order 3

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

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

#### Order 5

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

#### Order 6

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

## Order 7

It is hereby ordered that in the area proclaimed to be in a STATE OF EMERGENCY and/or that specific area(s) designated by the Director, California Office of Emergency Services, outside of the proclaimed area(s) but which is (are) essential to the relief and aid of the lives and property within the proclaimed area, all banks will take emergency operating actions pursuant to Section 1916 of the Financial Code. Actions taken under this Order, and specific to the proclaimed emergency, shall not extend beyond the termination date of said STATE OF EMERGENCY.

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# ATTACHMENT 1-1-B, ENCLOSURE 1-1

# ORDERS AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE GOVERNOR

# TO TAKE EFFECT UPON THE EXISTENCE OF A STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY

(Extracted from the California Emergency Plan)

#### Order 1

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

#### Order 2.

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

## Order 3

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

It is further ordered that the Director of the Office of Emergency Services is authorized to delegate such powers as are herein granted, or as authorized under Article 5 of the California Emergency Services Act, to personnel of his office as he may deem necessary, and such personnel may act on behalf of and in the name of the Director of the Office of Emergency Services in carrying out any authority so delegated.

It is hereby ordered that all public employees or persons holding positions of responsibility in the State or in accredited local emergency organizations, and all registered disaster service workers, and all unregistered persons impressed into service during a State of War Emergency by a person having the authority to command the aid of citizens in the execution of his duties, are hereby declared to be members of the Statewide War-Emergency Organization; and

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

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

#### Order 5

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

## Order 6

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

## Order 7

It is hereby ordered that the sale of alcoholic beverages shall be discontinued immediately.

It is hereby ordered that all petroleum stocks for California distribution, including those in refinery storage, major distributing installations, and pipe line terminals, shall be held subject to the control of the State Petroleum Director; and

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

#### Order 9

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

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

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

# Order 10

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

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

#### Order 11

It is hereby ordered that all banks will take emergency operating actions pursuant to Sections 1915 and 1916 of the Financial Code.

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

## ATTACHMENT 1-1-C, ENCLOSURE 1-1

#### LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

- 1. California Emergency Services Act. Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code.
  - 2. California Emergency Plan and supporting documents.
  - 3. California Emergency Resources Management Plan.
  - 4. Governor's Orders and Regulations for a War Emergency.
  - 5. Governor's Orders and Regulations for a Peacetime Emergency.
  - 6. City of Sacramento Emergency Services/Ordinance No. 2934, dated December 3, 1970.
  - 7. City of Sacramento Resolution adopting the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, No. 233, dated December 7, 1950.
  - 8. City of Sacramento Resolution relating to Emergency Operations within the City of Sacramento and the County of Sacramento. Resolution No. 74-029, dated January 24,1974.
  - 9. City of Sacramento Resolution No. 74-637, dated December 26, 1974, adopting the City's approved Emergency Operations Plan.
- 10. County of Sacramento Emergency Operations Office; Chapter 2.46 of the Sacramento County Code. (Sacramento County Ordinance #SCC 140 dated October 16, 1973).
- 11. City of Sacramento Ordinance No. 81-022, dated April 21, 1981.

\*Vital records are routinely stored in City Clerks Office at City Hall.

#### ENCLOSURE 1-2. Part One

## HAZARD MITIGATION

## 1. Purpose

This enclosure establishes actions, policies and procedures for implementing Section 406 (Minimum Standards for Public and Private Structures) of the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288) following a Presidentially declared Emergency or Major Disaster. It also assigns hazard mitigation responsibilities to various elements of federal, state, and local governments in California.

# 2. <u>AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES</u>

Activities enumerated in this Enclosure will be conducted in accordance with the enabling legislation, plans, and agreements listed in Enclosure 1-1, Authorities and References, Part One.

# 3. **GENERAL**

Section 406 of Public Law 93-288 (see Attachment 1-2-A) requires, as a condition to receiving federal disaster aid, that repairs and reconstruction be done in accordance with applicable codes, specifications, and standards. It also requires that the state or local government recipient of federal aid evaluate the natural hazards of the area in which the aid is to be used, and take action to mitigate them, including safe land use and construction practices.

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

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

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

# 4. IMPLEMENTATION

## 4.a FEDERAL/STATE AGREEMENT

Following each Presidentially declared Emergency or Major -Disaster, the Regional Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Governor execute a document called the Federal/State Agreement. This Agreement includes appropriate provisions for hazard mitigation. Under the "typical paragraph" (see Attachment 1-2-B) set out to serve this purpose, the State agrees to:

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

### 4.b JOINT FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION TEAM

The FEMA Regional Director and the Governor appoint a Federal and State Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (HMC), respectively; the local applicant designates a local HMC. These individuals will constitute the Hazard Mitigation Team which will:

- o Identify significant hazards in the affected areas giving priority to disaster-related hazards.
- o Evaluate impacts of these hazards and measures which will mitigate their impacts.
- o Recommend appropriate hazard mitigation measures.

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

# 4.c HAZARD MITIGATION PLANS

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

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

# 5. <u>CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS</u>

#### 5.a OBJECTIVES

The identification of hazards following an Emergency or Major Disaster and accomplishment of appropriate hazard mitigation measures are the short-term planning objectives to be required by the Federal/State Agreement. The FEMA Regional Director and the GAR shall ensure compliance with these objectives as a condition for federal loans or grants.

#### 5.b. SURVEYS

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

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

Damage Survey Reports (DSR) shall include identification of hazards and shall recommend mitigation measures to be incorporated into the repair work.

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

#### 5.c PLANS

For each hazard-prone area, the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall review and evaluate existing local and/or state emergency plans for hazard mitigation. In cases where no plans for hazard mitigation exist or are inadequate, the team shall report its findings and recommendations concerning specific needs to develop or improve, as required, and maintain hazard mitigation plans.

Existing local and state hazard mitigation plans shall be updated and new ones developed as deemed necessary by the FEMA Regional Director in consultation with the GAR. In determining whether to impose such a requirement on a local jurisdiction, consideration shall be given to the opportunities for effective hazard mitigation, size and composition of the local jurisdiction, local government's authority to regulate land use and constructive practices, and the local government's exercise of such authority.

The GAR and/or the FEMA Regional Director may provide technical advice and assistance to state agencies or to local governments in developing new plans or updating existing plans to mitigate hazards identified as the result of the Major Disaster or Emergency within affected areas.

#### 5.d MAPPING

The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall verify the impact of the major disaster on disaster frequencies computed prior to the Major Disaster and shall consider the advisability of redefining boundaries of high-hazard areas as a result of their findings. The team shall make recommendations to the FEMA Regional Director and the GAR on any needs for new mapping or remapping of high hazard areas.

## 6. RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 6.a FEDERAL

## (1) Federal Emergency Management Agency

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

- o Provide for a Joint Federal/State/Local Hazard Mitigation Team to survey the disaster affected area as soon as possible following a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration by the President and to accomplish hazard mitigation planning in accordance with Federal/State Agreement.
- o Appoint a Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (HMC) to:
  - Serve on the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team;
  - Confer with local, state and federal officials concerning these hazards and hazard mitigation measures; and
  - Coordinate with the State Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (SHMC) appointed by the Governor to work with those designated to accomplish the planning required.
- Provide overall leadership with respect to the general administration of Section 406.

- o Ensure that the ultimate benefits to be gained through effective hazard \_\_\_mitigation\_programs\_are\_not\_diminished.
- o Provide technical advice and assistance.
- o Encourage state and local governments to adopt safe land use practices and construction standards.
- o Ensure that FEMA and other federal efforts are supplemental to local and state efforts.
- o Encourage initiative by state and local governments.
- o Take actions required by FEMA Floodplain Management Regulations (as applicable for flood disasters).
  - (2) Other Federal Agencies as Appropriate

### 6.b STATE

# (1) Office of Emergency Services

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

o Arrange for state and local participation in Federal-State survey and hazard mitigation planning in disaster affected areas.

# (2) State Hazard Mitigation Coordinator/Planner

The SHMC in coordination with the GAR, shall:

- Arrange for consultations on the findings and recommendations from the joint survey and shall follow up to ensure that timely and adequate local and state hazard mitigation actions are taken.
- o As appropriate, provide funding or technical assistance to eligible applicants for the purposes of accomplishing state-approved hazard mitigation actions.
- o Arrange for state inspection or audit to verify compliance with approved hazard mitigation measures.
- o Upon completion of approved hazard mitigation activities in accordance with the Federal/State Agreement, submit a final report of compliance with hazard mitigation requirements by state and local governments through the GAR to the FEMA Regional Director for review and acceptance.

o Accomplish hazard mitigation planning in accordance with the Federal/-State Agreement.

# (3) Other State Agencies as Appropriate

#### 6.c LOCAL

# (1) Applicant (City of Sacramento)

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

- o Appoint a City Hazard Mitigation Coordinator (LHMC) to work with the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team. (See Encosure 1-2, Page 7).
- o With respect to any project application, submit adequate assurance that required hazard mitigation measures have been taken or will be completed.
- o To the extent of legal authority, implement and enforce land use regulations and safe construction practices which are agreed upon as conditions for FEMA grants or loans.
- o Provide evidence of compliance with conditions for any approved FEMA grants or loans as required by the GAR.

#### (2) City Hazard Mitigation Coordinator

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

- o Assess disaster damage within the City.
- O Arrange for City participation in consultations with the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team about hazard mitigation actions.
- o Inform City officials and citizens about significant team activities, and collect any local comments on these matters and report them to the SHMC.
- o Work with the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team in reviewing and updating existing hazard mitigation plans, or in developing new hazard mitigation plans as may be scheduled by the GAR and requested by the FEMA Regional Director.
- (3) Other City Departments and Agencies (as Necessary)

# CITY HAZARD MITIGATION COORDINATOR

The Director of Planning and Development Department, is assigned as the Hazard Mitigation Coordinator for the City of Sacramento.

The Superintendent of the Building Inspections Division is assigned as Assistant Hazard Mitigation Coordinator.

(See enclosure 1-2, Special Attention to Page 6, Section 6C.

# . HAZARD MITIGATION MEASURES

## 7.a AVOIDANCE

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

## 7.b REDUCTION

Reduction of the effects of hazards identified following a Major Disaster or Emergency on people and facilities may be achieved by reducing the area or level of the hazard itself or by reducing the impact of the hazard on individual facilities. The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall make specific recommendations concerning hazard reduction measures to achieve the objectives of reduction whenever appropriate.

## 7.c LAND USE REGULATIONS

## (1) City Zoning

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

- o The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall make specific recommendations concerning land use regulations based on field observations and evaluation of hazards within the affected areas.
- o Consultations with the applicant, the Federal HMC and the State HMC may be necessary to identify the applicant's options for decision-making.
- o The Federal and/or State HMC shall encourage adoption and enforcement of appropriate land use regulations.
- o The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall follow up contracts with the state or local government as appropriate.

#### (2) State Land Use Regulations

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

- o The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team may make recommendations concerning new revisions of existing state land use regulations for state lands and provide technical advice and assistance to the state for developing such regulations.
- o The state may require local adoption of statewide land use regulations as a condition for state aid, such as grants, loans, or technical assistance.

# (3) Federal Land Use Regulations

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

- o The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team may encourage federal agencies to adopt land-use regulations currently used locally as being applicable to federal properties.
- o A federal agency may require local or state governments to adopt and enforce certain hazard mitigation regulations as a condition for federal assistance or participation in federally-assisted programs.
- o Following a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration, Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall make findings and recommendations as appropriate for development or updating of model hazard-mitigation regulations by various federal agencies for mitigation of hazards identified.
- o The team may arrange for federal technical advice and assistance to local or state governments in modifying model land-use regulations to satisfy local requirements.

# (4) Construction Practices

## Local Standards

- o Following a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration, the Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall inventory and evaluate the applicant's existing standards for the type of repairs, reconstruction, or restorative work for which federal loan or grant assistance is being requested.
- o The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team may make available for consideration by applicants, model state or federal standards. Such standards for new construction may be different from those for repairs or alterations to existing facilities or structures.

- o The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team may develop appropriate recommendations to the applicant for upgrading existing construction standards, or for adopting new standards.
- o Following a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration, each applicant has the responsibility for adopting or updating, as necessary, appropriate construction standards and for enforcing them. Applicants may request state or federal technical advice or assistance in taking these actions.

## State Standards

Construction standards for state-owned buildings, structures, or facilities outside the jurisdiction of local governments are adopted and enforced by the responsible state agency. In some cases these construction standards may serve as model standards for local governments.

- o As a condition for state approval of loan or grant assistance as a result of a Major Disaster or Emergency declaration, the GAR may recommend to the FEMA Regional Director that the Associate Director prescribe certain construction standards for FEMA-assisted projects for hazard mitigation purposes.
- o The State HMC may provide technical advice and assistance on hazard mitigation measures to applicants, private organizations, and individuals.

## Federal Standards

Construction standards for federally-owned structures, buildings, or facilities outside the jurisdiction of local or state governments are adopted and enforced by the responsible federal agency. In some cases these federal construction standards may serve as model standards for state and local governments.

- o The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) prescribes certain federal standards for repairs, alterations, and new construction within flood plains as a condition for acceptance for a flood-prone community within that program.
- o For other types of disasters, similar standards for hazard mitigation may be available and appropriate for local, state, and federal use.
- o The Federal/State Hazard Mitigation Team shall be aware of existing standards and shall recommend to applicants appropriate construction standards for consideration as hazard mitigation measures related to the Major Disaster or Emergency.

# FEMA Standards

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

# Attachments: .

1-2-A Extract, Section 406, Public Law 93-288

1-2-B Hazard Mitigation Addition to the Federal/State Agreement

1-2-C Hazard Mitigation Definitions

#### ATTACHMENT 1-2-A, ENCLOSURE 1-2

#### EXTRACT

# FEDERAL DISASTER RELIEF ACT OF 1974 (PUBLIC LAW 93-288) -

## MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE STRUCTURES

Sec. 406. As a condition of any disaster loan or grant made under the provisions of this Act, the recipient shall agree that any repair or construction to be financed therewith shall be in accordance with applicable standards of safety, decency, and sanitation and in conformity with applicable codes, specifications, and standards, and shall furnish such evidence of compliance with this section as may be required by regulation. As a further condition of any loan or grant made under the provisions of this Act, the State or local government shall agree that the natural hazards in the areas in which the proceeds of the grants or loans are to be used shall be evaluated and appropriate action shall be taken to mitigate such hazards, including safe land-use and construction practices, in accordance with standards prescribed or approved by the President after adequate consultation with the appropriate elected officials of general purpose local governments, and the State shall furnish such evidence of compliance with this section as may be required by regulation.

#### Attachment 1-2-B, Enclosure 1-2

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# HAZARD MITIGATION ADDITION TO THE FEDERAL/STATE AGREEMENT

The following represents the "typical paragraph" relating to hazard mitigation that is added to the Federal/State Agreement.

The State agrees that, as a condition for any Federal loan or grant, the State or the applicant shall evaluate the natural hazards in the areas in which the proceeds of the grants or loans are to be used and shall make appropriate recommendations to mitigate such hazards for federally-assisted projects. The State further agrees: (1) to follow up with applicants, within State capabilities, to assure that, as a condition for any grant or loan under the Act, appropriate hazard mitigation actions are taken; (2) to prepare and submit not later than 180 days after the declaration to the Regional Director for concurrence, hazard mitigation plan or plans for the designated areas, and (3) to review and update as necessary disaster-mitigation portions of the emergency plans.

The Regional Director agrees to make Federal technical advice and assistance available to support the planning efforts and actions.

#### Attachment 1-2-C. Enclosure 1-2

### HAZARD MITIGATION DEFINITIONS

#### Avoidance

To eliminate a hazard through measures such as relocation or prohibition of construction within an area susceptible to risk or danger, or by other means.

### Construction practices

Codes, standards, and specifications applicable to repairs, or to alterations or new construction of a facility or structure.

# Disaster proofing

Those alterations or modifications to damaged facilities that could be expected to prevent or substantially reduce future damages to the repaired or reconstructed facility, or to make it disaster resistant.

#### Hazard

Any natural source of danger or element of risk identified following a Major Disaster or Emergency.

# Land use regulations

Includes zoning for purposes compatible with prudent floodplain management and both preventive and corrective restrictions on construction, repairs, or alterations of facilities within specified areas. Preventive restrictions provide regulation of new land use, i.e., non-structural disaster control measures such as use of high hazard areas for parks, farms, and recreational areas. Corrective restrictions include:

- o Floodproofing;
- o Acquisition;
- o Insurance: and
- o Removal of non-conforming uses.

## Mitigation

To alleviate by softening and making less severe the effects of a Major Disaster or Emergency and of future disasters in the affected areas, including reduction or avoidance.

#### Reduction

To diminish in strength and intensity or to restrict or lessen the size, amount and extent of damage resulting from the Major Disaster or Emergency or to be expected as the result of future disasters.

#### ENCLOSURE 1-3, PART ONE

## MUTUAL AID

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system which is designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support is provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s). The basis for the system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (see Attachment 1-3-A), as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. This Agreement was developed in 1950 and adopted by California's incorporated cities and by all 58 counties. It created a formal structure within which each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies.

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

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

### 2. RESPONSIBILITIES

### 2.a LOCAL JURISTICTIONS

Local jurisdictions are responsible for:

o Developing and maintaining current Emergency Plans which are compatible with the California Emergency Plan and the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, and are designed to apply local resources in meeting the emergency requirements of the immediate community or its neighbors, and coordinate such plans with those of neighboring jurisdictions to ensure mutual compatibility.

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

## 2.b OPERATIONAL AREA

Coordinators at the Operational Area level are responsible for:

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

# 2.c OES MUTUAL AID REGION

Coordinators at the OES Mutual Aid Region level are responsible for:

- o Maintaining liaison with appropriate state, federal, and local emergency response agencies\_located within the Region.
- o Providing planning guidance and assistance to local jurisdictions.
- o Responding to mutual aid requests submitted by jurisdictions and/or Operational Area Coordinators.
- o Receiving, evaluating, and disseminating information on emergency operations.
- o Providing the State Director, OES, with situation reports and, as appropriate, recommending courses of action.

## 2.d STATE

State Office of Emergency Services

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

## OTHER STATE AGENCIES

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

# 3. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

o Mutual aid resources will be provided and utilized in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement and supporting separate agreements.

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

## 4.. REFERENCES

<u>Mutual aid assistance may be provided under one or more of the following authorities:</u>

- o California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan.
- o California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.
- o Local Mutual Aid Agreement (see Attachment 1-3-B).
- o Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974. (Public Law 93-288). (Provides federal support to state and local disaster activities.)

### Attachments:

1-3-A California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement 1-3-B Local Mutual Aid Agreement

# ATTACHMENT 1-3-A, ENCLOSURE 1-3

# CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE

## - MASTER -MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

----

(Extracted from the California Emergency Plan)

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

#### WITNESSETH:

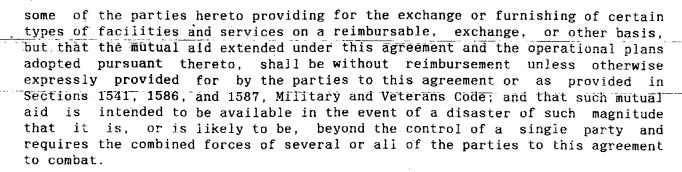
WHEREAS, It is necessary that all of the resources and facilities of the State, its various departments and agencies, and all its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and other public agencies be made available to prevent and combat the effect of disasters which may result from such calamities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

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

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

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

- 1. Each party shall develop a plan providing for the effective mobilization of all its resources and facilities, both public and private, to cope with any type of disaster.
- 2. Each party agrees to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party to this agreement to prevent and combat any type of disaster in accordance with duly adopted mutual aid operational plans, whether heretofore or hereafter adopted, detailing the method and manner by which such resources, facilities, and services are to be made available and furnished, which operational plans may include provisions for training and testing to make such mutual aid effective; provided, however, that no party shall be required to deplete unreasonably its own resources, facilities, and services in furnishing such mutual aid.
- 3. It is expressly understood that this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall not supplant existing agreements between



- 4. It is expressly understood that the mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto shall be available and furnished in all cases of local peril or emergency and in all cases in which a STATE OF EXTREME EMERGENCY has been proclaimed.
- 5. It is expressly understood that any mutual aid extended under this agreement and the operational plans adopted pursuant thereto, is furnished in accordance with the "California Disaster Act" and other applicable provisions of law, and except as otherwise provided by law that: "The responsible local official in whose jurisdiction an incident requiring mutual aid has occurred shall remain in charge at such incident including the direction of such personnel and equipment provided him through the operation of such mutual aid plans." (Sec. 1564, Military and Veterans Code.)
- 6. It is expressly understood that when and as the State of California enters into mutual aid agreements with other states and the Federal Government that the parties to this agreement shall abide by such mutual aid agreements in accordance with law.
- 7. Upon approval or execution of this agreement by the parties hereto all mutual aid operational plans heretofore approved by the State Disaster Council, or its predecessors, and in effect as to some of the parties hereto, shall remain in full force and effect as to them until the same may be amended, revised, or modified. Additional mutual aid operational plans and amendments, revisions, or modifications of existing or hereafter adopted mutual aid operational plans, shall be adopted as follows:
- (a) County-wide and local mutual aid operational plans shall be developed by the parties thereto and are operative as between the parties in accordance with the provisions of such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be submitted to the State Disaster Council for approval. The State Disaster Council shall notify each party to such operational plans of its approval, and shall also send copies of such operational plans to other parties to this agreement who did not participate in such operational plans and who are in the same area and affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to such other parties 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.

- (b) State-wide and regional mutual aid operational plans shall be approved by the State Disaster Council and copies thereof shall forthwith be sent to each and every party affected by such operational plans. Such operational plans shall be operative as to the parties affected thereby 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in the particular operational plan.
- (c) The declination of one or more of the parties to participate in a particular operational plan or any amendment, revision, or modification thereof, shall not affect the operation of this agreement and the other operational plans adopted pursuant thereto.
- (d) Any party may at any time by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, decline to participate in any particular operational plan, which declination shall become effective 20 days after filing with the State Disaster Council.
- (e) The State Disaster Council shall send copies of all operational plans to those state departments and agencies designated by the Governor. The Governor may, upon behalf of any department or agency, give notice that such department or agency declines to participate in a particular operational plan.
- (f) The State Disaster Council, in sending copies of operational plans and other notices and information to the parties to this agreement, shall send copies to the Governor and any department or agency head designated by him; the chairman of the board of supervisors, the clerk of the board of supervisors, and County Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a county; the mayor, the clerk of the city council, the City Disaster Council, and any other officer designated by a city; the executive head, the clerk of the governing body, or other officer of other political subdivisions and public agencies as designated by such parties.
- 8. This agreement shall become effective as to each party when approved or executed by the party, and shall remain operative and effective as between each and every party that has heretofore or hereafter approved or executed this agreement, until participation in this agreement is terminated by the party. The termination by one or more of the parties of its participation in this agreement shall not affect the operation of this agreement as between the other parties thereto. Upon approval or execution of this agreement the State Disaster Council shall send copies of all approved and existing mutual aid operational plans affecting such party which shall become operative as to such party 20 days after receipt thereof unless within that time the party by resolution or notice given to the State Disaster Council, in the same manner as notice of termination of participation in this agreement, declines to participate in any particular operational plan. The State Disaster Council shall keep every party currently advised of who the other parties to this agreement are and whether any of them has declined to participate in any particular operational plan.

- 9. Approval or execution of this agreement shall be as follows:
- (a) The Governor shall execute a copy of this agreement on behalf of the State of California and the various departments and agencies thereof. Upon execution by the Governor a signed copy shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.
  - (b) Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution approve and agree to abide by this agreement, which may be designated as "CALIFORNIA DISASTER AND CIVIL DEFENSE MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT." Upon adoption of such a resolution, a certified copy thereof shall forthwith be filed with the State Disaster Council.
  - (c) The executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body shall execute a copy of this agreement and forthwith file a signed copy with the State Disaster Council.
  - 10. Termination of participation in this agreement may be affected by any party as follows:
  - (a) The Governor, upon behalf of the State and its various departments and agencies, and the executive head of those political subdivisions and public agencies having no legislative or governing body, shall file a written notice of termination of participation in this agreement with the State Disaster Council and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such notice.
  - (b) Counties, cities, and other political subdivisions and public agencies having a legislative or governing body shall by resolution give notice of termination of participation in this agreement and file a certified copy of such resolution with the State Disaster Council, and this agreement is terminated as to such party 20 days after the filing of such resolution.

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

· · · ·

/signed/ EARL WARREN

**GOVERNOR** 

On behalf of the State of California and all its Departments and Agencies

/signed/ FRANK M. JORDAN

Secretary of State

ATTEST:

November 15, 1950

(GREAT SEAL)

#### Note:

There are references in the foregoing agreement to the California Disaster Act, State Disaster Council, and various sections of the Military and Veterans Code.

Effective November 23, 1970, by enactment of Chapter 1454, Statutes 1970, the California Disaster Act (Sections 1500 ff., Military and Veterans Code) was superseded by the California Emergency Services Act (Sections 8550 ff., Government Code), and the State Disaster Council was superseded by the California Emergency Council.

Section 8668 of the California Emergency Services Act provides:

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

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

"Master Mutual Aid Agreement" means the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement, made and entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the state, to facilitate implementation of the purposes of this chapter.

Substantially the same provisions as previously contained in Section 1541, 1564, 1586 and 1587 of the Military and Veterans Code, referred to in the foregoing agreement, are now contained in Sections 8633, 8618, 8652 and 8643, respectively, of the Government Code.

# ATTACHMENT 1-3-B, ENCLOSURE 1-3

## LOCAL MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

# \_\_Mutual Aid and Supporting Organizations \_\_

## A. Mutual Aid

Mutual Aid, including personnel, supplies and equipment, will be provided and/or utilized in accordance with the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement. (See California Emergency Plan, Part 2, Attachment 2, Page 7). Mutual aid will be requested through established channels.

## B. Support to and by the County

The City Emergency Organization will support and be supported by:

- 1. Emergency Organizations of other cities within the County.
- The State of California Emergency Organization; and
- 3. Federal agencies.

# C. Special Districts and Public Utilities

Personnel and resources of all special districts and public utilities have been incorporated into the City Emergency Organization. The Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) has a large resource of personnel and equipment. Additionally they have extensive radiological knowledge because of Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant located within their jurisdiction.

## D. Business and Industry

Businesses and Industries having personnel and resources needed to meet emergency requirements have been incorporated into the City Emergency Organization.

## E. Military Support

Military assistance will compliment but not substitute for civil government emergency operations. All requests for military support will be directed through the State Office of Emergency Services. (See OES Bulletin No. 3, Section III, dated October 30, 1972, "Utilization of Military Resources").

## F. Operational Area

Inter-jurisdictional operations and mutual aid within the county area will be coordinated by the operational area coordinator.

## G. American National Red Cross

The City Director of Emergency Services is responsible for arranging, through the chairman of the local Red Cross Chapter, for participation of the Red Cross in the emergency organization as part of the Welfare/Shelter service in case of war-caused emergency, and for the working relationship between the Red Cross and City and County agencies in case of natural disasters and other peacetime emergencies. (See Part One, Attachment 2, Page 1 of California emergency Plan and OES Bulletin No. 3, Section 1, Disaster Relief Organizations).

ADDITIONAL MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS WILL BE ADDED TO THE ENCLOSURE AS THE PLAN IS DEVELOPED

## ENCLOSURE 1-4, PART ONE

#### CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

## ---1. INTRODUCTION.

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

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

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

# 2. RESPONSIBILITIES

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

#### 3. PRESERVATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

## 3.a SUCCESSION OF LOCAL OFFICIALS

Sections 8635 through 8643 of the Government Code:

- (1) Furnish a means by which the continued functioning of political subdivisions can be assured by providing for the preservation and continuation of (city and county) government in the event of an enemy attack, or in the event a State of Emergency or Local Emergency is a matter of statewide concern.
- (2) Authorize political subdivisions to provide for the succession of officers (department heads) having duties related to law and order and/or health and safety.
- (3) Authorize governing bodies to designate and appoint three standby officers for each member of the governing body and for the Chief Executive, if not a member of the governing body. Standby officers may be residents or officers of a political subdivision other than that to which they are appointed. Standby officers take the same oath as regular officers and are designated Nos. 1, 2, and 3 as the case may be. (See Attachment 1-4-A for a listing of the jurisdiction's designees.)

- (4) Authorize standby officers to report ready for duty in the event of a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency at the place previously designated.
- (5) Authorize local governing bodies to convene as soon as possible whenever a State of War Emergency, State of Emergency, or Local Emergency exists, and at a place not within the political subdivision. Authorize that, should all members, including all standbys, be unavailable, temporary officers shall be appointed as follows:
  - o By the Chairman of the Board of the county in which the political subdivision is located, or
  - o By the Chairman of the Board of any other county within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated), or
  - o By the mayor of any city within 150 miles (nearest and most populated down to farthest and least populated).

## 3.b TEMPORARY COUNTY SEATS

Section 23600 of the Government Code provides that:

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

#### 3.c SUSPENSIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Section 8621 of the Government Code:

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

## 4. PRESERVATION OF STATE GOVERNMENT

## 4.a CONTINUITY OF STATE GOVERNMENT

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

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

## 4.b SUCCESSION TO THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR

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

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

Section 12058 of the Government Code provides that:

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

Section 12060 of the Government Code provides that:

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

## 4.c SUCCESSION TO CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES

Section 12700 of the Government Code provides that:

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

# 4.d TEMPORARY SEAT OF STATE GOVERNMENT

Section 450 of the Government Code provides that:

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

## 4.e SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE

Section 9035 of the Government Code provides that:

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

#### 5. PRESERVATION OF ESSENTIAL RECORDS

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

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

- (1) The rights and interests of individuals, corporations, other entities, and governments are preserved.
- (2) Records will be available during emergency operations and later, for re-establishing normal governmental activities.

Three types of records considered essential are those required to:

- (1) Protect the rights and interests of individuals. These include vital \_\_\_\_\_statistics, \_ land and tax records, \_license registers, and articles of incorporation.
- (2) Conduct emergency operations. These would include utility systems maps, locations of emergency supplies and equipment, emergency operations plans and procedures, lines of succession, and lists of regular and auxiliary personnel.
- (3) Re-establish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government. Constitutions and charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, official proceedings, and financial records would be included here.

# 6. REFERENCES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Attachment:

1-4-A Standby Officers for the Local Governing Body

# ATTACHMENT 1-4-A, ENCLOSURE 1-4

## STANDBY OFFICERS FOR THE LOCAL GOVERNING BODY

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# Lines of Succession and Alternate Officials

- 1. The City Council has provided for the preservation of city government in the event of a war-caused emergency. The Council may designate standby officers to reconstitute itself in the event of war-caused vacancies.
- 2. A successor to the position of Director of Emergency Services (City Manager) is appointed by the City Council. Should the director be unable to serve, the Assistant Director shall succede, should he/she be unable to serve, individuals who hold permanent appointments to the following positions in go until a successor has been appointed by the council and has been seated. An individual serving as Acting Director shall have the authority and powers of the Director.

Director of Public Works Chief of Police First Alternate Second Alternate

- 3. The alternates to key positions in units of the emergency organization are shown in appropriate staff, service, or division annexes of this operations plan.
- 4. The alternates to key positions in the regular departments and agencies of government, or of business and industry, are shown in executive or administrative orders (or the equivalent) issued by department or agency authorities.

## Temporary Seat of Government

The temporary seat of government in the event the normal location is not available because of emergency conditions will be as follows:

...First Alternate

Sacramento Community/Convention Center .

1300 K Street

Second Alternate

Oak Park Community Center 3425 Sacramento Boulevard

Third Alternate

North Sacramento Welfare Office 1550 Juliesse Avenue

## ENCLOSURE 1-5, PART ONE

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS\*

## AERIAL\_RECONNAISSANCE

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

## CASUALTY COLLECTION POINT (CCP)

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

## COUNTERFORCE TARGETS

Places that contain strategic offensive military forces; e.g., SAC Bomber Bases, ICBM Fields, Missile Submarine Support Bases.

#### DECONTAMINATION/CONTAMINATION CONTROL

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

#### OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

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

\* Federal definitions are adapted from federal disaster relief laws, rules, and regulations. State definitions are adapted from the California Emergency

Services Act. All other definitions are based on terms developed through new operational concepts and mutually agreed to, where applicable, between the State Office of Emergency Services, various local, state, and federal agencies, and the private sector.

## DIRECTION AND CONTROL (EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT)

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

#### DISASTER ASSISTANCE CENTER (DAC)

A facility jointly established by the Federal and State Coordinating Officers within or adjacent to a disaster impacted area to provide disaster victims a "one-stop" service in meeting their emergency and/or rehabilitation needs. It will usually be staffed by representatives of local, state, and federal governmental agencies, private service organizations and certain representatives of the private sector.

## DISASTER FIELD OFFICE (DFO)

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

## DISASTER SERVICE WORKER

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

## DISASTER SUPPORT AREA (DSA)

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

## DISASTER WELFARE INQUIRY (DWI)

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

## ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

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

## ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE (EMP)

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

EMERGENCY (STATE DEFINITION) - Also see Local Emergency and State of Emergency)

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

## EMERGENCY (FEDERAL DEFINITION)

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

## EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM (EBS)

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

## EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT (DIRECTION\_AND CONTROL)

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

## EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER (EOC)

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

#### **EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION**

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

## **EMERGENCY PERIOD**

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

#### **EMERGENCY PLANS**

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

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION (EPI)

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

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

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

#### ESSENTIAL FACILITIES



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

#### **EVACUATION**

Moving to an area of less risk.

#### **EVACUEE**

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

## EXPEDIENT SHELTER

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

## FALLOUT SHELTER

A habitable structure, or space therein, used to protect its occupants from radioactive fallout. Criteria (National Shelter Survey requirements) include a protection factor of 40 or greater, a minimum of 10 square feet of floor space per person, and at least 65 cubic feet of space per person. In unventilated underground space, 500 cubic feet of space per person is required.

## FALLOUT SHELTER DEVELOPMENT

The building of fallout shelters to eliminate existing or anticipated shelter deficits. During noncrisis periods this may include construction of single purpose fallout shelters, modifications to existing structures, or use of special procedures in new construction. During a crisis period, it would include shelter upgrading and expedient shelter construction.

## FALLOUT SHELTER UPGRADING

Actions taken to improve fallout shelter protection in existing facilities. Typical methods include placement of soil or other materials overhead and around walls to provide shielding from fallout, the construction of ventilation devices, and the blocking of apertures.

# FEDERAL AGENCY (FEDERAL DEFINITION)

Any department, independent establishment, government corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the federal government, including the United States Postal Service, but not including the American Red Cross.

## FEDERAL COORDINATING\_OFFICER\_(FCO) (FEDERAL DEFINITION)

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

#### FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

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

#### FIRST AID STATION

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

## GOVERNOR'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (FEDERAL DEFINITION)

The person named by the Governor in a Federal/State Agreement to execute, on behalf of the state, all necessary documents for disaster assistance, following the declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster by the President, including certification of applications for public assistance.

#### HAZARD

Any source of danger or element of risk.

#### HAZARD AREA

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

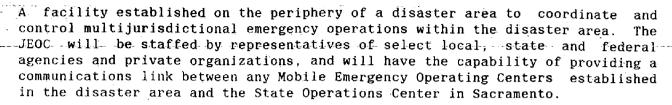
## INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

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

## INSTITUTIONALIZED PERSONS

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

## JOINT EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER (JEOC)



#### LIFELINES

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

#### LIMITED MOBILITY POPULATION

Persons requiring transportation during emergency movement operations.

# LOCAL EMERGENCY (STATE DEFINITION)

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

## MAJOR DISASTER (FEDERAL DEFINITION)

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

#### MASS CARE FACILITY

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

## MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT (STATE DEFINITION)

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

#### MEDIA

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

#### MEDICAL SELF-HELP

The medical treatment provided for the sick and injured by citizens and emergency forces in the absence of professional care.

#### MULTIPURPOSE STAGING AREA (MSA)

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

#### MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT

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

## MUTUAL AID REGION (STATE DEFINITION)

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

#### MUTUAL AID STAGING AREA

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

## OPERATIONAL AREA (STATE DEFINITION)

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

#### PLANNING ZONE

A subdivision of a county consisting of: 1) a city; 2) a city and its sphere of influence in adjacent unincorporated areas; 3) a portion of the unincorporated area of a county; 4) a military installation;—5) a state facility such as a correctional institution. Zoning simplifies the process of collecting and compiling data according to geographical location.

## POLITICAL SUBDIVISION (STATE DEFINITION)

Includes any city, city and county, county, district, or other local governmental agency or public agency authorized by law.

## PROTECTION FACTOR (PF)

A number used to express the relationship between the amount of fallout gamma radiation that would be received by an unprotected person and the amount that would be received by a person in a shelter. Occupants of a shelter with a PF. of 40 would be exposed to a dose rate 1/40th (2-1/2%) of the rate to which they would be exposed if unprotected.

# PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER (PIO)

An individual responsible for releasing accurate official information to the public through the news media.

#### RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

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

#### RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

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

#### RADIOLOGICAL OFFICER (RO)

An individual assigned to a Emergency Management Staff who is responsible for radiological protection operations. The RO is the principal advisor to the Director/Coordinator and other officials on matters pertaining to radiological protection operations.

#### RADIOLOGICAL MONITOR

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

#### RECEPTION AND CARE CENTER

A facility established in a low risk area to receive and process incoming relocatees, and assign them to lodging facilities, and provide them with information on feeding, medical care, and other essential services.

#### RECEPTION AREA

An area which, through a hazard analysis and related preparedness planning, is predesignated to receive and care for (or provide basic needs for) persons displaced from a hazard area.

Example: An area at the periphery of a dam failure inundation area which can accommodate evacuated persons in the event of need.

#### RELOCATEE (UPGRADED FROM EVACUEE)

An individual who is relocated from a hazard area to a low risk area with the possibility of not returning.

#### REMEDIAL MOVEMENT

The post-attack or post-event movement of people to better protected facilities or less hazardous areas.

#### REMEDIAL OPERATIONS

Actions taken after the onset of an emergency situation to offset or alleviate its effects.

## RESCUE GROUP

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

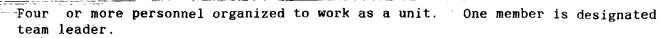
## RESCUE, HEAVY

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

## RESCUE, LIGHT

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

## RESCUE TEAM



## RESCUE VEHICLE, HEAVY

A mobile unit equipped to support two or more rescue teams involved in heavy rescue operations.

## RESCUE VEHICLE, LIGHT

A mobile unit equipped to support one rescue team involved in light rescue operations.

#### **SEARCH**

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

#### SEARCH DOG TEAM

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

# SELF-HELP

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

## SENSITIVE FACILITIES

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

#### SERVICE

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

#### SHELTER COMPLEX

A geographic grouping of facilities to be used for fallout shelter when such an arrangement serves planning, administrative, and/or operational purposes. Normally, a complex will include a maximum of 25 individual shelter facilities, within a diameter of about 1/2 mile.

#### SHELTER MANAGER

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

## STANDING OPERATION PROCEDURES (SOP)

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

#### STATE AGENCY (STATE DEFINITION)

Any department, division, independent establishment, or agency of the executive branch of the state government.

## STATE COORDINATING OFFICER (SCO) (FEDERAL DEFINITION)

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

#### STATE EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

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

## STATE EMERGENCY PLAN

The State of California Emergency Plan as approved by the Governor.

## STATE OF EMERGENCY (STATE DEFINITION)

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

## STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY (STATE DEFINITION)

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

## STATE OPERATIONS CENTER (SOC)

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

#### STAY-PUT

A resident in a hazardous or potentially hazardous area who refuses to relocate during a directed relocation, or who is too ill or infirm to be evacuated.

## TRAFFIC CONTROL POINTS (TCP)

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

#### **VOLUNTEERS**

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

## PLAN GUIDANCE

This Appendix to the Basic Plan (Part One) consists of a series of threat summaries based on the results of the City of Sacramento's hazard analysis. Incorporation of such summaries at this point in the Plan establishes a planning requirement for related Hazard-Specific Response Appendices to appropriate functional Annexes in Part Two of the Plan. Each summary should be identified by an appendix number (e.g. 1-1. 1-2. etc.) which will be the same as the number assigned to the related Hazard-Specific Response Appendices. for example, if Appendix 1-1 is entitled "Major Earthquake", then Appendices A-1 through K-1 in the Annexes should be entitled "Response" to a Major Earthquake". These hazard-specific responses. usually in checklist format, would be those which each functionally organized group (represented by an Annex) would be expected to take in reaction to that event.

# APPENDIX 1

e <del>ran</del> e-la	
1-1	Tornado or Major Earthquake
1-2	Hazardous Material Incident
1-3	Imminent/Actual Flooding
1-4	Imminent/Actual Dam Failure
1-5	War Emergencies
1-8	Nuclear Power Plant Emergency
1-9	Major Transportation Accident
1-13	Terrorist Threat and/or Attack

## TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE



IN

#### THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO --

#### GENERAL SITUATIONS

A tornado or major earthquake occurring in the Sacramento area could cause a great many casualties, extensive property damage, fires, flooding, and other ensuing hazards. The effects of an earthquake could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary effects of fire, landslides, and dam failure. The time of day and season of the year would also have a profound effect on the number of dead and injured and the amount of damage sustained. Such an earthquake would be catastrophic in its effect on the population and could exceed the response capability of the state and local communities. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governmental and private organizations, and from the state and federal governments.

Extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter would be required by injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of many dead persons would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Following an earthquake, mass evacuation may be essential to save lives, particularly in areas below dams. Many families would be separated, particularly if the tornado or earthquake should occur during working hours, and a personal inquiry or locator system would be essential to maintain morale. Emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications and damage to transportation routes within, and to and from, the disaster area and by the disruption of public utilities and services.

Extensive federal assistance could be required and could continue for an extended period. These efforts would be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in re-establishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population, including temporary housing for displaced persons.

#### SPECIAL SITUATIONS

#### Tornado

The occurance of tornados in the Sacramento area is uncommon, but some communities have sustained minor damage in recent years.

## Earthquake

There are several faults known to exist within Sacramento County that could affect the City of Sacramento. In the eastern part of the county, the Bear Mountain and Melones Faults are found. They are believed to have been inactive for the past 150 million years. The Bear Mountain Fault passes beneath the west end of Folsom Lake.

No faults are currently known to exist within the City portion of the County. It should be noted that significant earthquakes have occurred on previously undetected faults.

The major know threat of earthquake damage comes from earthquakes along Northern California's major faults which are the San Andreas, Calveras and Hayward faults. The ground shaking of an 8.3 magnitude earthquake on the Northern San Andreas Fault could cause shaking within the City to an intensity of 5 to 6 on the modified Mercalli Intensity Scale of 1931 (See Attachment 3).

## PEOPLE EFFECTS

There is no way of knowing what impact a major earthquake will have on our citizens. The immediate physical, emotional and social impact on the populace would be varies and complex. In the hardest hit areas, there could be deaths and many injuries. Many could have their homes destroyed, others driven from their homes by the lack of water, power, leaking gas, flooding and so on. If an earthquake were to occur during business hours, the greatest emotional strain would be caused by separation of family members.

#### **STRUCTURES**

The City of Sacramento has a long history of Building Codes. The current Building Code is the 1985 Edition of the Uniform Building Code.

The California Legislature passed the Field Act following the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake. State law required that all existing schools be brought up to the Field Act standards by June 30, 1975 or be abandoned. The Sacramento City Unified School District has complied. The Field Act does not apply to private schools.

The City of Sacramento has six (6) major hospitals, all meet earthquake standards.

#### DAMS

A major earthquake could cause damage and possible failure of Nimbus and/or Folsom Dam. Evacuation of persons in the inundation area would be necessary

## TRANSPORTATION

Roads: Many of our streets and highways may be closed due to

blockage by debris or ground movement.

Airports: Damage to Sacramento Metropolitan and Executive Airports

should not be severe enough to preclude the use of either

facility.

Railroads: The Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroad Lines which runs through the City of Sacramento will be damaged to an unknown extent. Both carriers have yards in the City

which could be damaged to some degree. Since many of the tracks are on levees and bridges, some damage should be

expected to the lines.

Ports:

Marine facilities at the Port of Sacramento may be damaged and not totally operational.— The extent of damage and—the time to return to operation is unknown.

Light Rail: The system is now under construction. To date no earthquake-information is available.

#### COMMUNICATIONS

Surviving telephone service will be overloaded by calls from both inside and outside the damaged area.

Public Safety Radio Systems would likely survive because of emergency back-upgenerators. Many commercial radio and television systems are expected to be out of operation due to in-house problems, power supply problems and transmission line problems.

#### UTILITIES

Power outage or power reductions can be expected throughout the City. Downed power lines could be a hazard and complicate emergency response efforts. Natural gas systems could be disrupted, water supply systems, domestic as well as firefighting water, may be damaged. Waste water collection lines may be damaged, possibly causing contamination of fresh water supply.

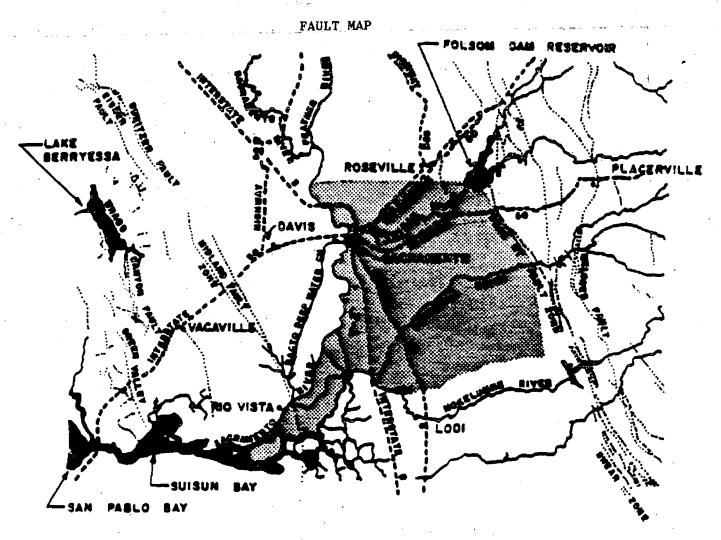
#### EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in Appendices A-1 through L-1 to the Annexes in Part Two of this plan.

## Attachments:

- 1 Fault Map
- 2 Ground Deformation Map
- 3 Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale

-ATTACHMENT 1, APPENDIX 1-1

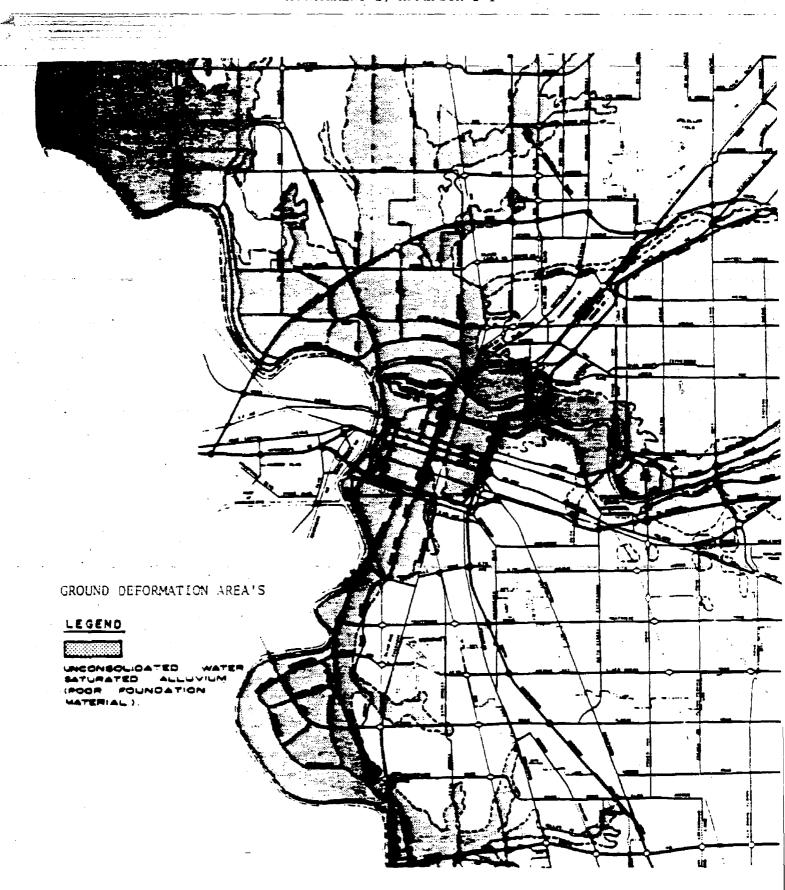


# IDENTIFIED FAULTING IN GREATER SACRAMENTO AREA

LEGEND				
********	FAULT	LINES		
	HIĞHWA	Υ ,		
	SACRAI	ENTO	COUNTY	MEA

SACRAMENTO CITY PLANNING COMMISSION NO SCALE

ATTACHMENT 2, APPENDIX 1-1



## ATTACHMENT 3. APPENDIX 1-1

## MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY SCALE

- \_\_\_\_\_I...Not felt. Marginal and long-period effects of large earthquakes.
  - II. Felt by persons at rest, on upper floors, or favorably placed.

- III. Felt indoors. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of light trucks. Duration estimated. May not be recognized as an earthquake.
  - IV. Hanging objects swing. Vibration like passing of heavy trucks; or sensation of a jolt like a heavy ball striking the walls. Standing motor cars rock. Windows, dishes, doors rattle. Glasses clink. Crockery clashes. In the upper range of IV, wooden walls and frames creak.
  - V. Felt outdoors; direction estimated. Sleepers wakened. Liquids disturbed, some spilled.
- VI. Felt by all. Many frightened and run outdoors. Persons walk unsteadily. windows, dishes, glass ware broken. knick knacks, books, etc., off shelves. Pictures off walls. Furniture moved or overturned. Weak plaster and masonry D cracked. Small bells ring (church, school). Trees, bushes shaken (visibly, or heard to rustle).
- VII. Difficult to stand. Noticed by drivers of motor cars. Hanging objects quiver. Furniture broken. Damage to masonry D, including cracks. Weak chimneys broken at roof line. Fall of plaster, loose bricks, stones, tiles, cornices (also unbraced parapets and architectural ornaments). Some cracks in masonry C. Waves on ponds; water turbid with mud. small slides and caving in along sand or gravel banks. Large bells ring. Concrete irrigation ditches damaged.
- VIII. Steering of motor cars affected. Damage to masonry C; partial collapse. Some damage to masonry B; none to masonry A. Fall of stucco and some masonry walls. Twisting, fall of chimneys, factory stacks, monuments, towers, elevated tanks. Frame houses moved on foundations if not bolted down; loose panel walls thrown out. Decayed piling broken off. Branches broken from trees. Changes in flow or temperature of springs and wells. Cracks in wet ground and on steep slopes.
  - IX. General panic. Masonry D destroyed; masonry C heavily damaged, sometimes with complete collapse; masonry B seriously damaged. (General damage to foundations). Frame structures, if not bolted, shifted off foundations. Frames cracked. Serious damage to reservoirs. Underground pipes broken. Conspicuous cracks in ground. In alleviated areas, sand and mud ejected, earthquake fountains, sand craters.

- X. Most masonry and frame structures destroyed with their foundations. Some well-built-wooden structures and bridges destroyed. Serious dams to dams, dikes, embankments. Large landslides. Water thrown on banks of canals, rivers, lakes, etc. Sand and mud shifted horizontally on beaches and flat land. Rails bent slightly.
- XI. Rails bent greatly. Underground pipelines completely out of service.
- XII. Damage nearly total. Large rock masses displaced. Lines of sight and level distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

Definition of Masonry A, B, C. D:

- Masonry A. Good workmanship, mortar, and design; reinforced, especially laterally, and bound together by using steel, concrete, etc.; designed to resist lateral forces.
- <u>Masonry B</u> Good workmanship and mortar; reinforced, but not designed in detail to resist lateral forces.
- Masonry C Ordinary workmanship and mortar; no extreme weaknesses like failing to tie in at corners, but neither reinforced nor designed against horizontal forces.
- <u>Masonry D</u> Weak materials, such as adobe; poor mortar, low standards of workmanship; weak horizontally.

#### APPENDIX 1-2

## HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

IN.

#### THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

## 1. GENERAL SITUATION

The release of a hazardous material to the environment could cause a multitude of problems that can be discussed in a general manner. The significance of the problems to the environment, property, or human health is dependent on the type, location, and quantity of the material released. Although hazardous material incidents can happen almost anywhere, certain areas of the state are at higher risk. Jurisdictions near roadways that are frequently used for transporting hazardous materials and jurisdictions with industrial facilities that use, store, or dispose of such materials all have increased potential for major mishaps, as do jurisdictions crossed by certain railways, waterways, airways, and pipelines.

Releases of explosive and highly flammable materials have caused fatalities and injuries, necessitated large scale evacuations, and destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. Toxic chemicals in gaseous form have caused injuries and fatalities among emergency response teams and passersby. When toxic materials have entered either surface or ground water supplies, serious health effects have resulted. Releases of hazardous chemicals have been especially damaging when they have occurred in highly populated areas or along heavily traveled transportation routes.

#### 2. SPECIAL SITUATION

The City of Sacramento is an urban area. The City faces the multiple risks of potential hazardous material emergencies normally associated with an urban environment. When a hazardous material emergency occurs, multiple resources are available, with the City Fire Department leading the response activities. The response to an incident may be in the territory of the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, and on mutual aid calls.

The City contains major transportation arteries, such as U.S. 99 and 50; Interstates 5, 80, and Business Loop 80; Highways 16 and 160; the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads; and Executive and Sacramento Metropolitan Airports; each transporting hundreds of thousands of tons of hazardous materials through and into the City each year. It is highly exposed to the effects of a major catastrophic hazardous material emergency due to the proximity of the transportation routes to densely populated areas. Additionally, the City must be concerned with

the Port of Sacramento, even though it is located in Yolo County.

<u>Considerations must be made also for the numerous agriculturally related</u>

<u>business located within the response/mutual aid area.</u>

The City contains major oil terminals, pumping facilities, and numerous large diameter underground pipelines traversing the City. Agriculture uses large quantities of pesticides and agrochemicals which are stored at numerous sites around the City and mutual aid areas. Fixed facilities are limited to small industrial parks within or near the incorporated cities. Air transportation of hazardous materials involves the smallest quantities but still poses a potential hazard.

## 3. STATIONARY FACILITIES

Petrochemicals, pesticides, herbicides, and other toxics are stored in quantity (more than 55 gallons or 500 pounds) for agricultural use at many warehouse, business and farm storage locations in the City. Hardware, garden, and other retail stores stock tons of materials in small quantity containers. There are 730 plus, underground storage tank facilities for flammable liquids in the City.

## 4. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in Appendices A-2 through R-8 to the Annexes in Part Two of this Plan.

## Attachment

1 - Sacramento Fire Department Response

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

## I. PLANNING BASIS

## A. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is to establish an organization to mitigate hazardous materials incidents within the City Limits of Sacramento, and on any mutual aid hazardous material incident outside the City Limits of Sacramento.

#### B. OBJECTIVES

- To describe operations concepts, organization, and support systems required to implement the plan.
- 2. Identify authority responsibilities and actions of Federal, State, Local, and private industry agencies necessary to minimize damage to human health, natural systems, and property, and to aid in mitigating the hazard.
- 3. Establish an operational structure that has the ability to function not only within the City Limits of Sacramento, but also on any mutual aid call where Sacramento Fire Department equipment responds to a hazardous material incident outside the City Limits of Sacramento.
- 4. To utilize Fire Department officers and members who have been trained to handle hazardous material incidents.
- 5. To establish lines of authority and management for a hazardous material incident.

## II. <u>ADMINISTRATION</u>

#### A. SCOPE

## 1. GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

This plan is concerned with hazardous materials incidents which occur within the territory of the City of Sacramento, and on mutual aid calls.

## 2. THE HAZARD

The Hazard shall include actual or the thread of fires, spills, leaks, ruptures, or contamination, and any threat of fires, spills, leaks, ruptures, or contamination, and any threat to life safety involving hazardous materials.

## 3. THE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

The material itself may include explosives, flammables, combustibles, compressed gases cryogenics, poisons and toxics, reactive and oxidizing agents, radioactive materials, corrosives, carcinogenics, and ethiological agents, and any combination thereof.

## 4. THE INCIDENT

This plan is for any hazardous material incident associated with any mode of transportation, industrial processing and/or storage sites, waste disposal procedures, and illegal usage and disposal.

#### B. AUTHORITY

- 1. City Charter of the City of Sacramento.
- 2. Uniform Fire Code; Article 10, Section 10.101.
- 3. California Government Code; Chapter 7, Division 1, title 2.
- California Health and Safety Code; Sections 25115 and 25117, and Section 25600 through 25610.
- 5. California Vehicle Code; Article 4, Chapter 2, Division 2.
- 6. California State Office of Emergency Services Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan.

## C. REFERENCES

- 1. California State Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan, 1982.
- 2. California State Oil Spill Contingency Plan.
- 3. California State Radiological Emergency Assistance Plan.
- 4. Federal Response Plan.
- 5. Sacramento County Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan.

## III. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION

There are three (3) levels of hazardous material incident classification. The basis used for determining the level of a hazardous material incident are:

- 1. Level of technical expertise required to abate the incident.
- 2. Extent of Municipal, County and State Government involvement.

- 3. Extent of evacuation of civilians.
- 4. Extent of injuries and/or deaths.

## A. LEVEL I INCIDENT (Known and a LEVEL I H.M.I.)

- 1. Spills, leaks, ruptures, and/or fires involving hazardous materials which can be contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing equipment, supplies and resources immediately available to the City of Sacramento Fire Department and
- Hazardous material incidents which do not require evacuation of civilians.

# B. LEVEL II INCIDENT (Known as a LEVEL II H.M.I.)

- Hazardous Material incidents which can be contained, extinguished and/or abated utilizing the resources of the Sacramento Fire Department Hazardous Material Response Team; and/or
- Hazardous material incidents which require evacuation of civilians within the area of the City of Sacramento Fire Department; and/or
- Fires involving hazardous materials that are permitted to burn for a controlled period of time, or are allowed to consume themselves.

# C. LEVEL III INCIDENT (Known as a LEVEL III H.M.I.)

- Spills, leaks and/or ruptures which can be contained, and/or abated utilizing the highly specialized equipment and supplies available to environmental or industrial response personnel; and/or
- Fires involving hazardous materials that are allowed to burn due to ineffectiveness or dangers of the use of extinguishing agents, or the unavailability of water; and/or there is a real threat of large container failure; and/or an explosion, detonation, BLEVE or container failure has occurred; and/or
- 3. Hazardous material incidents which require evacuation of civilians extending across jurisdictional boundaries; and/or there are serious civilian injuries and or deaths as a result of the hazardous material incident; and/or

4. Hazardous material incident has become on of multi-agency involvement of very large proportions.

## IV. INCIDENT COMMAND AND SCENE MANAGEMENT

# A INCIDENT COMMANDER

The <u>INCIDENT COMMANDER</u> (I. C.) shall be the designated fire department officer responsible for mitigating the hazards at the scene of a hazardous material incident. Upon his arrival, he shall secure and maintain immediate control until the situation has been abated.

- 1. The Sacramento Fire Department shall accept and provide the position of INCIDENT COMMANDER for the scene of all hazardous material incidents within the <u>City Limits of Sacramento</u>. The Fire Department shall coordinate and direct within its control all fire department activities within its jurisdiction and responsibility to include, but not be limited to; rescue and first aid, product identification, scene stabilization and management, suppression activities, protection of exposures, containment, agency notification, scene isolation, and personnel protection.
- 2. The Captain of the Sacramento Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Response Team shall report to and function through the fire department INCIDENT COMMANDER.
- 3. The INCIDENT COMMANDER shall report to and junction through the SCENE MANAGER.

#### B. SCENE MANAGER

The <u>SCENE MANAGER</u> (S.M.) shall employs overall management and coordination of a hazardous material incident. The <u>SCENE MANAGER</u> shall be responsible for the identification of incident resources and needs, the procurement of these resources, and the coordination of the resources so as to abate the incident and protect life, property, and the environment.

The SCENE MANAGER shall not be responsible for the detailed direction of technical or specialized procedures, but shall oversee that these procedures are carried out when needed. Scene Management decisions are to be made with the assistance of expert advisors and specialists.

#### FREEWAYS, STATE ROADS

For all hazardous material incidents that occur on any freeway or state road, including those within the City of Sacramento,

the SCENE MANAGER shall be the California Highway Patrol, in accordance with Section 2454 of the California Vehicle Code.

## 2. Within Sacramento City Limits

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- a. Streets and Roads: For all hazardous materials incidents that occur within the City Limits of Sacramento, the Sacramento Fire Department shall function as the SCENE MANAGER in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding for Hazardous Materials Incidents" as signed by the Police Department and Fire Department.
- b. Public and Private Property (Off-Road): For all other hazardous material incidents that occur within the City Limits of Sacramento. the <u>Sacramento Fire Department</u> shall function as the SCENE MANAGER. The SCENE MANAGER'S position shall be provided by the ranking chief officer of the fire department on the scene.

NOTE: Under all of the above conditions, the INCIDENT COMMANDER of the fire department shall provide direct control and authority of all fire department related activities at the scene of any hazardous material incident.

# 3. Outside the Sacramento City Limits

- a. Streets and Roads: For hazardous materials incidents that occur on State roads, all freeways, and all surface streets in unincorporated portions of a County, the <u>California Highway Patrol</u> shall function as SCENE MANAGER in accordance with Section 2454 of the California Vehicle Code.
- b. Public and Private Property (Off-Road): For hazardous materials incidents that occur on public and private property in the County of Sacramento, the Sacramento County. Sheriff shall function as SCENE MANGER in accordance with the Sacramento County Hazardous Materials Response Plan.

COMPLETE PLAN ON FILE AT SACRAMENTO FIRE DEPARTMENT LIBRARY

## \_\_\_\_IMMINENT/ACTUAL FLOODING-----

IN

#### THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

### 1. GENERAL SITUATION

Floods are generally classed as either slow-rise or flash floods. Slow-rise floods may be preceded by a warning time lasting from hours, to days, or possibly weeks. Evacuation and sandbagging for a slow-rise flood may lessen flood-related damage. Conversely, flash floods are the most difficult to prepare for, due to the extremely short warning time, if any is given at all. Flash flood warnings usually require immediate evacuation within the hour, as could occur if a levee failure occurred on any stream within or surrounding the City of Sacramento.

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

### 2. SPECIAL SITUATION

Areas subject to flooding in the City of Sacramento are adjacent to, or effected by, the following leveed watercourses:

- 1. Sacramento River
- 2. American River
- 3. Natomas East Main drain
- 4. Natomas Cross Canal (located in Sutter County)
- 5. Dry Creek Linda Creek
- 6. Arcade Creek
- 7. Beach Lake (at southerly city limits)

An overtopping or catastrophic levee failure can occur on any of the above facilities. Should all of the levees on these streams retain their integrity during periods of extreme floods an overtopping will occur on the secondary levees listed above from 3 to 7 in declining order of probability.

The greatest potential for a levee failure occurs on the Sacramento River in the vicinity of the Pocket area and the American River in the vicinity of Cal Expo or River Park. The potential of a major, catastrophic levee failure on a major stream are about the same as a levee overtopping on a secondary stream. The State/Federal River Forecast Center in Sacramento monitors both the Sacramento and American Rivers through a series of stations located along the rivers. The system affords a degree of advance flood warning for emergency responders.

## 2.A LEVEE FAILURE

A catastrophic levee failure will probably occur very quickly and with relatively little warning. Such a failure would occur where the levee is saturated and the high water pressure on the river side, coupled with erosion of the levee from the water flow, causes an almost instant collapse of a portion of the levee. Under such circumstances, structures located relatively near the break will suffer immediate and extensive damage. Several hundred yards away from the break; the flood waters will be dispersed sufficiently to reduce, but not eliminate, flood damage to structures in it's path. the flood waters will flow in a relatively shallow path toward any low point which exists in the Flood water will collect in these low areas and the affected area. level will rise as the flow continues. In some parts of the City, the maximum of flooding could exceed fifteen feet, i.e. North and South Natomas and the Pocket Area. The maps following this discussion show the anticipated minimum extend of flooding and the maximum probable extend of inundation.

Evacuation of an area threatened with imminent flooding should begin with the areas of "minimum extent" boundary and proceed outward as flood waters rise. Under no circumstances should facilities in the "minimum extent" area be considered as relocation centers, staging areas, storage areas, or command centers.

#### LEVEE OVERTOPPING

Observations, during and after the February 1986 storm, reveal the overtopping of levees adjacent to secondary waterways almost occurred. Water levels in the Natomas East Main Drain and the Natomas Cross Canal were within 1.5 feet of the levee crown in some areas. The Beach Lake Levee and Dry Creek Levee were within two feet of overtopping.

The North Levee of Arcade Creek had less than 2.5 feet of freeboard. The major streams, however, had a minimum of 4 feet of freeboard. Had the storm continued for any length of time, and if the major levees had held, a major flood event would have occurred, due to overtopping of all, or some, of these secondary levees

A major overtopping of a levee, if flow persists for a few hours, will result in severe erosion of the levee crown, and will actually be a "slow motion" levee failure over a period of several hours. A severe levee overtopping can, therefore, be considered as a levee break for the purposes of determining the extent of flooding which any area can suffer.

The flooding maps can, therefore, be utilized as a guide in determining the location and extent of flooding, whether from a levee break, or an overtopping.

## 2.B EMERGENCY READINESS STAGE

A slow-rise flood situation will evolve through a series of three WARNING - DANGER - FLOOD Stages as indicated below. This evolution of an emergency could begin with a minor problem, such as excessive rainfall, and culminate in a catastrophic event, such as a major levee break and flooding.

Emergency preparedness actions will be based on three stages of response actions. These response actions are keyed to American River elevations measured at the "H" Street Bridge and the Sacramento River elevations measured at the "I" Street Bridge in Sacramento City; near Thornton (Benson's Ferry) on the Mokelumne River; and the Michigan Bar and McConnell forecast points on the Cosumnes River. The river elevations are intended to be guides for declaring the response stages. The City staff will declare response stages based on a variety of circumstances, including weather forecasts, dam releases, and levee conditions. They will also be in contact with the County of Sacramento, Office of Emergency Services during any perceived crisis.

## STAGE I - WARNING PLAN

The stage at which Patrol of flood control project levees becomes mandatory, or the stage at which flow occurs in bypass areas from project overflow weirs.

## AMERICAN RIVER

The measurement at the "H" Street Bridge must reach 40.0 feet for the warning stage

#### SACRAMENTO RIVER

The measurement at the Fremont Weir must be 33.5 feet for the warning stage.

The measurement at the Sacramento Weir must be 26.0 feet for the warning stage

The measurement at the "I" Street Bridge must reach 25.0 feet for the warning stage.

## MOKELUMNE RIVER

The measurement at Thornton must be 10.0 feet for the warning stage.

## COSUMNES RIVER

The measurement at Michigan Bar must be 7.0 feet for the warning stage.

The measurement at McConnell must be 40.0 feet for the warning stage.

## STAGE II - PROJECT FLOOD STAGE

The stage at which the flow in a flood control project is at maximum design capacity. At this level there is a minimum freeboard of three (3) feet to tops of levees.

### AMERICAN RIVER

The measurement at the "H" Street Bridge must reach 42.8 feet for the project flood stage.

### SACRAMENTO RIVER

The measurement at the Fremont Weir must reach 40.8 feet for the project flood stage.

The measurement at Sacramento Weir must reach 31.5 feet for the project flood stage.

The measurement at the "I" Street Bridge must reach 31.0 feet for the project flood stage.

### MOKELUMNE RIVER

The measurement at Thornton must reach 15.0 feet for the flood stage.

#### COSUMNES RIVER

The measurement at Michigan Bar must reach 12.0 feet for the flood stage.

The measurement at McConnell must reach 46.0 feet for the flood stage.

## STAGE III - DANGER STAGE

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

#### AMERICAN RIVER

The measurement at the "H" Street Bridge must be 43.8 feet for the danger stage.

## SACRAMENTO RIVER

The measurement at the Fremont Weir must be 41.8 feet for the danger stage.

The measurement at the Sacramento Weir must be 32.5 feet for the danger stage.

The measurement at the "I" Street Bridge must be  $32.0\,$  feet for the danger stage.

## 2.B LEVEE DISTRICTS

The American River Flood Control District is responsible for the repair and maintenance of the levees containing the American River. Reclamation District 1000 is responsible for East Main Canal and network. Army Corps of Engineers and City of Sacramento are responsible for Sacramento River East Levee. Local city officials will need to notify district personnel under the three Emergency-Readiness Stages previously mentioned. Actions of the districts will be geared to each stage.

# CITY MUST IDENTIFY THE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN USING THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE AMERICAN RIVER AND OTHER LEVEE DISTRICTS

#### 2.C EVACUATION ROUTES

Evacuation routes and other pertinent information relating to movement operations are included in Appendix H-3 (Response to Imminent/Actual Flooding), Annex H, Movement Operations.

## 3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in Appendices A-3 through K-3 to the Annexes in Part Two of this plan.

Attachments:

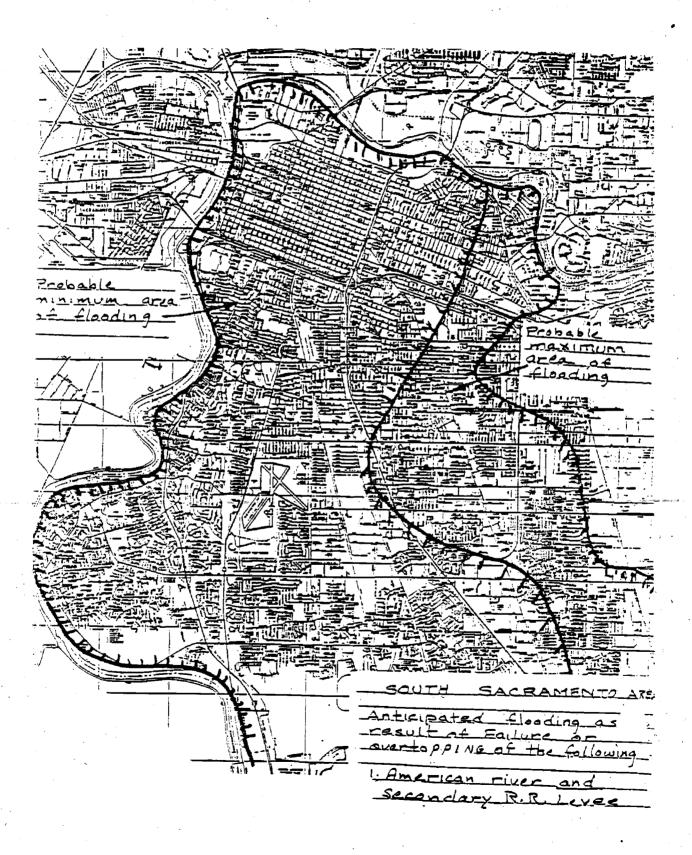
- 1 Flood Hazard Maps
- 2 River Stage Data
- 3 Levee and Reclamation District Map

## ATTACHMENT 1. APPENDIX 1-3

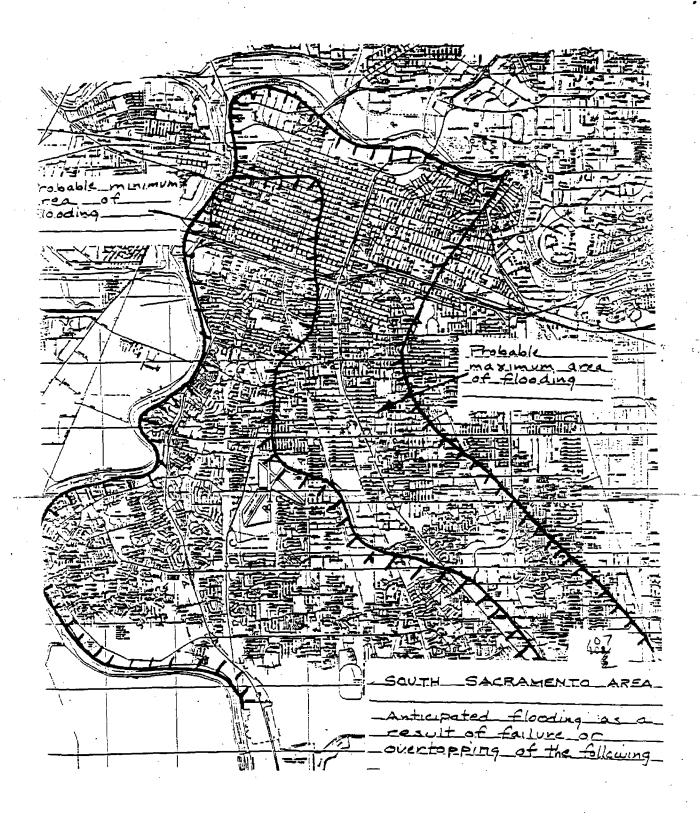
FLOOD HAZARD MAP

The following, probable flood area hazard maps have been developed by the Public Works Department, City of Sacramento.

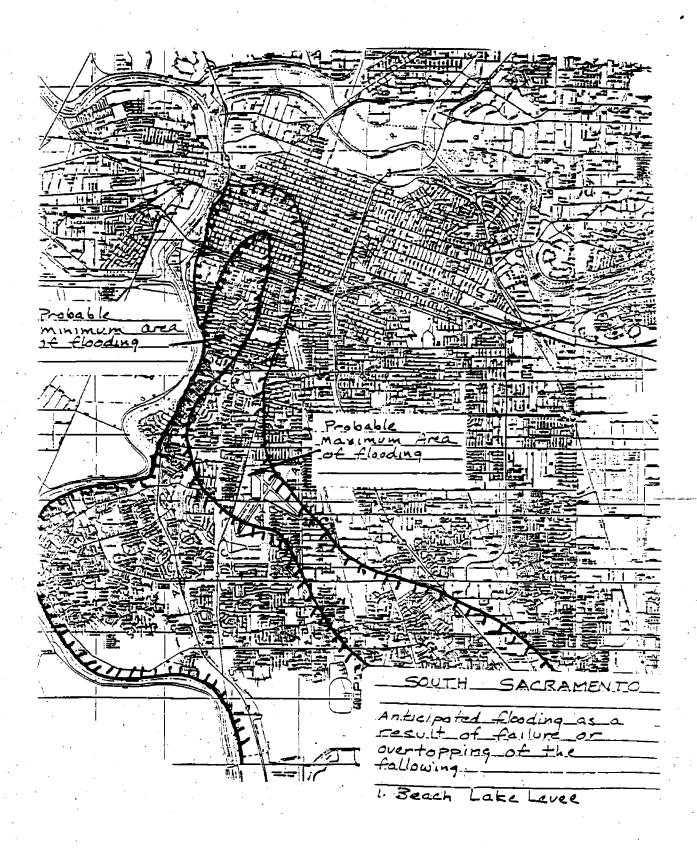
ATTACHMENT 1, APPENDIX 1-3



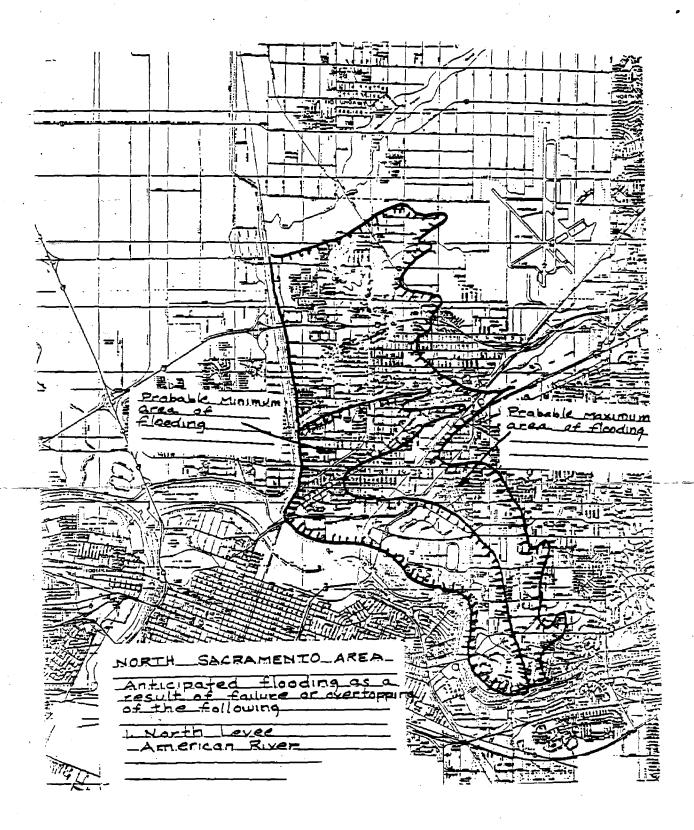
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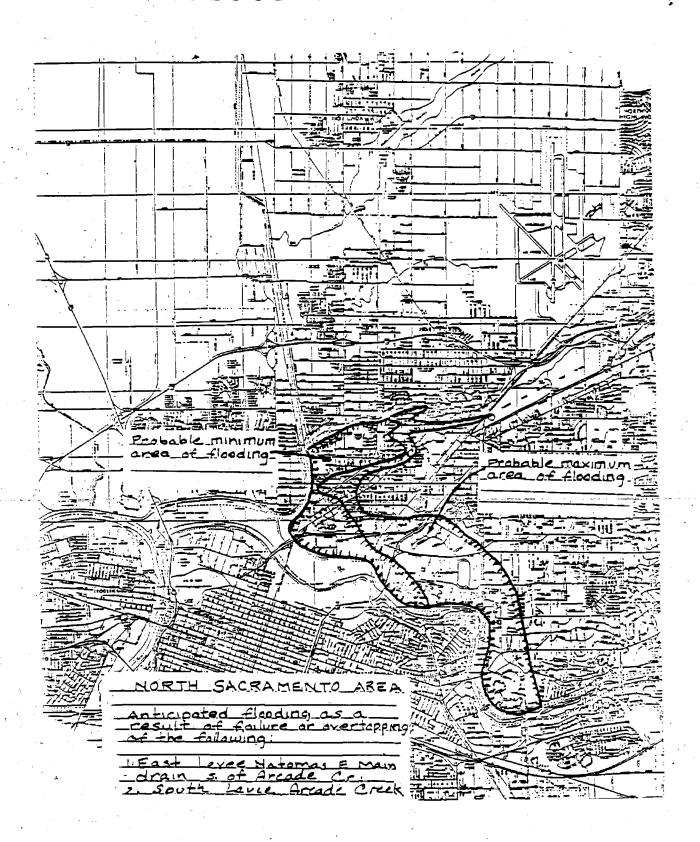
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ATTACHMENT 1, APPENDIX 1-3

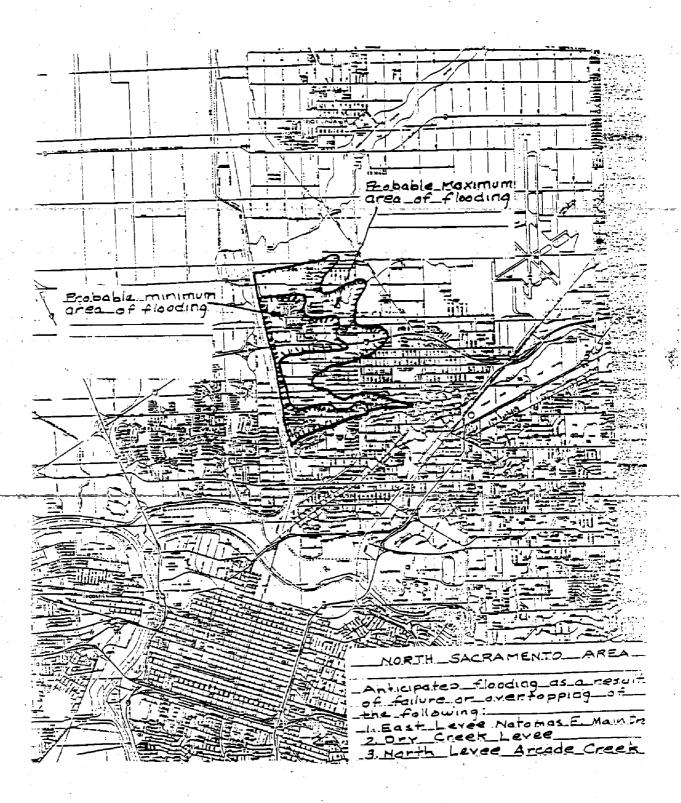


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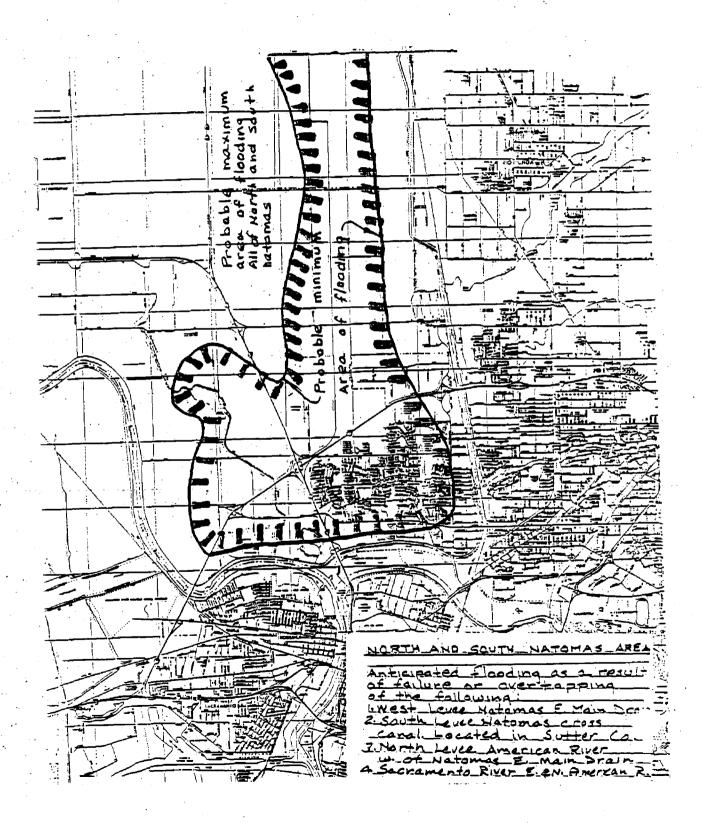


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Attachment 1. Appendix 1-3



Attachment 1, Appendix 1-3



## Attachment 2, Appendix 1-3

## RIVER STAGE DATA

## CITY OF SACRAMENTO

The zero datum for each gauge listed below is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Datum. Datum is approximately three feet below mean sea level at locations indicated.

## AMERICAN RIVER AT "H" STREET BRIDGE

Warning Stage	40.0
Project Flood Stage	42.8
Danger Stage	43.8
Top of Levee	47.5
Record Peak Stage	45.7 (11/21/50)

## SACRAMENTO RIVER AT "I" STREET BRIDGE

Warning Stage	25.0
Project Flood Stage	31.0
Danger Stage	32.0
Record Peak Stage	30.68 (02/19/86 1600 hours)

## MOKELUMNE RIVER NEAR THORNTON (BENSON'S FERRY)

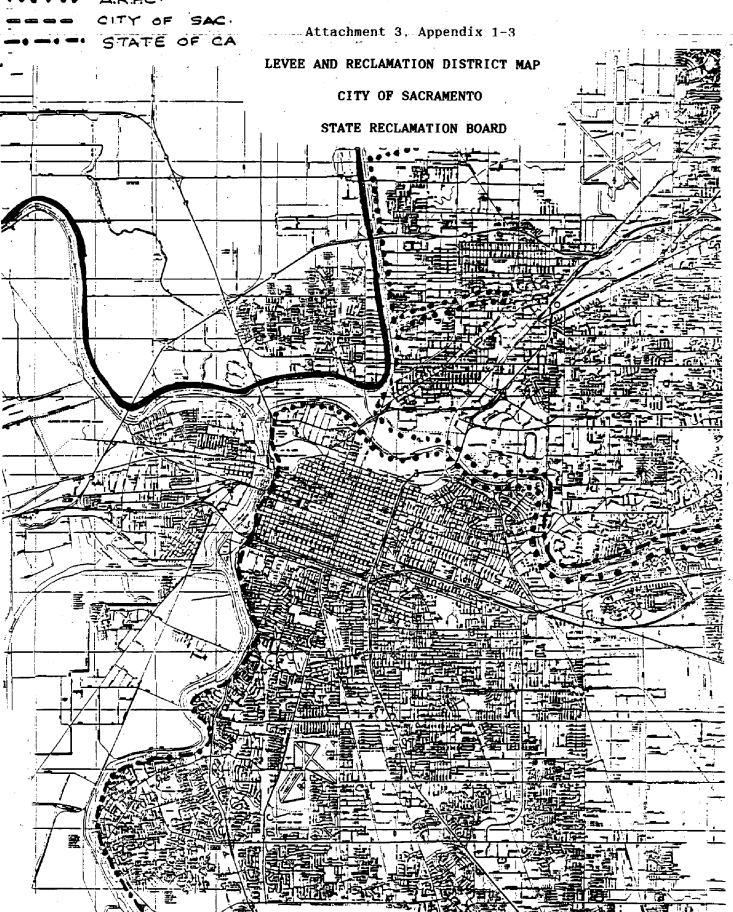
Warning Stage	10.0	
Flood Stage	15.0	
Record Peak Stage	21.0	(12/24/55)

## COSUMNES RIVER AT MICHIGAN BAR

warning Stage	1.0	
Flood-Stage	12.0	<del></del>
Record Peak Stage	14.6	(12/23/55)

R.D. 1000

A.R.EC



#### IMMINENT/ACTUAL -DAM- FAILURE-

IN

## THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Dam failures can result from a number of natural or man made causes such as earthquakes, erosion of the face or foundation, improper siding, rapidly rising flood waters, and structural/design flaws.

There are three general types of dams: earth and rock fill, concrete arch or hydraulic fill, and concrete gravity. Each of these types of dams has different failure characteristics. The earth-rock fill dam will fail gradually due to erosion of the breach; a flood wave will build gradually to a peak and then decline until the reservoir is empty. A concrete arch or hydraulic fill dam will fail almost instantaneously; thus a very rapid build-up to a peak and then a gradual decline. A concrete gravity dam will fail somewhere in between instantaneous and gradual, with corresponding build-up of flood wave.

In addition to the above mentioned characteristics, warning ability is generally determined by the frequency of inspections for structural integrity, the flood wave arrival time (the time it takes for the flood wave to reach its maximum distance of inundation), or the ability to notify persons downstream and their ability to evacuate. The existence and frequency of updating and exercising an evacuation plan that is sitespecific assists in warning and evacuation functions.

A dam failure will cause loss of life, damage to property, and other ensuing hazards, as well as the displacement of persons residing in the inundation path. Damage to electric generating facilities and transmission lines could also impact life support systems in communities outside the immediate hazard areas.

A catastrophic dam failure, depending on size of dam and population downstream, could exceed the response capability of local communities. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governmental and private organizations, and from the state and federal governments.

Mass evacuation of the inundation areas would be essential to save lives, if warning time should permit. Extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food, and temporary shelter would be required for injured or

displaced persons. Identification and burial of many dead persons would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Many families would be separated, particularly if the failure should occur during working hours, and a personal inquiry or locator system would be essential. These and other emergency operations could be seriously hampered by the loss of communications, damage to transportation routes, and the disruption of public utilities and other essential services.

Governmental assistance could be required and may continue for an extended period. These efforts would be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in re-establishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population including, as required, temporary housing for displaced persons.

### 2. SPECIAL SITUATION

Folsom and Nimbus Dams are the two (2) major dams which affect the City of Sacramento and the populations in their respective inundation areas.

Of prime concern is the failure of Folsom and/or Nimbus Dams, which are owned by the Bureau of Reclamation. The flood waters from either dam would affect the City of Sacramento and the surrounding unincorporated areas.

General information, maps of potential inundation areas, are included in Attachments to this Appendix.

### 3. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in Appendices A-4 through L-4 to the Annexes in Part Two of this Plan.

#### Attachments:

- 1 Folsom Dam and Nimbus Dam data
- 2 Dam Inundation Area

## ATTACHMENT 1, APPENDIX 1-4

## FOLSOM DAM/NIMBUS DAM

## SACRAMENTO COUNTY

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Folsom Dam information to be developed later

Nimbus Dam information to be developed later

## 2. EVACUATION ROUTES

Evacuation routes and other pertinent information relating to movement operations are included in Appendix H-4 (Response is Imminent/Actual Dam Failure), Annex H Movement Operations.

### 3. ESSENTIAL FACILITIES

## Government Service Centers:

- Mather Air Force Base, Army Depot

### Mass Care Facilities:

 Need for activation of schools will be recommended by County Office of Emergency Services and, as designated and authorized, by the appropriate School District Superintendent.

## Emergency Operating Centers

- County: 3284 Ramos Circle

Sacramento, CA 95827

(366-2707)

- City:

1231 I Street, Suite 401

Sacramento, CA 95814

(448 - 5696)

## Multipurpose Staging Areas:

- Annex H-4

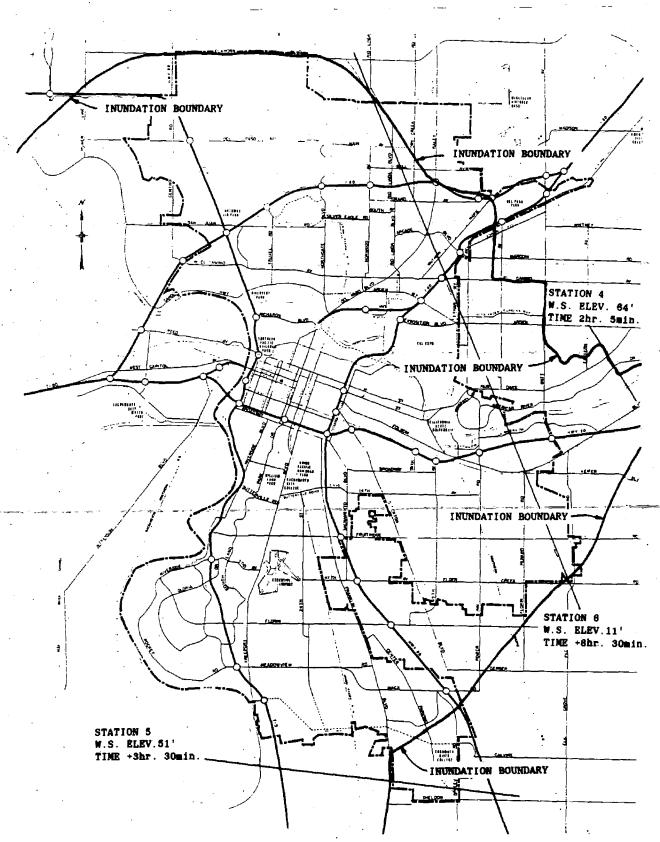
## Disaster Assistance Centers:

- Will be announced after damage assessment

TAB A. ATTACHMENT 1

## POTENTIAL INUNDATION AREAS

## FOLSOM DAM/NIMBUS DAM



119

### NUCLEAR DEFENSE EMERGENCIES

#### IN THE

#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### 1. GENERAL SITUATION

Foreign nations have the capability to use conventional and nuclear weapons. The consequences to the United States and the City of Sacramento would depend upon the nature of the attack or the result of an attack somewhere else on the glove. Several conditions may prevail and require different responses.

An attack using conventional weapons could result in severe damage, major loss of life, tremendous numbers of injuries, and other unspecified and nonquantifiable damage. A nuclear detonation occurring in the jurisdiction could cause casualties, extensive property damage, fires, flooding, and other ensuing hazards. The effects of either or both attacks could be aggravated by the secondary effects of fire, landslides, and dam failure. The time of day and season of the year would also have a profound effect on the number of dead and injured and the amount of damage sustained. Such detonations would be catastrophic in effect on the population and could exceed the response capability of the state and local communities. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governments, private organizations, the state, and federal government.

Extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter would be required by injured or displaced persons. Identification and burial of many dead would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Mass evacuation may be essential to save lives. Many families would be separated, particularly if the detonations should occur during working hours. A personal inquiry or locator system would be essential. Emergency operations would be seriously hampered by the loss of communications and damage to transportation routes within the disaster area and by the disruption of public utilities and services.

Extensive federal assistance could be required and could continue for an extended period. These efforts would be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in re-establishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population, including temporary housing for displaced persons.

#### 2. FALLOUT

#### A. General

In the event of a nuclear emergency, radioactive fallout will be present in varying degrees in many areas of the city and county. The geographical extent and specific intensity of fallout will depend not only on the weight and distribution of the attack or source of radiation, but also on the design and manner of detonation of the

weapons; the physical composition of the buildings or soil under the weapons' burst; along with the topography; wind; and weather. During various wind and attack or source combinations, any area of the county could experience a serious fallout condition. Since there are targets and potential fallout sources to the west and because the prevailing winds are from the west to east, one must assume considerable fallout will originate from that quarters in an attack or accident.

For planning and operational purposes, the radiation situation in an area will be classified as described in Alpha-NEOP which is an attachment to this plan.

#### B. TRANS-OCEANIC FALLOUT

Prevailing westerly winds could, in the event of a nuclear exchange in Asia, nuclear detonations in the Pacific area, or large nuclear accidents upwind of California, result in fallout or rain-out in California. Radiation intensities could vary greatly, but would probably be limited, creating an environmental health problem rather than a serious fallout problem.

### C. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF FALLOUT

Fallout from nuclear weapons is comprised of particles of various shapes and sizes. The larger fallout particles would be found predominately in the more hazardous fallout areas, because they are less affected by winds and tend to fall soon after detonation. These large particles deposit on areas covered by the initial fallout cloud which may expand more than twenty miles from the point of detonation for large yield weapons. The finer particles of fallout would tend to be more dispersed by the wind and can therefore travel great distances before being deposited on the ground. Although fallout deposition is often compared to volcanic ash, the differences between them are significant. Whereas volcanic ash deposits can be many inches deep, fallout deposition would be more like a thin layer of grit.

Fallout—from nuclear weapon detonations emit ionizing radiation which could cause numerous casualties; lessen the survivors' abilities to work; prevent and/or delay carrying out post-attack operations; and deny the use of some areas and vital facilities unless effective countermeasures are expeditiously applied.

### D. SPECIAL SITUATION

The City and County of Sacramento are located in the south portion of the Sacramento Valley north east of the San Francisco Bay Area. Targeting data (TR-82) indicate potential targets exist north, south, and west of the county. These targets may include locations, which on any given day may be upwind of Sacramento, thus providing some degree of fallout.

The City of Sacramento is also a target area and could be subjected to direct weapons effects and fallout. If ground bursts were used, other parts of the county would survive, but could be subjected to very heavy fallout, requiring shelters with high protective factors to provide adequate protection for survivors.

#### E. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in Appendixes A-5 through K-5 and R-5 to the Annexes in Part Two of this Plan.

## 3. SPECIAL SITUATION

## A. Targets

## 1) Military

In an all-out war, it is reasonable to assume military targets like McClellan, Mather, Travis, and Beale Air Force Bases: Sacramento Army Deport; and Mare Island Navy Base could be targets. In this event, everything within a radius of 10 miles of the targets could be destroyed. The rest of the countryside could experience fallout if any of these weapons were nuclear and the detonations were ground bursts.

## 2) Local Industry

While the Sacramento area is not heavily industrialized, there are industrial targets in the area. Aerojet-General near Rancho Cordova is a military subcontractor. The solid state fabricators near Roseville and in the Rancho Cordova area could be targets.

## 2) Economic and Agriculture

The disruptive effect on industry in the area would certainly produce severe economic losses on the communities in and around Sacramento. Depending on the time of year, crop losses (either due to direct weapons effects or the failure to reach maturation and be harvested) may be extreme and may result in major economic losses as well as lost food sources. Other areas of the nation, which normally rely on California to supply some of their food, would be left without that source.

## B. Damage to Vital Public Services, Systems, and Facilities

#### 1) Highways

#### U.S. 99

U. S. 99 would be closed for a major portion of the distance from the 80/50 Interchange to Fruitridge Road and would not be opened for at least 72 hours. Up and down the major rivers, damage to the levees would be distinctly possible, and major stretches of U. S. 99 could be under water or badly damaged due to soil movements. Access to the Sacramento Metropolitan Airport could be shut off and could be re-established in about 16 hours via Power Line Road.

#### U S 50

Lake Natoma area, near Aerojet-General crossing near the intersection with the county line, would be closed due to collapse of the roadway. Landslides could close the remainder of the route for at least 72 hours.

#### Interstate 5

Route might remain open but with many major detours and delays due to collapsed buildings and bridges. Most of the post-attack traffic would be on I-5 South.

## Interstate\_80

Closed from interchange at 80/50 to Newcastle due to collapsed structures and would not be opened within 72 hours.

## Interstate 80 Business Loop 80

Closed and would not be opened within 96 hours. Extensive damage due to collapsed bridges and over-crossing which will occur throughout this route.

## State Highway 160

Closed for 24 hours at X Street due to an overpass collapse. A detour can be made around this area in 8 hours.

#### State Highway 16

Closed at I-5; but open from Bryte to Power Line Road. Detours can be made available around the affected interchanges.

### 2) Airports

## Sacramento Metropolitan Airport (SMF)

Closed for over 72 hours; perhaps several weeks. Practical land access will not exist due to freeway and highway damage which will effectively isolate the airport and nearby facilities.

## Sacramento Executive Airport

Closed for an undetermined amount of time. Access to and from the airport may be interrupted due to failure of some surface streets.

#### 3) Railroads

The Southern Pacific Railroad and the Union Pacific Railroad lines which run around and through the City will be damaged to an unknown extent. Both carriers have yards in the City which will experience damage. Also, since many of the tracks are on levees and bridges, damage is expected. Time to repair and continued operation is dependent upon the extent of the damage and the availability of repair equipment.

## 4) Marine Facilities

Marine facilities at the Port of Sacramento may be damaged and not totally operational. The extent of damage and the time to return to operation is unknown. Also, there may be damage to the Army Corps of Engineers' locks at the port facility.

### 5) Communications

## a. Telephone Systems

Telephone communications will be adversely affected due to overloading resulting from post-attack calls within the area and from the outside, and many instruments will be off their hooks. This situation will be further complicated by physical damage to equipment due to blast effects and ground shaking, loss of service due to loss of electrical power, and subsequent failure of some auxiliary power sources.

Key system facilities are located on Watt Avenue, J and 13th Streets, and on Florin Road in areas projected to experience intense blast over-pressures and/or ground shaking. It is likely the telephone systems in and to the Sacramento area will have systemic failures not readily bypassed by alternative traffic routing. It is also probable the recovery effort will be delayed because many telephone company employees will have difficulty getting access to damaged areas to accomplish repairs.

### b. Radio Systems

Radio systems will generally operate at 40% effectiveness for the first 12 hours after the attack, increase to 50% for the second 12 hours, then begin a slow decline to approximately 40% within 36 hours. The long-term implications are that individual systems will become gradually less useful to the overall recovery effort when supplanted by systems relocated from outside the disaster area. It is unlikely public safety radio systems would become saturated with non-critical communications from mobile units. However, it is clear radio traffic densities on redundant (non-emergency designated) channels would increase, particularly when remote base station and repeater failures would tend to limit the number of channels available.

Nonetheless, after 12 hours, at which time the number of operable units will have declined (because of the exhaustion of emergency power fuel and because recovery efforts will have restored some order), the radio traffic density problems will ease.

## c. Commercial Broadcasters

All radio and TV facilities are expectd to be out of operation in Sacramento City for 24 hours are to in-house problems, and/or power supply Problems, and or transmission line problems.

Elsewhere in the Valley, 1/3 of the facilities are also expected to be out of service for 24 hours. After 24 hours, 50% of the pentire valley facilities are expected to be in operation.

## 6) Water Supply and Waste Disposal

## a. Supply and Filtration Facilities

Several of the major filtration plants might sustain damage causing temporary interruptions in water supply. The numerous major reservoirs in the area provide storage to meet demands during the time required for repairs. However, damage to water transmission lines, local storage reservoirs, and pumping plants, as well as local distribution systems, will affect water availability and pressure. The absence of electrical power for extended periods will, in some areas, preclude water deliveries where pumping is necessary, even though conveyance facilities may be intact. Many areas could be dependent on tanker trucks to provide their basic needs.

## b) <u>Sewage Facilities</u>

Sewage collection systems might sustain widespread damage, particularly in the low-lying areas nearer the rivers. The many sewage treatment facilities also located on structurally poor ground adjacent to the rivers may be damaged and may experience electrical power losses, resulting in discharge of raw sewage into the rivers or onto the low-lying areas near the treatment facilities.

#### c) Water Pipelines

Out of operation for more than 72 hours.

## d) Water Treatment Plants

Inoperable for an unknown period. These plants are vulnerable because of their proximity to the surface rupture and their total dependence on commercial electric power. These plants can be bypassed without significant impact to the water supply system.

## 7. Electric Power

Damage to power plants and their ancillary facilities in affected areas can be expected to reduce generating capacity by 50 percent. The potential impact of this reduction in local output is lessened, however, by the availability of power from other sources outside the affected area and by the obvious significant reduction in consumer demand. Immediate concerns will focus on repairs necessary to restore power to areas of greatest need. Major restoration problems include repairs necessary to route power through the major substations, restoration of damaged and collapsed transmission line towers, re-activation of equipment at local substations, and replacement of fallen poles, burned transformers, etc.

It is reasonable to assume that, during some portion of the first 72-hour period following the laydown, virtually all areas would experience some temporary loss of power. All critical facilities will require standby generating equipment and emergency fuel supplies. It is assumed that all substations in Sacramento City and those supplying power to the City will be heavily damaged.

### 8) Natural Gas

Damage to natural gas facilities will consist primarily of (a) some isolated breaks in major transmission lines and (b) numerous breaks in mains and individual service connections within the distribution systems, particularly in the areas of intense ground shaking and/or poor ground nearer the rivers and low-lying areas. These many leaks in the distribution system will affect major portions of the urban areas, resulting in a loss of service for extended periods. Sporadically distributed fires should be expected at the sites of a small percentage of ruptures, both in the transmission lines and the distribution systems. Transmission pipelines serving Sacramento City and the surrounding urban areas are most vulnerable to damage.

## 9) Metropolitan Airport Jet Fuel Pipeline

Rupture of this pipeline may occur, resulting in fires.

#### C. CASUALTIES

The total number of casualties projected to result from a nuclear attack and the resulting secondary effects are as follows:

DEATHS			Н	OSPITALIZED	INJURIES		
		Other			•	Other	
Schools	Hospitals	Sources	Total	Schools	Hospitals	Sources	Total

## D. LONG-TERM HOMELESS

There could be approximately 100,000 long-term homeless persons.

### 4. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in Appendices A-5a through K-5a and Appendix R-5a. These are located in the Annexes in Part Two of this Plan.

## Attachments:

- 1 General Background Information
- 2 California Nuclear Attack Blast Areas for Civil Defense Planning Purposes - Index of the State
- 3 California Nuclear Attack Blast Areas for Civil Defense Planning Purposes - Sacramento County Area
- 4 Alpha-Neop; Checklist Guide for Nuclear Emergency Operations Planning

## GENERAL BACKGROUND DATA

#### TECHNICAL DATA\_

#### International Crisis

When nations of differing political goals fail to settle disputes through diplomatic negotiations, war or a nuclear exchange may result. It is possible a nuclear attack would be preceded by several days or possibly weeks of tense international crisis, rather than by surprise. When diplomatic relations deteriorate beyond resolve and the threat of nuclear war is realized, protective actions must be taken. Preparation prior to an attack will reduce casualties.

## Accidental Launch and/or Detonation

A remote possibility exists for a nation to accidentally launch a nuclear warhead targeted for or near California. Should this occur, the affected area would be limited and the remaining resources of the State could be applied and evacuation would be feasible soon after detonation.

### Limited Attack

#### o Counterforce Areas

An attack directed at military installations capable of retaliatory strikes would cause massive problems for adjacent areas. Since it is possible a period of intense crisis could precede such an attack, it would be feasible to initiate an extensive shelter preparation program. This would include the use of other radiological countermeasures in both risk and non-risk areas.

## o Other Military Targets

The attack postulated above may be expanded to include additional military targets; e.g., communications and control facilities, supply depots, etc. While more threatening than the limited attack, effects on the general population would be mainly confined to fallout.

### All-Out Attack

This is a full-scale conflict involving both military and civilian targets.

#### Consequences

Any area of the State could experience the effects of fallout. The extent and intensity of fallout will depend on the number of weapons used; their distribution, yield, and altitude of detonation; the composition of buildings or surface under the burst; surrounding topography; and the weather. Fallout emits ionizing radiation which could cause numerous casualties, reduce the vigor of exposed persons, prevent and/or delay post-attack emergency operations, and deny use of some areas and vital facilities. Reduction of these consequences will depend on government's capability to detect, measure, and report levels of fallout radiation, and their capability to receive, evaluate, and disseminate this information to those in jeopardy.

#### 4. California Readiness Conditions

The California Emergency Plan establishes four Readiness Conditions, numbered inversely from Condition Four through Condition One, which will be used in planning for or responding to nuclear defense emergencies. These readiness conditions provide the basis for an orderly transition from normal peacetime activities to wartime readiness at each level of the Statewide Emergency Management Organization.

The California Readiness Conditions correspond to the Federal Increased Readiness Categories A through D published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Civil Defense Guide CPG 1-7, April 1979, which also includes guidelines on increased readiness actions.

Orders to make the transition from one readiness condition to another will be disseminated by the Governor, or his designated representative, using the appropriate State of California's communications systems and followed by an official release to the news media. Simultaneous with the announcement of either Condition Two or Condition One, the Governor may proclaim a State of War Emergency to permit full mobilization of Emergency Management organizations and complete transition to wartime emergency status. A State of War Emergency will exist automatically on receipt of attack warning or an actual attack.

o Readiness Condition Four - (Federal Guide Category A)

This readiness condition is in effect during a normal peacetime situation. Preparedness programs are primarily concerned with: 1) developing and maintaining operational readiness to cope with natural disasters and other peacetime emergencies, and 2) maintaining standby plans for responding to nuclear defense emergencies. State and local governments operate in a normal manner, giving priority to their peacetime statutory responsibilities and obligations.

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### - NUCLEAR -POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

#### NEAR

#### THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

### 1. GENERAL SITUATION

The Rancho Seco power plant is owned and operated by the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (S.M.U.D.) and is located approximately 25 miles southeast of the City of Sacramento.

The City of Sacramento provides Haz-Mat response to the County of Sacramento and could respond to an emergency at Rancho Seco at the request of the Herald Fire District and coordinated with S.M.U.D. officials.

## 2. SPECIAL SITUATION

The City of Sacramento will react to an emergency at Rancho Seco according to advice from S.M.U.D. officials and in coordination with S.M.U.D. and the County of Sacramento.

#### 3. EMERGENCY ACTION

Annexes 8 A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K and R contain the City's emergency action response to a nuclear power plant emergency.



## MAJOR-TRANSPORTATION-ACCIDENT

IN

## THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### 1. GENERAL SITUATION

A major transportation accident can generally cause problems of varying degrees dependant upon circumstances.

Jurisdictions served by major waterways, highways, railways and airports with high density population are at greater risk.

## 2. SPECIAL SITUATION

The City of Sacramento is in the greater risk category being an urban area serviced by a passenger railroad. light rail. three major airports and three major freeway systems.

## 3. EMERGENCY ACTION

Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in Appendices A-8 through R-8 to the Annexes in part two of this plan.



#### TERRORIST-THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

#### **AGAINST**

## THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### 1. GENERAL SITUATION

Government entities are in general unable to plan for prevention of terrorist attacks or threats because of the multitude of publicly owned buildings and equipment, as well as the number of public officials.

Each entity therefore has to make decisions as to which buildings, equipment and personnel should be afforded protection.

## 2. SPECIAL SITUATION

The City of Sacramento provides a secured entrance at the City Communication Center inthe form of a video camera controlled electric lock. This is the only secured entrance to City buildings.

### 3. EMERGENCY ACTION

Since it is impracticle to protect all city property and personnel, the City is limited to a planned reaction to terrorist threats and/or attacks as presented in appendices A-1 through R-1 to the annexes in part two of this plan.

## PART II

### ANNEXES

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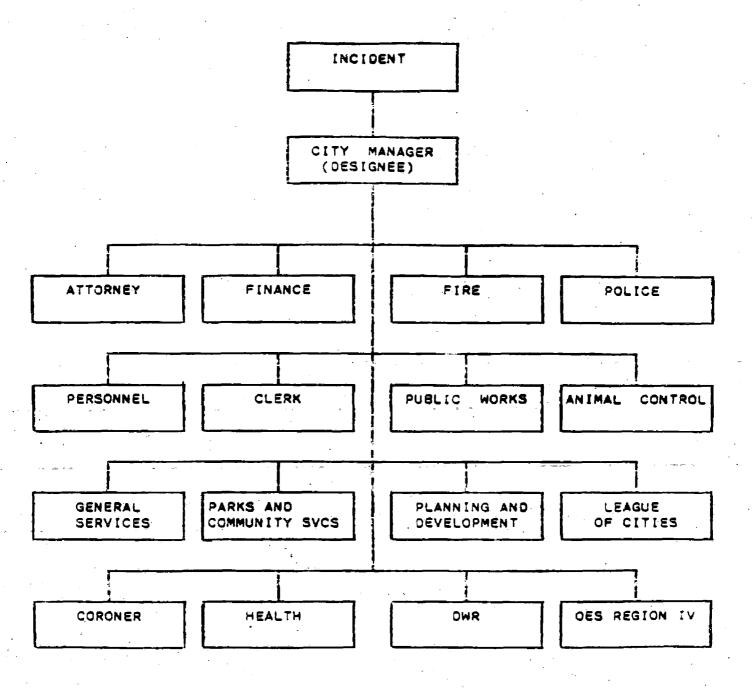
# ANNEX A

# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

# CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### CITY MANAGER

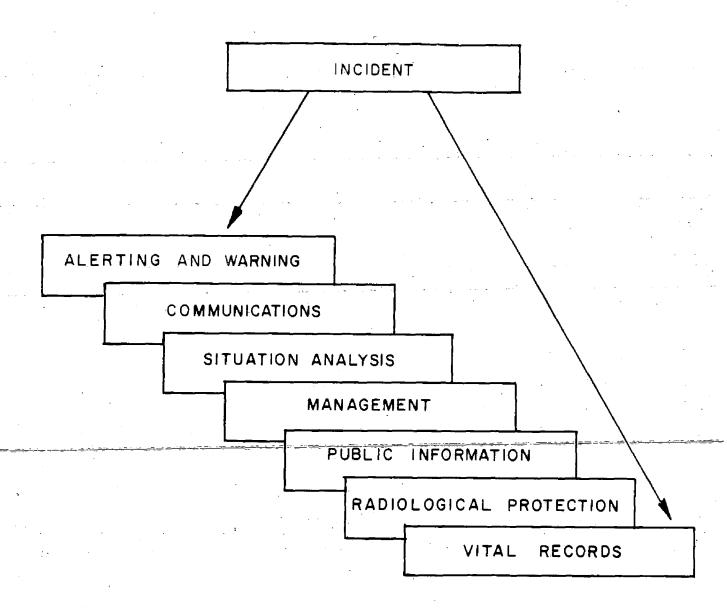
# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



## CITY OF SACRAMENTO

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITY MANAGER

# OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### ANNEX A

# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

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A.2	OBJECTIVES
A.3	CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
A.3.1	Peacetime Emergencies
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A.4.1	Local Emergency Management
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A.4.2	Operational Area Emergency Management
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- A-1 Incident Emergency Management System
- A-2 Local Emergency Management Organization Chart
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- A-3-A Local Radio Systems
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#### APPENDIX A Hazard-Specific Responses

#### ANNEX A

#### MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

#### A.1 INTRODUCTION

annex establishes policies and procedures and assigns to ensure the effective management of responsibilities emergency operations during peacetime and nuclear defense emergency situations. It on the dissemination information of emergency emergency communications, alerting and warning procedures, information, damage assessment and reporting. The annex describes operational concepts organizational and: for managing operations.

To ensure that emergency operations are conducted in a timely, effective, and efficient manner, this annex is supported by a series of hazard-specific responses to different types of emergencies.

#### A.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objective in managing emergency operations is to ensure the effective management of emergency forces involved in preparing for and responding to situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, or nuclear defense emergencies. Specifically, this will include:

- o Overall management and coordination of emergency operations to include, as required, on-scene incident management.
- o Coordinating or maintaining liaison with appropriate federal, state, and other local governmental agencies and applicable segments of the private sector.
- o Requesting and allocating resources and other support.
- o Establishing priorities, and resolving any conflicting demands for support.
- o Coordinating interjurisdictional mutual aid.
- o Activating and using communications systems.
- o Preparing and disseminating emergency public information.
- Disseminating warnings.
- Managing the movement and reception and care of persons in event an evacuation is ordered.

o Collecting, evaluating, and disseminating damage information and other essential data.

#### A.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### A.3.1 Peacetime Emergencies

Local emergency operations will be managed in one of three modes, depending on the magnitude of the emergency.

Decentralized Coordination and Direction

This management mode is similar to day-to-day operations and would be used for those emergency situations for Level I response, in which normal management procedures and local resources are adequate. Local public safety and emergency function coordinators provide necessary support, as established by appropriate agreements and ordinances. The local Emergency Operating Center (EOC is not activated, and inter-agency coordination (e.g., fire, law) is accomplished via established telephone and radio communications systems and procedures at the incident and agency dispatch facilities.

As desired and established, incident management systems can be used for on-scene management activities. These systems usually report through established twenty-four hour dispatch facilities.

Centralized Coordination - Decentralized Direction

This mode of operation is used for Level II response to emergencies which involve several departments or agencies from within the same jurisdiction, and/or agencies from more than one jurisdiction which require close coordination. In these situations, key management level personnel from the principal involved agencies will collocate in a central location to provide jurisdictional or multijurisdictional coordination for the emergency. Their activities can include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- o Establishing an area-wide situation assessment function.
- o Establishing an area-wide public information function.
- o Determining resource requirements for the affected area and coordinating resource management.
- Establishing and coordinating the logistical systems necessary to support multi-incident management.
- o Establishing priorities for resource allocation.

<u>Note</u>: that these functions are supplementary to those which may be performed by a single agency or within a single jurisdiction.

In this mode, a Coordination Group should meet at the jurisdictional EOC or, if the EOC is not activated, meet at a twenty-four hour dispatch facility located in or immediately adjacent to the affected area.

Incident Command Systems established by local jurisdictions would continue to report through established twenty-four hour dispatch facilities of the local governments. Information would be provided to the EOC (or other Coordination Center) by agency dispatch facilities and/or by liaison personnel.

Centralized Coordination and Direction

This mode of operation would be utilized following a Level III (major) disaster which would render it impossible for the jurisdiction to effectively function in either of the other modes. In this situation, the local EOC would be activated and all coordination and direction activities (including public safety dispatch) would be accomplished from the EOC. Incident Emergency Management Systems (to the extent practicable) would report to and receive direction from the local EOC. The figure on the following page depicts the statewide emergency management structure in response to a major disaster.

#### A.3.2 Nuclear Emergencies

Operations during nuclear emergencies include essential actions relating to nuclear weapons accidents. For large scale weapons emergencies and Statewide Emergency Management System will be fully activated and centralized coordination and direction of emergency operations will be established. The Operational Area EOC and City EOCs will be activated and staffed by the designated Emergency Management Staff members. (For simple nuclear weapons accidents - Broken Arrows - state wide operations are necessary) Appendices 1-5a through 1-5c describe nuclear emergencies.

#### A.3.3 General

Emergency management will generally be conducted during three periods as described below. Detailed emergency actions for responding to peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies are provided in Appendix A., Hazard-Specific Responses.

#### A.3.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Emergency Management Organization will maintain emergency communications systems, warning systems, and the EOC in operable condition. Plans, procedures, and resource data will be kept up-to-date.

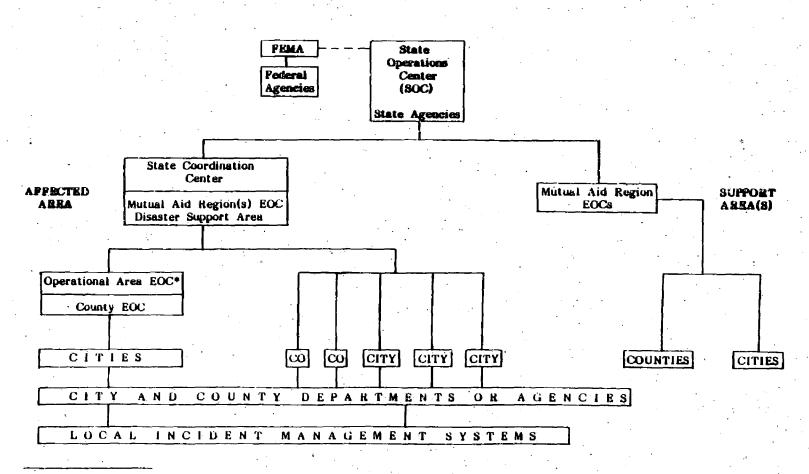
If an emergency situation is likely, the Emergency Management Organization will take necessary actions to increase readiness.

# -A-3-3-2-Emergency Period

If a threatening situation develops, the Local Emergency Services Director will be notified immediately. The elements of the Emergency Management Organization will be activated as required at the direction of the Local Emergency Services Director. Incident management will be established to direct field units. Operations will be coordinated in a centralized or decentralized mode depending on the magnitude of the emergency situation. If the situation warrants, a LOCAL EMERGENCY may be declared:

If an Emergency occurs without warning, the initial response will be managed in a decentralized mode by on-duty personnel. Centralized management, if required, will be established as rapidly as conditions permit. Assistance will be requested through mutual aid channels as needed. Actions will be directed to save lives and protect property. A LOCAL EMERGENCY may be declared. The State Office of Emergency Services (OES) will be advised of the situation and, if deemed essential, will be requested to recommend that the Governor proclaims a STATE OF EMERGENCY in the affected area.

STATEWIDE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FOR MAJOR DISASTERS (LEVEL III)



Mandatory during a State of War Emergency; optional during a State of Emergency.

Note: Volunteer agencies and private organizations will be represented at all levels.

# A.3.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

As soon as practical following a major emergency, normal management of local government operations will be restored. Disaster assistance will be coordinated through "one-stop" Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs). If major damage has occurred, a local government recovery group will be formed to coordinate planning and decision making for recovery and reconstruction efforts.

## A.4 STATEWIDE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Fully activated, the Statewide Emergency Management System consists of all local jurisdictions (cities and county unincorporated areas), Operational Areas (countrywide), OES Mutual Aid Regions (two or more counties) and State Government. Local jurisdictions will be responsible for directing and/or coordinating emergency operations within their respective jurisdictional areas, with the other levels being responsible for coordinating and/or providing support as required by the local jurisdictions. The organization and responsibilities of each of the levels are outlined below. Emphasis has been placed on the Local Emergency Management Staff. Staffs at the other levels will have counterparts to the Local Emergency Management Staff.

# A.4.1 Local Emergency Management

#### A.4.1.1 Incident Level Management

Incident level emergency management will be implemented as required for the on-scene management of field operations. The local Incident Emergency Management System is described in Enclosure A-1, Incident Emergency Management System.

#### A.4.1.2 Jurisdiction Level Management

The City Emergency Management Staff will be directed by the Emergency Services Director, who will be responsive to the Local Disaster Council (organized pursuant to Section 8610 of the Government Code). The Director will be supported by the Emergency Services Coordinator and functional Operations Coordinators with responsibilities as indicated below. Additional support will be provided by special staff members for Communications, Damage Assessment, Emergency Public Information, Radiological Protection, Situation Analysis, and Warning. During a nuclear defense emergency, an Emergency Resources Management Group will be organized as specified in the California Emergency Resources Management Plan (published and issued separately). (See Enclosure A-2, LOcal Emergency Management Organization Chart.) A listing of the designees for staff positions is provided in Part Three, Operational Data.

The Local Emergency Management Staff will have overall responsibility for:

- o Organizing, staffing, and operating the EOC.
- o Operating communications and warning systems.
- o Froviding information and guidance to the public.
- o Maintaining information on the status of resources, services, and operations.
- o Directing overall operations.
- o Obtaining support for the jurisdiction, and providing support to other jurisdictions as required.
- o Analyzing radioactive fallout and other hazards and recommending appropriate countermeasures.
- o Collecting, evaluating, and disseminating damage assessment and other essential information.
- o Providing status and other reports to the Operational Area Emergency Management Staff (if activated) or the OES Mutual Aid Region Office.

The general responsibilities of key members of the Local Emergency Management Staff are listed below. Specific responsibilities are provided in the functional Annexes to this plan (denoted in parentheses following the title of the staff member):

## **Emergency Services Director**

Exercises overall management and coordination of the jurisdiction's response to emergency situations.

#### **Emergency Services Coordinator**

Assists the Emergency Services Director in managing and coordinating emergency response efforts.

## Operations Coordinators:

## Fire and Rescue (Annex B)

Coordinates the activities of personnel engaged in fire and rescue and other emergency operations; maintains communications with field commands; evaluates status reports; makes decisions regarding the commitment of resources; and determines the need for additional assistance.

#### Law Enforcement and Traffic Control (Annex C)

Coordinates the activities of law enforcement and traffic control personnel in and around disaster areas; maintains communications with—field commands; evaluates status reports; makes decisions regarding the commitment of resources; and determines the need for additional assistance.

## Disaster Medical (Annex D)

Coordinates the procurement and allocation of critical public and private medical and other resources; the activation and operations of Casualty Collection Points; the transportation of casualties and medical resources; and the relocation of patients from damaged or untenable health care facilities.

## Public Health (Annex E)

Coordinates public health measures and supports such measures accordingly; supports efforts in communicable disease prevention and control; and coordinates activities to mitigate the effects of radiological and toxic chemical spills and/or emissions.

#### Coroner (Annex F)

Coordinates operations associated with collection, identification, and disposition of dead persons.

#### Care and Shelter (Annex G)

Coordinates the procurement and allocation of resources required to support mass care operations, to include the activation of appropriate lodging and feeding facilities; coordinates the activation and staffing of fallout shelters.

## Movement (Annex H)

Coordinates the movement of persons from hazardous or threatened areas to lower risk reception areas.

## Rescue (Annex I)

Coordinates operations associated with the location, provision of immediate care, and safe removal of endangered, trapped, injured and/or isolated persons.

#### Construction/Engineering (Annex J)

Coordinates the allocation of engineering resources (construction equipment, materials, etc.) required for emergency debris clearance, route recovery, fallout shelter construction, and other engineering operations.

## Resources and Support (Annex K)

The Resources and Support Coordinator will be assisted by the following Support Officers with General Responsibilities as indicated:

#### Supply/Procurement

Coordinates the allocation of essential supplies, including food, fuel, and health supplies

#### Personnel

Coordinates the allocation of personnel.

#### Transportation

Coordinates the allocation of transportation resources required to move people, equipment, and essential supplies.

#### Utilities

Coordinates the continued operation of water, gas, and electric utilities and, as required, any redirection of services.

#### Radiological Protection (Annex R)

Performs monitoring, decontamination, and radiological hazard assessment. For weapons incidents, coordinates activities with state and federal response teams.

If there is a possibility that all, or part, of the Statewide Emergency Management System will be activated, and if the situation so dictates, the local EOC identified in Part Three. Operational Data, will be activated and staffed by all or part of the designated Emergency Management Staff.

# A.4.2. Operational Area Emergency Management

If the Operational Area level is activated during an emergency, a county official, designated by County Ordinance, will function as the Operational Area Coordinator and will have the overall responsibility for coordinating countywide emergency operations and the support requirements of jurisdictions within the county. The Operational Area will also be the focal point for information transfer and support requests by cities within the county. The Area Coordinator and supporting staff will constitute the Operational Area Emergency Management Staff. The Area Staff will submit all requests for support that cannot be obtained within the county, and other relevant information, to the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Region Emergency Management Staff (if activated).

## A.4.3 Mutual Aid Region Emergency Management

The OES Mutual Aid Region Emergency Management Staff is headed by a State Oes Regional Manager and will be supported by designated state agency representatives. The Regional Emergency Management Staff (if activated), will coordinate and support local emergency operations at the request of Operational Area Coordinators. The Regional Staff will submit all requests for support that cannot be obtained within the Region, and other relevant information, to the State Emergency Management Staff.

# A.4.4 State Emergency Management

The State Emergency Management Staff is headed by the Director, OES (acting as a representative of the Governor), or his designated representative, and assisted by coordinators provided by state agencies. When activated, the State Staff will be responsible for coordinating statewide emergency operations, to include the provision of mutual aid and other support and the redirection of essential supplies and other resources to meet local requirements.

#### A.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

#### A.5.1. Operational Priorities

Special consideration will be given to establishing operational priorities in conducting emergency operations. The following activities will be accorded such priority. There is no significance in the order of listing. All are important; a given situation will dictate the order of priority:

- o Meeting the immediate needs of people (rescue, medical care, food, shelter, clothing).
- o Temporary restoration of facilities, whether publicly or privately owned, essential to the health, safety and welfare of individuals (sanitation, water, electricity, road, street and highway repairs).
- Meeting the rehabilitation needs of people (temporary housing, food stamps, employment, etc.).

# A.5.2 Special Functions

The following special functions will be governed by the policies and procedures reflected in Enclosures 3 through 7 to this Annex as indicated:

- A-1 Incident Emergency Management System
- A-2 Local Emergency Management Organization Chart

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- A-3 Emergency Communications
- A-4 Alerting and Warning
- A-5 Situation Analysis and Reporting
- A-6 Emergency Public Information
- A-7 Radiological Protection

#### ENCLOSURE A-1

# INCIDENT-EMERGENCY-MANAGEMENT-SYSTEM

This enclosure, adopted by the City of Sacramento, describes Incident Emergency Management System. The following summary of the Incident Command System (ICS) is provided as an example of an effective Incident Emergency Management System.

An ICS can be used to provide a management structure and system for conducting on site multidisciplinary operations (for example, those incidents which involve concurrent tactical field interactions between fire, law enforcement, and medical personnel).

The ICS, because of its standardized organizational structure and common organizational and operational terminology, provides a useful and flexible management system that is particularly adaptable to incidents involving multijurisdictional response. The ICS provides the flexibility to rapidly activate and establish an organizational form around the functions that need to be performed.

The ICS basic organizational structure will consists of five principal Sections, which normally would be activated for a major incident. The Sections are:

#### Incident Command

Includes the Incident Commander, who has overall management responsibility for the incident. A Command Staff element is provided for handling such matters as Public Information. Safety and inter-agency liaison. Multijurisdiction incidents will involve a Unified Command element, which will bring together jurisdictional Incident Commanders to develop—a common and consistent action plan to make the best use of allavailable resources.

#### Operations Section

This Section is headed by an Operations Section Chief, who is responsible for the management of all incident tactical activities. On multidisciplinary incidents, the Operations Section Chief may have deputies. The Operations Section can be subdivided into Branches, e.g., Law Branch, Fire Branch, and Medical Branch, etc. Branches may be further divided into divisions and smaller units. Staging areas for resources are also under the management of this Section.

#### Planning Section

This Section is headed by the Planning Section Chief and is structured into several units, depending upon the needs of the incident. Situation Assessment and Resources Status are examples of the kinds of units which

may be formed within this Section. The Planning Section collects and analysis all data regarding incident operations, develops alternatives for tactical action plans, conducts planning meetings and prepares the incident action plan for incidents which will require extended operations.

## Logistics Section

This Section is headed by the Logistics Section Chief, and is responsible for meeting the logistical needs of the Operations Section. This can include procuring equipment and supplies, providing of food and medical support to incident assigned personnel, and meeting the transportation requirements of the incident. The Logistics Section can be divided into Branches and Units as the situation requires.

#### Finance Section

This Section will be activated at an incident when required for purposes of maintaining records on personnel and equipment time, for providing payments to vendors for supplies and equipment usage, and for determining the cost considerations of various alternative strategies associated with incident planning.

#### **ENCLOSURE A-2**

## LOCAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION CHART

GOVERNING BODY

CITY COUNCIL

DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES CITY MANAGER

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

FIRE CHIEF

#### ANNEX A

SPECIAL STAFF

OEP COORDINATOR
Fire
COMMUNICATIONS
General Services
WARNING
Police
SITUATION ANALYSIS
Planning & Development
LEGAL
City Attorney
PUBLIC INFORMATION

Public Infor. Officer

RADIOLOGICAL

Fire

ANNEXES

8,C,D,E,F,G,H,I & J

OPERATIONS STAFF

FIRE AND RESCUE (8)

LAW ENFORCEMENT (C)

AND ANIMAL CONTROL
Police

DISASTER MEDICAL (D)

Fire PUBLIC HEALTH (E)

Public Works

CORONER (F)

Police

CARE & SHELTER (G)

Parks & Comm. Services

MOVEMENT [EVAC] (H)

Parks & Comm. Services

RESCUE [HEAVY] (I)

Fire

CONST. & ENGINEERING(J)

Planning & Redevelopment

ANNEX K

SUPPORT STAFF

SUPPURI STAFF

SUPPLY & PROCUREMENT
General Services

PERSONNEL

City Personnel

TRANSPORTATION

General Services

UTILITIES

Public Works .

FINANCE

Finance Development

VITAL RECORDS

City Clerk

#### ENCLOSURE A-3

#### EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

#### 1. GENERAL

Essential to all emergency organizations is an effective communications capability to support emergency operations. The magnitude of a particular emergency situation will determine the degree to which communications systems are utilized.

While a generally adequate communications capability exists between the various State Office of Emergency Services (OES) facilities, the communications systems presently available between OES and local facilities are inadequate. Several systems have access to agencies of local jurisdictions, but few of them terminate in facilities,—such as Emergency Operating Centers (EOC), from which centralized emergency operations for large scale disasters could be directed by local governments.

#### 2. SITUATION

## 2.A Peacetime Emergencies

Telecommunications systems are composed of many subsystems, each interconnected and interdependent. A radio network, for example, may use a combination of telephone lines, microwave circuits, satellite interfaces, underground and overhead cables, and secondary radio paths. The failure of any one link in this electronic "chain" can effectively disable a large portion of the system.

Communications—systems—may—be—overloaded—or—even rendered—inoperable—in an emergency. Telephone communications maybe overloaded by calls within or into affected area. The situation may be further complicated by physical damage to equipment, loss of electrical power and subsequent failure of some auxiliary sources. Loss of emergency power has been the primary cause of communications failure in past disasters. Poor installation practices and inadequate preventative maintenance of backup power equipment contribute to a high failure rate. Scarcity of diesel and gasoline, which are primary fuels for backup generators, may limit the viability of surviving communications sites.

#### 2.B Nuclear Defense Emergencies

During the early phases of nuclear defense emergencies, (i.e., increased readiness), it can be assumed that the existing communications systems used daily by most agencies, particularly public safety agencies, will be

used for intrajurisdictional communications. Also, such agencies will be expected to operate, at least initially, from their day-to-day offices and headquarters. If the international situation worsens and a nuclear attack becomes more likely, agencies would be expected to operate and communicate from a protected EOC. Where interjurisdictional communications are required, particularly between Operational Areas. It is expected that systems common to most agencies will be utilized, where applicable and available.

In the event of a nuclear attack, the destructive effects of blast, heat and electromagnetic pulse (EMP)\* may cause numerous electronic components or systems to fail. All communications personnel should be familiar with countermeasures which can be taken to protect and/or minimize damage to communications equipment.

EMP problems experienced during nuclear attack would not occur during nuclear weapons accidents or nuclear terrorists detonations, respectively.

#### 3. FACILITIES AND SYSTEMS

Following is a listing of federal, state and local communications systems available for: direction and/or coordination of emergency operations; alerting and warning governmental forces and the general public during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies; and providing advice and instructions to the general public.

#### 3.A Emergency Broadcast System (EBS)

EBS is a network of public broadcast stations and interconnecting facilities which have been authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to operate in a controlled manner during a war, state of public peril or disaster, or other national emergency. The system is devised to provide the President and federal government with a means of emergency communications with the general public. It may be used on a voluntary basis during day-to-day situations posing a threat to safety of life and property. Priority for use is:

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

- Presidential messages
  - o Local area programming
    - o State programming
    - o National programming and news.

#### 3.B State Radio Systems

# California Law Enforcement RAdio System

Serves all OES facilities and interconnects law enforcement agencies of all counties and numerous cities. This system is microwave-inter-tied to provide statewide coverage. This system is the State's radio backup to the National Warning System, discussed below.

## California Emergency Services Radio System

A Local Government (LG) System which serves all OES facilities, a number of state agencies, and county-level civil defense agencies participating in the system. It is microwave-interconnected for statewide coverage.

# OES Fire Network

Serves all OES facilities and fire support equipment. Radio equipment on this network is located with fire service agencies in 52 counties. The network employs mountain-top mobile relays and interconnects to the State Microwave System to provide statewide coverage.

#### 3.C Local Radio System

Details on local radio capabilities are provided in Attachment A-3-A, Local Radio Systems.

#### 3.D Telephone

- (1) Common carrier telephone service is available to support all emergency systems.
- (2) The National Warning system (NAWAS) is a nationwide attack warning dedicated landline system which provides two-way voice communications between Federal, State, and Local Warning Points. Details on the system are provided in Enclosure A-4, Alerting and Warning.

#### 3.E Teletype

The California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) has 900 terminals in California and serves all cities and counties.

# 4. COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT

The following are sources of communications support to local emergency operations, with support being dependent upon the type and magnitude of the emergency.

# 4.A California Office of Emergency Services

OES has two mobile command complexes, each consisting of a communications van, an operations van, a command van, and a generator to provide power. One complex is stored at Los Alamitos and the other at the OES Headquarters in Sacramento. Their primary purpose is to provide initial communications from the disaster area to OES Headquarters and act as a collection point for damage assessment information until more sophisticated communications are established and/or restored. These complexes are equipped for operation on each of the major state radio communications systems, the satellite systems, various mutual aid radio systems and RACES. Radio operators must be provided by the responsible agency.

## 4.B California National Guard (CNG)

The CNG has an assortment of communications capability, with limited day-to-day in-place systems. Most communications serve their own operating forces. It has some reserve capability.

## 4.C Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

RACES operates on radio amateur frequencies by authority of the FCC in support of emergency communications. RACES can augment existing systems, substitute for damaged or inoperable systems, and establish communications links with otherwise inaccessible areas.

## 4.D Citizens Band Radio

Citizens Band Radio operations can participate in civil defense activities on a voluntary basis under the direction of civil defense authorities.

# 5. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

5.A Since there are few uncommitted communication resources, existing day-today systems should be considered as all that will be available in an

- emergency. Emergency reserve equipment is for increased operating requirements of the owner and cannot be readily diverted to other agencies. Generally, even if made available, this would be impractical for technical reasons such as frequency or antenna mismatch.
- 5.B During a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY, privately owned radio systems, equipment, and facilities, subject to approval by the licensee, will generally be used to support the emergency activities of field forces not already linked to EOCs.
- 5.C Communication systems installed at or controlled from EOCs will normally be used to support the field activities of the various emergency services which make up emergency organizations. Other available communication systems will be used to provide links to nearby jurisdictions or to higher levels of the Statewide Emergency Organization. Communications systems in EOCs will include radio systems licensed to jurisdictions. Such radio systems are augmented in an emergency by radio systems licensed to other agencies of government, to private industry, and to individuals.
- 5.D Operators of Communications equipment will be provided by those agencies regularly using licensed systems. Communications Officers will provide operators for communications equipment which augments regular capabilities and will also provide personnel to serve and maintain communication equipment and facilities.
- 5.E The EBS will be used, to the maximum extent possible, for the dissemination of emergency information, advice, and action instructions to the general public.
- 5.F RACES will be assigned to back up any of several services in case regular communications paths become inoperative. Special consideration will be given to using races to support disaster medical care and emergency public information operations.

#### Attachment:

A-3-A Local Radio Systems

#### ATTACHMENT A-3-A, ENCLOSURE A-3

#### LOCAL RADIO SYSTEMS

#### Radio Service

## Sacramento Police Department Communications Division

The Communications Division is located in its own one story brick building located at 111 Bercut Drive, Sacramento, California. The Sacramento Police Department's Communication Division operates the Public Safety Communications Center at that location 24 hours a day. The Communications Center has nine independent dispatch positions and eight complaint taker positions. The Communications' consoles are equipped to dispatch for the City of Sacramento Police and Fire Departments and the City's Local Government Agencies.

As of August 6, 1986, the Sacramento Police Department has one hundred twenty-none (129) marked police vehicles including a four-wheeled drive Jeep that are radio equipped with 8 channel radios. One hundred twenty-four (124) of these marked units have SMT-80 status units installed. In addition, the department has 1 bomb truck, 3 patrol wagons, 26 police motorcycles, and 99 unmarked police vehicles equipped with channel police radios. The police department also has access to two hundred ten (210) eight channel Handie-Talkies.

The Fire Department operates out of 21 fire stations located throughout the City of Sacramento. The Communications Center has the ability to contact these stations via fire radio, or by routing messages to printer status terminals very similar to SMT-80's. Standard telephone contact is also obviously possible. The Fire Department maintains a fleet of 79 vehicles equipped with fire department radios. This vehicle fleet consists of various types of apparatus including engines, trucks, hose wagons, tanks, light plants, pickup trucks, standard sedans, etc. The majority of these mobile field units are also equipped with SMT-80's.

The computer-aided dispatch system is inter-linked with approximately 75 remote terminals. The majority of these terminals currently in operation are accessible on the law enforcement side and provide police dispatch with access to NCIC and CLETS (DMV, DOJ). In addition, these same terminals provide access to the Police Department's records indexing system and Department's Crime Analysis Section.

Two Onan Series DYD generator sets are located in the Center to provide emergency power in the event of an electrical failure. It is contemplated that a rotary UPS will be obtained and installed prior to the end of this fiscal year (86/87).

# 1.a Sacramento City Police Department-

#### Police System Description

The Police system consist of seven UHF Duplex Channels and one UHF Simplex Channel. In addition, the police system has one, 800MHZ data channel, CLEARS, CLEMARS, Hotline, and City Local Government.

#### Police UHF System

The seven UHF channels consist of voting receiver sights, a main/standby base station, and four control stations. Each channel has a beeper/RT disable function, and a DTMF in cabinet repeat control function. All channels are recorded with an off the air monitor receiver. The following lists the UHF system frequencies.

CHANNEL			TRANSMIT		RECEIVE	·
1			460.050	•	465.050	•
2	7		460.200		465.200	
3			460.325		465.325	
4			460.475		465.475	ah e
5			460.425		465.425	
6		•	460.075		465.075	•
7		•	460.500		460.500	(some PD mobiles
•			•			and portable HT's only)
8,			460.275	•.	465.275	

# P.L. 1B 107.2HZ

. The voting receiver sights are located at the following locations:

- 1. The Communications Center 111 Bercut Drive
- 2. The Alhambra Water Tank 32nd and J Streets
- 3. The City College Water Tank 23rd Street and 12th Avenue
- The Freeport Water Tank
   Freeport Boulevard and I-5
- 5. Fire Station 17 1311 Bell Avenue
- 6. The Northridge Water Tank 5331 Walnut Avenue

The main standby base stations are located at the following locations:

1	lding
2 City Collogo Old Fair Crounds	
45th and V Streets	
3 Old Fair Grounds City College	
4 Communications Center Police Department Bui 813 6th Street	lding
5 Alhambra City College	, · •
6 Old Fair Grounds Police Department Bui	lding
8 Alhambra Police Department Bui	lding

The four control stations are located at the Communications Center. The main or standby base may be selected at the police supervisor console, by depressing the appropriate channel switch. The indicator lights will switch from green to red when the standby base is selected.

The control stations may be selected at the police supervisor console by depressing the appropriate channel switch. When the control station is selected, the indicator lights will light up yellow. At this time the consoles are connected to the control station. Note: The consoles will now operate as a mobile unit. All special functions will be disabled. The voting repeat system will stay operational until disables. There are only control stations on Channel 1-4. Channels 5-8 will have to be controlled by switches located in each of the four control stations. If channels, 5-8 need to be accessed by a control station, the shared channel will be dropped at the console.

Each PD channel has a channel in use tone indicator. When the beeper switch is enabled, a 1900HZ tone is transmitted every three seconds to indicate the channel is being used for emergency traffic only. The tone is disabled when any voice traffic is present. The indicator will light up yellow on all consoles when enabled.

The RT disable function is used to disable the repeat operation on PD channels one through eight. When the RT DIS switch is enabled, the yellow indicator light is on at each console position.

All Police Department base stations have incabinet repeat capability. The incabinet repeat function is controlled by either wire line or radio. The control tones are as follows:

MAIN	BASE	The second secon	STAND	BY- BASE
	,			
On	551		0n	553
Off	552	·	0.6.6	554

#### Incabinet repeat line control

- 1. Select desired channel.
- Select either main or standby base.
- 3. Enter control tones into the DTMF encoder.

## Incabinet repeat radio control

- Select desired channel.
- Select control station for desired channel.
- 3. Enter control tones into the DTMF encoder.

Note: Enabling incabinet repeat on a channel which has a repeater in operation will cause interference to the channel when mobiles are trying to communicate.

Note: Only channels 1-4 have dedicated control stations. Channels 5-8 are shared with channels 1-3 control stations.

#### Data Channel 800 MHZ

The data channel consists of a main and standby base, a GCC-80 controller, and voice control at each police console. The channel is reserved for data but has voice capability that is used only when all other communications fail. The police mobiles have SMT-80 status units installed. The GCC-80 decodes the data message from the mobiles and transfers the information to the host computer. All the fixed equipment is located at the Communications Center.

The data frequencies are:

TRANSMIT	 RECEIVE
856.7125 P.L. 1B 107.2HZ	811.7125

#### CLERS

CLERS is a statewide repeater system. A control station is used at the Communications Center to access the repeater.

RECEIVE	TRANSMIT		
155.070	159.090		
150,	P.L. 4A 141.3HZ		

#### **CLEMARS**

CLEMARS is a state simplex mutual aid channel.

TRANSMIT	RECEIVE
154.920 P.L. C.S.	154.920

#### HOTLINE

Hotline is an interagency intercom system, between Sacramento Police Department, Sacramento Sheriff, Sacramento State Police, and California Highway Patrol.

The interconnection is via TELCO circuits and a conference bridge.

(See Enclosure A-3, Page 15)

# 1.b Sacramento City Fire Department

#### Fire System Department

The fire system consists of two VHF Duplex channels, with a computer interface. A county fire channel, a state wide channel, two state 0.E.S. channels, and City local government channels. There are twenty fire stations with radio control stations equipped with a printer interface, and DTMF decoder.

## Fire Channel One

Fire channel one is a VHF Duplex repeater system with five voting receivers, a main and standby base station with DTMF incabinet repeat control. A SMT-80 computer interface, a D1114 computer interface, and a simplex receiver interface. Fire channel one is the main dispatch data channel that transmits printed dispatch message data to fire stations. Channel one is also capable of emergency voice traffic.

FREQUENCIES	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	P.L.
	153.890°	158.865	162.1 5B

# Fire Channel Two

Fire channel two is a VHF Duplex repeater system that is identical to channel one, with the following exceptions. Fire channel two does not have a D1114 computer interface. Fire channel two is the main voice standby dispatch channel. Status messages via the SMT-80's on field fire equipment are also received on channel two.

FREQUENCIES-	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	P.L.
			· ·
	153.950	158.760	162.2 5B

Since both channels one and two are almost identical, the detailed description will be for both channels, except the channel one additional equipment.

## Voting Receiver Sites

The voting receiver sites are located at the following locations:

- 1. Communications Center
- 2. Alhambra Water Tank (includes channel one simplex receiver)
- 3. City College Water Tank
- 4. Freeport Water Tank
- 5. Station 18

#### Base Station Sites

The base stations are located at the following locations:

CHANNEL	MAIN BASE	STANDBY
1	City College	Communications Center
2	City College	Communications Center

The two control stations are located at the Communications Center.

#### Main/Standby and Control Base

The main or standby base may be selected at the supervisors console by depressing the appropriate switch. The indicator light will change from greet to red when the standby base is selected. The control base may also be selected at the supervisors console, by depressing the appropriate switch. The indicator light will light up yellow. The control base is used to access the repeater should there be a system failure. When the control base is selected, the consoles will operate as if they are mobiles with voice and paging DTMF control. The SMT-80 and D1114 computer system will be non-operative.

#### DTMF Incabinet Repeater Control

All base stations in the VHF repeater system have DTMF incabinet repeater control. The incabinet repeat function is controlled by either line or radio. The control tones are as follows:

MAIN	BASE	STANDBY BASE
	551 552	On 553 Off 554

#### Line Control

- Select desired channel
- 2. Select main or standby base
- 3. Enter control station for desired channel

Note: Enabling incabinet repeat on a channel which has a repeater in operation will cause interference to the channel when mobiles are trying to communicate.

## Paging

Paging is used on channel one only.

- Select Channel one
- 2. Enter pager number in a paging encoder
- 3. Push the # button on the encoder to transmit the paging tones

#### Logging on Recorder

Both channels are being recorded by using the control station receiver as a off the air monitor.

## SMT-80 Computer Interface

The fire mobiles are equipped with SMT-80 Status/Message Units.

The SMT-80's can be used on either channel one or two. There is a GCC-80 controller for both channels. The comparators have been modified to mute the repeat and console receive audio for the first 500 M.S. The mute is necessary to prevent the data burst from the SMT-890-units from beingheard. The SMT-80 units sends a unit ID number each time the P.T.T. is pressed in the mobile. The ID number is displayed in the upper portion of the monitor screen. The GCC-80 controllers are bridged across the comparator TX output. The RX input is driven by A.S.L.D. in the comparator.

When a button is pressed on the SMT-80 unit, the SMT-80 will check for channel activity. If the channel is busy the SMT-80 will wait. When the channel is clear, the SMT-80 will transmit the data message to the GCC-80 controller. The controller will then pass the information on to the host computer. The host computer will then process the information. The host computer will then instruct the GCC-80 controller to send an acknowledge message to the SMT-80 unit. The FCC-80 controller will then check to see if the channel is busy. If the channel is busy, the controller will

wait. When the channel is clear, the controller will key up the repeater with a 1850HZ function tone. This will-key up the transmitter without P.L. tone. The controller will then send the acknowledgment. The SMT-80 will then receive the acknowledgment and restore the unit to normal. The ACK light on the unit will go out when the ACK is received. If the ACK is not received by the SMT-80 unit, the SMT-80 unit will send the message up to five times, or until the ACK is received. If after the fifth time the ACK is not received, the SMT-80 will flash the ACK light.

## D1114 Computer Interface

The D1114 controller is interfaced to the fire channel one system only. The D1114 controller is bridged across the GCC-80. When a dispatch message is sent from the host computer, the D1114 controller will check the channel for activity. If the channel is busy the controller will wait. When the channel is clear, the D1114 controller will key up the base station with a 1850HZ function tone. This will key up the base without P.L. tone. The controller will then transmit the dispatch message to the fire stations. Each fire station has a control station and printer interface unit.

The fire stations have a printer interfaced to the control station. The interface unit is called a printer status terminal. The PST is very similar to the SMT-80. The PST unit will receive the dispatch message from the D1114 controller. The PST will then pass the information to the line printer. The printer will then print the dispatch message. When the message is printed the PST will send back an ACK message to the D1114 controller. If the controller does not receive the ACK message in a few seconds, the controller will send the message four times. If the ACK is not received by the controller after the fourth time, the controller will send an undelivered message to the host computer. The host computer will then display the message on the screen.

## Printer Fail Indicator

If the line printer is disabled or out of paper, the PST will activate a steady tone and will not send back an ACK message to the controller. When the printer is restored, the tone will shut off.

#### Alerting Station of Message

The PST will activate the station alerting system each time a message is sent to the printer. IF the printer is down, the station will not be alerted.

#### Manual Acknowledge

The PST units have a manual ACK button in the upper left corner. When the button is pressed the PST will send the main ACK message to the D1114 controller. The controller will then pass the information on to the host computer. The host will then display the message on the monitor screen.

The message is used to inform the dispatcher that the message was received by the fire station personnel. The D1114 controller will send an ACK message back to the PST unit when the host accepts the message. The PST will retransmit the message up to four times if the ACK is not received. After the fourth time, the PST will flash the ACK light if the ACK message was not received.

#### DTMF Fire Station Alerting

Each fire station has a DTMF decoder interfaced to the control station. The DTMF encoder can be used on both channels one and two. The DTMF system is used for a backup dispatch alerting system should the computer system fail. The DTMF control tones are for example #01 for station one. To transmit the control tones, select the either channel one or two, then enter the tones into the DTMF encoder. The first tone entered must be held until the red indicator light is on. This allows time for the transmitter to be keyed up, and the receiver to decode P.L. tone. When the appropriate tones are decoded by the DTMF decoder, the decoder will activate the station alerting system.

#### Station Alerting System

The station alerting system is activated by the printer status terminal or the DTMF decoder. When the alerting system is activated, the P.A. system is connected to the radio channels one and two. The speakers have an override relay that disables the individual volume control. A 600HZ tone is broadcast over the P.A. system for four seconds. A bell is also rung for four seconds. The P.A. system is connected to the control station receiver for four minutes. The speakers are also activated for full volume for four minutes.

## Channel One Simplex Receiver

The channel one system has the capability of receiving simplex radio transmissions. The simplex receivers is located at the Alhambra Water Tank. The receiver is connected into the channel one comparator. When the console or controllers use the channel, the S.Q.M. is disabled to prevent feedback. The S.W.M. is also disabled when the comparator receives a duplex transmission.

#### County Fire

The county fire channel is a simplex channel that is used to communicate with the county fire personnel.

<u>FREQUENCIES</u>	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	<u>P.L.</u>
		,	
	154.90	154 00	
•	104.90	154.90	C.S.

# State White---

The State White channels are state wide mutual aid simplex channels.

FREQUENCIES	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	P.L.
		·	
	154.280	154.280	C.S.

State O.E.S.

The State O.E.S. channel is a repeater emergency operations channel.

PREQUENCIES	TRANSMIT	RECEIVE	P.L.
		÷ -	•
1	33.980	154.160	C.S.
2	33.660	154.220	C.S.

#### City Local Government

The City Local Government is a two channel control station. The control base is used to access the City Local Government Radio System. The fire consoles have a dedicated control base.

The Local Government Radio System consists of three repeater systems. The repeaters are located as follows:

Water Tank Number 3 at 32 and J Streets Channel 1 main repeater

Channel 2 standby repeater

City College Water Tank at 23rd Street and 12th Avenue Channel 2 main repeater Channel 1 standby repeater

Channel 3 repeater is located on top of the Convention Center at 14th and K Streets and does not have a standby repeater. Channel 3 is currently for portable use within the Convention Center.

The repeater frequencies are as follows:

	TX	RX	CTCSS
CH1	453.200	458.200	. 107.1
CH2	453.775	458.775	107.2
СНЗ	453.600	458.600	107.2
CH2	453.775	458.775	107.2

Control stations that can transmit on Channels 1 or 2 are located throughout the City as follows:

- 1. Communications Center, 111 Bercut Drive, Sacramento, CA 95814
- 2. Animal Control, 2127 Front Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
- 3. City Hall, 915 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
  - a) Electrical Engineering
  - b) Public Works Engineering
  - c) Traffic Engineering
- 4. City Corporation Yard, 5730 24th Street, Sacramento, CA 95822
  - a) Facility Management
  - b) Traffic Signs
  - c) Traffic Signals and Street Lighting
  - d) Street Maintenance
  - e) Water and Sewer
  - f) Parks and Community Services/Tree Services
- 5. Water and Sewer, 1391 35th Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95822
  - a) Control 1
  - b) Control 1B
- 6. Sump 2, 915 11th Avenue, Sacramento, CA 95818
- 7. Waste Removal, 1231 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
- 8. Parking Control, 1023 J Street, Room 202, Sacramento, CA 95814

# LOCAL GOVERNMENT RADIO OPERATING PROCEDURES

- 1. All control (base) stations and mobile units will normally operate on their designated channel (Channel 1 or 2) on weekdays between the hours of 0800 to 1600.
- Between the hours of 1600 to 0800 on weekdays and the entire 24 hour period on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, all mobile units will normally operate on Channel 2.
- 3. In the even of emergency operations (i.e., flooding, storms, falling trees, etc.), activities may elect to utilize their normal workday channel, providing their control is manned.
- 4. In the event a mobile unit needs to contact an individual who is assigned to a different channel, the unit needs to contact an individual who is assigned to a different channel, the unit originating the call will have to switch channels. After contact is made, the originating caller will then switch back to their normally assigned channel.

- 5. In the event you can't make <u>voice contact</u> with a mobile unit or a base control station, you can ring it down by using its code number. Ringing down a mobile unit will cause a light to illuminate and if enabled, the horn will sound. Ringing down a control station opens the mute and enables your message to be heard.
- 6. Use of code numbers:
  - a. Mobile unit to mobile unit:
    - 1) Contact a control and request a ring down of the unit's code number (xxx).
    - 2) If your unit has an encoder, you can ring down the control station directly without assistance.
  - b. Control Station to control station:

You can ring down another control station by using its code number (\*xx).

c. Control station to mobile unit:

You can ring down a mobile unit by using its code number (xxx).

 Group Calls. To contact all mobiles within the group at one time, depress code # and hold for at least 5 seconds

GROUP	CODE	
Public Works - Engineering	0	
Public Works - Water and Sewer Division	1	
Public Works - Water and Sewer Maintenance	2	
Public Works - Street Division	3	
Public Works - Solid Waste Division	. 4	
General Services - Fleet Management	5	
General Services - Facility Management	6	
Public Works - Parking Division	7	
Parks and Community Services - Tree Section	8	
Public Works - Animal Control Division	9	

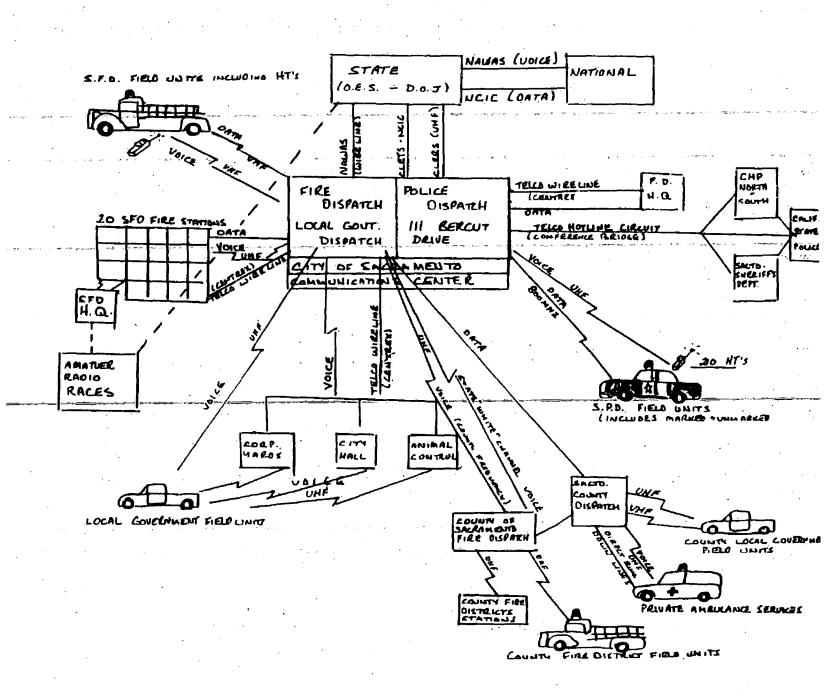
# Local Government Radio System Selective Calling Code Directory

#### Fixed Stations

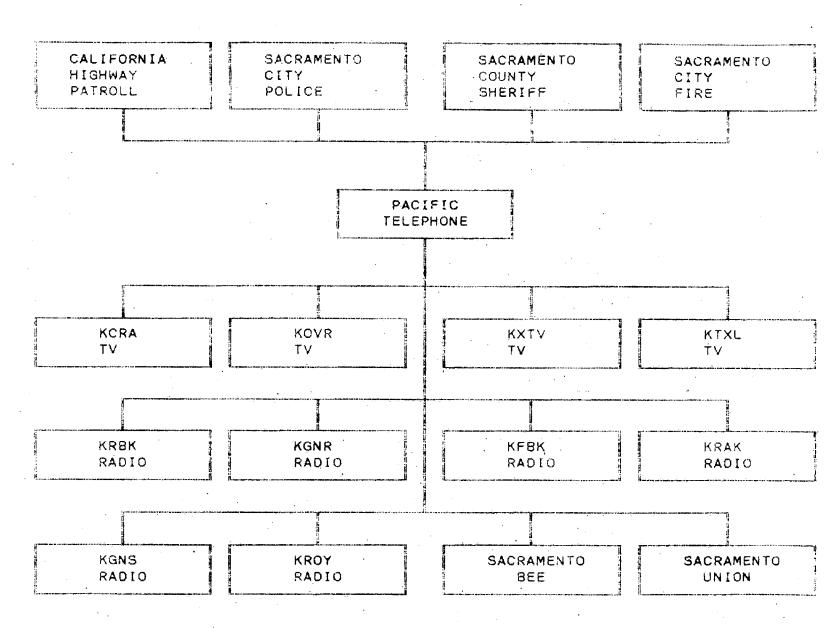
1.	Channel 1	Main Repeater "ON"	32nd & J Streets	RA48234 *01
	Channel 2	Main Repeater "OFF"		*02
2.	Channel 1	Auxiliary Repeater "ON"	45th & V Streets	RA48236 *02
	Channel 1	Auxiliary Repeater "OFF"	•	*01
3.	Channel 2	Main Repeater "ON"	45th & V Streets	RA48237 *03
	Channel 2	Main Repeater "OFF"	•	*04
4.	Channel 2	Auxiliary Repeater "ON"	32nd & J Streets	RA48235 *04
		Auxiliary Repeater "OFF"		*03

CITY RADIO SYSTEM

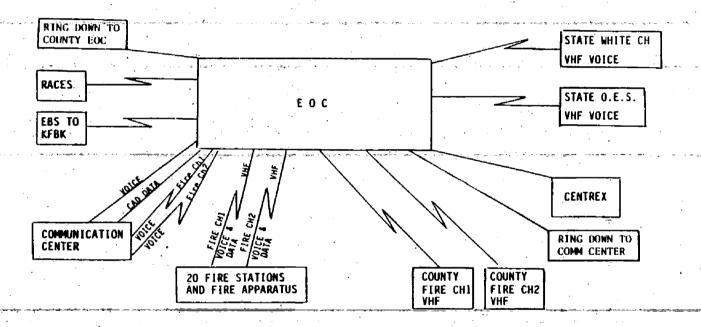
POLICE AND FIRE SYSTEMS - LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ETC.



#### HOT-LINE CHART



# E.O.C. COMMUNICATIONS



#### MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS VAN (POLICE DEPARTMENT)

Should it become necessary to evacuate the Communications Center, it would be possible to continue to operate in a limited capacity from the Police Department's Communications Van.

The Communications Van is located in the triangle parking lot across from the Police Headquarters building at 813 6th Street. The van currently has three older model 8 channel police radios that could be utilized by police dispatch. It also contains several telephones that would have to be tapped into available working telephone company circuits by telephone company personnel. Other Fire, CHP, and local government equipment in the van is currently obsolete. Plans are currently in effect to upgrade this equipment so that we could have radio contact with those agencies. The power supply to the van consists of eight 12 volt batteries which will operate for approximately 3 to The van can also be powered by a diesel mobile generator which is available on a trailer near the van's location. The van could also be powered by an AC hook-up to a 110 volt SMUD line. The van and the generator are capable of being moved from the parking lot to any location. A class three driver may drive the vehicle, however, experience in driving vehicles with air brakes is necessary.

#### MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS VAN (FIRE DEPARTMENT)

The Fire Department has a newer model Communications Van housed at Station 2. This van has AC/DC power, 2 water cooled generators located in a compartment above the fifth wheel. The van is equipped with one older model 8 channel Police Department radio. It also is equipped with a 12 channel Fire Department radio. The channels include Fire Department 1 and 2, White-low, County Fire, White-high, and the Fire Tac channels.

The Fire Department van also has an 80 channel radio marine radio for use in conjunction with port fires, Rio Vista Coast Guard, etc. There is also an additional programmable radio in the van that can be used to select other needed channels. There are three cellular telephones located in the van along with a "merlin" telephone system. This system allows the use of 14 separate telephones with 14 separate numbers. The merlin system has its own portable generator which can be connected to the system and moved to different places.

#### ENCLOSURE A-4

#### ALERTING AND WARNING

#### 1. GENERAL

Warning is the process of alerting governmental forces and warning the general public to the threat of imminent extraordinary danger. Dependent upon the nature of the threat and the population group at risk, warning can originate at any level of government.

Success in saving lives and property is dependent upon timely dissemination of warning and emergency information to persons in threatened areas. The National Warning System (NAWAS) is a nationwide attack warning system developed to accomplish this task in a war emergency. For major peacetime emergencies, portions of the NAWAS system can be used, augmented by state and local systems as appropriate.

#### 2. ATTACK WARNING SYSTEM

#### 2.A National Warning System (NAWAS)

NAWAS is a dedicated wire-line system which provides two-way voice communications between Federal Warning Centers, states. Warning Points, and local Warning Points. The system in California consists of four elements:

- (1) NAWAS, Federal-California link.
- (2) NAWAS, State-County Warning Points circuits.
- (3) County-City warning systems.
- (4) Local community attack warning devices, such as sirens, horns, or whistles.

#### 2.B NAWAS, Federal

The system may be activated nationally from two protected federal facilities:

- (1) National Warning Center (North American Air Defense Command, Colorado Springs, Colorado).
- (2) Alternate National Warning Center (Olney, Maryland).

#### 2.C NAWAS, State of California

California ties into the national system with a primary drop-out (State Warning Point) at the State Office of Emergency Services (OES)

Headquarters in Sacramento. Circuits then extend to 45 County Warning Points (see the figure on the following page for the California Portion, National Warning System). The California Highway Patrol Headquarters in Sacramento serves as the Alternate State Warning Point.

Both federal and state circuits are monitored 24 hours a day at the OES Warning Center, the Alternate State Warning Point, and each of the local Warning Points. The 13 counties not on this system will receive warning via other means (normally over the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS).

# 2.D County-City Warning Systems

In order to disseminate warning from the County Warning Points to cities, local communications channels are normally used. Although the State Warning Point will relay warnings over the CLETS, it is usually more expeditious for cities to arrange with the county Warning Points on NAWAS for further relay of the information within the county. This is normally via local Public Safety Communication Channels or, in some instances, telephone. (See Attachment A-4-A, Local Attack Warning System)

#### 2.E Warning Devices

Local Government is responsible for warning the populace of the jurisdiction. This is normally accomplished through the use of warning devices, such as sirens, whistles, or horns, either strategically located within the community or mounted on official vehicles. The warning devices are normally activated from a point staffed 24 hours a day.

#### 2.F Dissemination of Attack Warnings

The Federal Warning Centers disseminate warning information to State Warning Points over NAWAS. State Warning Points disseminate the information they receive over NAWAS to the local Warning Points. In addition, state agency radio systems, teletype, and telephone circuits are used to ensure maximum dissemination. Each local Warning Point further disseminates the warning over local Public Safety communications channels.

#### 2.G Alerting and Warning Signals

## (1) Attention or Alert Signal

The ATTENTION or ALERT signal is a 3 to 5 minute steady tone on sirens, horns, or other devices. The ATTENTION or ALERT signal shall mean: "An emergency situation exists or is imminent. Listen to your local or area radio or television station for essential emergency information."

Use of this signal is optional; it may be authorized by local government to get public attention in times of emergency.

#### ALTERNATE NATIONAL NATIONAL WARNING CENTER WARNING CENTER NORAD OLNEY, MARYLAND COLOPADO SPRINGS. COLO. FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY REGION NINE SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES SACRAMENTO ALT.: CALIF. HIGHWAY PATROL-SACRAMENTO HAWAIT' ARIZONA NEVADA CALIFORNIA DES REGION VI CALIFORNIA OES REGION V OES FRESNO EDC CALIFORNIA CAL IFORNIA **CALIFORNIA** OES REGIONS III & IV OES REGION I OES REGION II SAN BERNARDINO YOUNTVILLE EOC ALT.: OES CONCORD OFFICE DES LOS ANGELES EOC Siskiyou \*Trinity Merced Моло San Luis Obispo Del Norte San Mateo Nevada \*Mariposa Inyo Santa Cruz Santa Clara \*Modoc Santa Barbara Humboldt Shasta Madera San Bernardino Ventura Mendocino Riverside. Los Angeles San Benito \*Lassen El Dorado Sacramento Fresno \*Lake Kings Tulare Monterey San Francisco OOE-Livermore OOE-Oakland San Diego "Tehama Orange Sanom \*P1umas \*Amador NWS-Los Angeles Napa San Joaquin \*Calaveras \*Glenn Kern Marin Butte Solano

\*Colusa

Sutter

\*Sierra

Yuba

NWS-San Francisco

Contra Costa

Alameda

\*Alpine

Stantslaus

Tuolumne Yolo

CALIFORNIA PORTION, NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM (NAWAS)

#### (2) Attack Warning Signal

The ATTACK WARNING signal is a 3 to 5 minute wavering tone on sirens, or a series of short blasts on horns or other devices, repeated as often as indicated over the National Warning System or as deemed necessary by local government authorities.

The ATTACK WARNING signal indicates that an actual attack against this county has been detected. THIS SIGNAL WILL BE USED FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE AND WILL HAVE NO OTHER MEANING. Everyone should take immediate protective action and listen to the area Emergency Broadcast System radio station for subsequent instructions.

This signal is appropriate for the initial attack warning and such subsequent attack warnings as may be required.

#### (3) Testing Local Warning Systems

With prior public notice, local warning devices may be tested to assure that they are operating properly and that the emergency warning signals will be recognized by the public.

#### 3. PEACETIME EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEMS

#### 3.A Emergency Conditions and Warning Actions

Methods of warning state and local governments of specific emergency conditions are described below:

#### (1) Seismic Sea Wave (Tsunami)

The NAWAS is an integral part of the Tsunami alerting system. Reports of major earthquakes occurring at any point in the Pacific Basin, which may generate seismic sea waves, are transmitted to the Honolulu Observatory for evaluation.

The Observatory Staff determines action to be taken and relays it over the NAWAS circuits to inform and warn West Coast states. The State NAWAS circuit is used to relay the information to local Warning Points in coastal counties. This same information is also transmitted to local jurisdictions over appropriate radio systems, teletype, and telephone circuits to ensure maximum dissemination.

A Tsunami Watch Bulletin is issued if an earthquake has occurred in the Pacific Basin and could cause a tsunami. A Tsunami Warning Bulletin is issued when an earthquake has occurred and a tsunami is spreading across the Pacific Ocean. When a threat no longer exists, a Cancellation Bulletin is issued.

#### (2) Flood

A flood emergency is normally preceded by a buildup period which permits marshaling of forces as required to combat the emergency. During the buildup period, OES cooperates with the National Weather Service and the State Department of Water Resources by relaying pertinent weather information and river bulletins to local government officials in the affected areas.

OES receives this information over selected circuits and relays it to OES Regions via the OES private line teletype system and to local governments via CLETS.

#### (3) Fire

Initial warnings of major conflagrations are normally issued by the affected area through the Operational Area and/or OES Regional Fire Coordinator, using whatever means of communications are appropriate and available. Requests for mutual aid follow the same channels.

#### (4) Earthquake

Earthquakes occur without warning. OES could receive notification of an earthquake, as well as subsequent information, including damage reports, from various sources such as:

- University of California Seismological Observatory, Berkeley
- (2) OES Regional Offices
- (3) Local Governments
- (4) Federal/State Agencies
- (5) Honolulu Observatory

The information may be received via NAWAS, radio, teletype, and/or telephone, and would be further disseminated as appropriate. using any or all of these means. The State Warning Center has a seismic alarm system that activates during earthquakes, prompting duty personnel to investigate the disturbance.

#### (6) Other Emergencies

Warning and/or information concerning emergencies other than those cited above is disseminated using any appropriate system(s).

#### 3.b Local Alerting, Notification, and Warning System

The local system for alerting the Emergency Management Staff, governmental forces, and supporting private organizations, is depicted in Attachment A-4-B, Local Alerting and Notification System. The system for warning the public is depicted in Attachment A-4-C, Local Peacetime Emergency Warning System.

#### Attachments:

- A-4-A Local Attack Warning System
- A-4-B Local Alerting and Notification System
- A-4-C Local Peacetime Emergency Warning System

#### ATTACHMENT\_A=4=A,\_ENCLOSURE-A-4

#### LOCAL ATTACK WARNING SYSTEM

The local warning point for the City of Sacramento is located at the Public Safety Communications Center, 111 Bercut Drive, Sacramento, California and is staffed 24 hours a day.

City of Sacramento siren system consists of 31 separate sirens (See pages 230 - 233). located at various sites throughout the City. system operates on the fire communications channel, channel one, frequency 153.890. The system control module is located on the Fire Department console FDSS at the Communications Center. This system may be activated by When following these instructions, a data module only. (See page 225). is sent via the radio channel which activates the sirens (System operates under the same principles as a pager system by omitting a radio data The approximate radius which the individual sirens can be heard is depicted on the enclosed maps, pages 230 - 233.

The system is tested on a monthly basis. A test is conducted at 11:00 A.M. hours, the last Friday of each month by simul-selecting all sirens and shortly thereafter, each siren is tested individually.

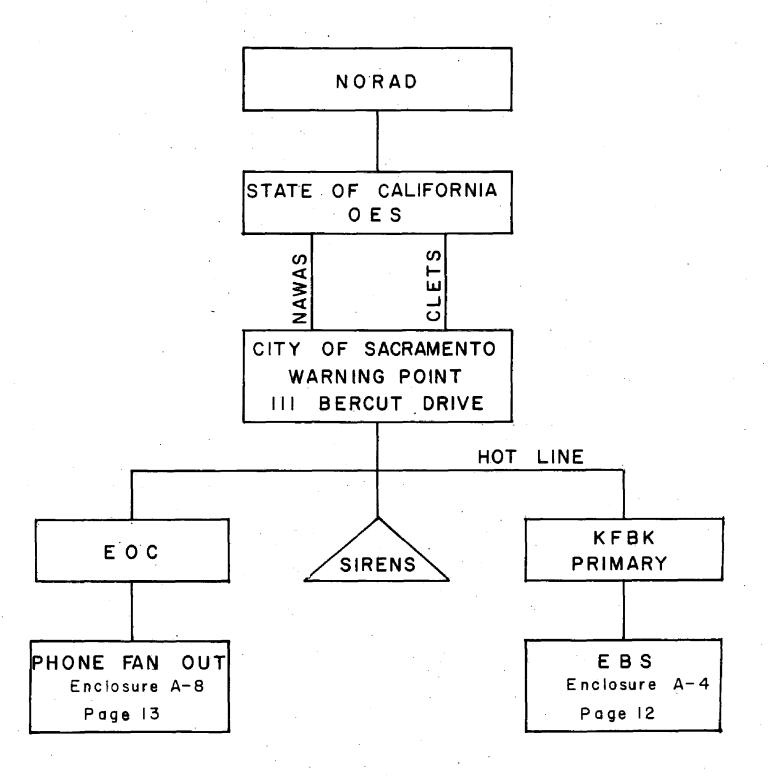
After both tests are completed, a phone contact is made with business/resident fire stations which are in the vicinity of each individual siren to determine if is functioned properly.

In the event that a phone contact checks negative on either test, the siren number and location is logged and reported to the Office of Emergency Planning Coordinator who in turn takes the appropriate action for repairs. (See attachments for logs, pages 228 and 229).

The City's siren system will be activated to alert the population for potential disasters. Upon activation of the siren system, the population will be advised of potential disasters or evacuation via the Emergency Broadcast System. Examples of such conditions would be hazardous materials incidents or a problem at nearby Rancho Seco Nuclear Plan. (See attachments regarding Emergency Broadcast System, pages 237 through 239).

ATTACHMENT A-4-A, ENCLOSURE A-4

## WARNING DIAGRAM FOR CITY OF SACRAMENTO



#### ATTACHMENT A-4-A, ENCLOSURE-4

#### SIREN ALERTING SYSTEM

Make sure Channel 1 is selected at Console:

## INDIVIDUAL SIREN ADDRESS:

- 1. Select Siren [address] #
- 2. [Set] "0" for Individual Siren Address
- Select Siren [Message] as follows:

# [Control] [Message]

- A 2 = ALERT on for 3 minutes
- A 3 = TEST on for 1 minute
- A 4 = ATTACK pulsing for 3 minutes
- B 1 = ALL RESET

#### SIREN ALL CALL

- 1. Select Siren [Address] # 0 0 0
- (Set) "5" for All Call
- 3. Select Siren [Message] as above

NOTE: [Cancel] and [Override] are not operational in this system.

Depress BOTH [Send] Button and [Control] A or B to Transmit.

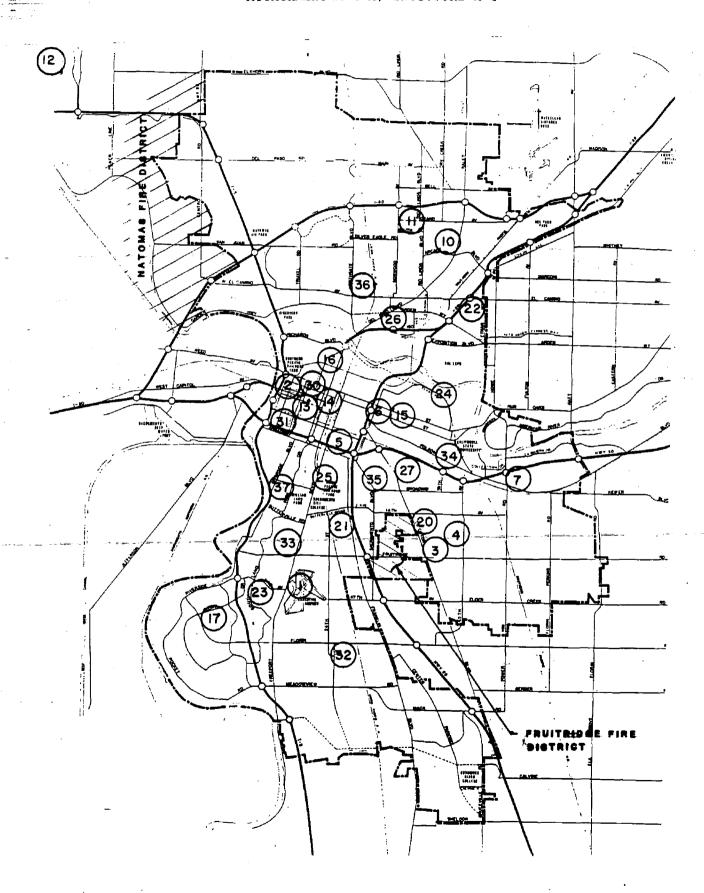
Transmission LED will light while Encoder is transmitting.

# ATTACHMENT A-4-A, ENCLOSURE A-4

# SIREN ALERTING SYSTEM

Siren Map Page #	Siren ID #	Siren Address
51-C	001	6151 Freeport Blvd. (Main Air Terminal)
5-E	002	4th & J Streets (California Fruit Building)
43-E	003	5450 Fruitridge Road
44-C	003	6450 21st Avenue
26-A	005	2401 Broadway (NE Corner of 24th
11-B	· 006	Alhambra & J Street (NE Corner)
E- 1-C	007	8487 Wisemann Dr. (in OKI Park, 600' North)
N-38-A	010	Hagginwood Park (SE Corner of Near Library)
N-47-D	011	810 Grand Avenue (vacation fire station)
NW- 1-C	012	7208 West Elkhorn Blvd. (Station #3)
17-B	013	10th and P Street (SW Corner)
18-A	014	1215 19th Street
12-A	015	801 43rd Street
2-C	016	1341 North C Street (Fire Station 14)
61-B	017	6620 Gloria Drive
43-B	020	4241 Stockton Boulevard
41-B	021	2250 19th Avenue
N-28-E	022	Bowling Green & Keith Way (150' So. of   intersect)
50-A	023 	Holstein Way & So. Land Park Dr. (250' East   of Land Park behind homes on Holstein Wy)
10-D	024	5611 Elvas Avenue
25-C	1	2931 Freeport Boulevard
26-D	026	300 Arden Way (Fire Station 20)
. 21-C	027	4540 V Street (top of Water Tank)
<b>5-E</b>	030	   10th and I Streets (NW Corner)
18-E	031	791 Broadway (Fie Station #5)
76-B	032	24th St. Bypass (300' So. of Florin Road)
39-C	033	1910 Arica Way (former Firehouse)
31-A	034	1708 59th Street (SW Corner of SMUD)
28-C	035	3526 5th Avenue (in rear by ball diamond)
25-A	036	Gardenland Park (300 Bowman Ave., NE Corner
35-B	037	1401 13th Ave. (near center field of ball   park

ATTACHMENT A-4-A, ENCLOSURE A-4



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO

YEAR	
------	--

# MONTHLY SIREN TEST

PAGE 1 OF 3

SIREN LOCATION	FACÍLITY	PHONE NO.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	млү	NUL	<b>ԴՈՐ</b>	AUG	SEP	ост	NOV	DEC
6151 FREEPORT BLVD.	EXECUTIVE AIRPORT	428-8429												
4 TH. & J STREET	CALIFORNIA FRUIT BUILDING	442-1971												
5450 FRUITRIDGE	MANOR DRUGS	452-6131												
6450 21ST. AVE.	*ST. MARYS CEMETARY	452-4831				) · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						-		
2401 BROADWAY	BURGER KING	456-6170												
ALHAMBRA & J STREET	S.F.D. #4 SUTTER MIDDLE SCHOOL	449-5014 454-8681												
8487 WISEMANN DR.	*S.F.D. #21 *BANCROFT SCHOOL	449-5039 454-8426												
HAGGINWOOD PARK	PARK OFFICE	925-3181												
810 GRAND AVE.	DEL PASO LIBRARY	927-1133												
7208 W.ELKHORN BL.	S.F.D. #3	449-5698												
10 TH. & P STREET	CAL JOURNAL	444-2840												
1215 19TH STREET	HOWARD & SON AUTO	446-7044												
	SIREN LOCATION  6151 FREEPORT BLVD.  4 TH. & J STREET  5450 FRUITRIDGE  6450 21ST. AVE.  2401 BROADWAY  ALHAMBRA & J STREET  8487 WISEMANN DR.  HAGGINWOOD PARK  810 GRAND AVE.  7208 W.ELKHORN BL.	SIREN LOCATION  6151 FREEPORT BLVD.  4 TH. & J STREET  CALIFORNIA FRUIT BUILDING  5450 FRUITRIDGE  MANOR DRUGS  6450 21ST. AVE.  2401 BROADWAY  BURGER KING  ALHAMBRA & J STREET  S.F.D. #4 SUTTER MIDDLE SCHOOL  #S.F.D. #21 -BANCROFT SCHOOL  PARK OFFICE  B10 GRAND AVE.  7208 W.ELKHORN BL.  CAL JOURNAL  HOWARD & SON AUTO	SIREN LOCATION   FACULITY   PHONE NO.	SIREN LOCATION   FACTLITY   PHONE NO. JAN	SIREN LOCATION	SIREN LOCATION FACILITY PHONE NO. JAN FEB MAR 6151 FREEPORT BLVD. EXECUTIVE AIRPORT 428-8429  4 TH. & J STREET CALIFORNIA FRUIT BUILDING 442-1971  5450 FRUITRIDGE MANOR DRUGS 452-6131  6450 21ST. AVE. *ST. MARYS CEMETARY 452-4831  2401 BROADMAY BURGER KING 456-6170  ALHAMBRA & J STREET S.F.D. #4 SUTTER MIDDLE SCHOOL 454-8681  8487 WISEMANN DR. *S.F.D. #21 *BANCROFT SCHOOL 454-8426  HAGGINWOOD PARK DEL PASO LIBRARY 927-1133  7208 W.ELKHORN BL. S.F.D. #3  10 TH. & P STREET CAL JOURNAL 444-2840  HOMBRE & SON AUTO. 446-7044	SIREN LOCATION FACILITY PHONE NO. JAN FEB MAR APR 6151 FREEPORT BLVD. EXECUTIVE AIRPORT 428-8429  4 TH. & J STREET CALIFORNIA FRUIT BUILDING 442-1971  5450 FRUITRIDCE MANOR DRUGS 452-6131  6450 21ST. AVE. *ST. MARYS CEMETARY 452-4831  2401 BROADWAY BURGER KING 456-6170  ALHAMBRA & J STREET S.F.D. #4 SUTTER MIDDLE SCHOOL 454-8681  *S.F.D. #21 *BANCROFT SCHOOL 454-8426  HAGGINWOOD PARK PARK OFFICE 925-3181  810 GRAND AVE. DEL PASO LIBRARY 927-1133  7208 W.ELKHORN BL. S.F.D. #3  HOWARD & SON AUTO 444-2840  HOWARD & SON AUTO 444-2840	SIREN LOCATION FACILITY PHONE NO. JAN FEB MAR APR MAY  6151 FREEPORT BLVD. 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D. #2  *BANCROFT SCHOOL.  454-8426  HAGGINWOOD PARK  PARK OFFICE  925-3181  10 TH. & P STREET  CAL JOURNAL  444-5698  10 TH. & P STREET  HOWARD & SON AUTO.  444-2840

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING

1231 "1" STREET, SUITE 401 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 TEL (916) 448-5696 (ALL CALL TOP HALF -- INDIVIDUAL CALL BOTTOM HALF)

PLEASE FORWARD COPY IMMEDIATELY TO O.E.P. COORDINATOR

\* CALL PRIOR TO TEST

ATTACHMENT A-4-A, ENCLOSURE A-4

# CITY OF SACRAMENTO

YEAR \_\_\_\_\_

MONTHLY SIREN TEST

PAGE 2 OF 3

	4							,	-						
ID. NO.	SIREN LOCATION	FACTUATY	PHONE NO.	JAN	ÉEB	MÁR	APR	МА <u>Ү</u>	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
015	801 43 RD. STREET	ORCLE BILLS TV	452-3313												
016	1341 NORTH C STREET	S.F.D. #14 WIRECO	449-5028 442-5424			-									
017	6620 GLORIA DRIVE	BEAR FLAG SCHOOL	454-8765												
020	4241 STOCKTON BLVD.	HOUSE OF BEAUTY	451-5927												
021	2950 19th AVENUE	REDS PLUMBING	457-2438				-								
022	BOWLING GREEN & KEITH WAY	*HOUSE OF FABRICS *S.F.D. 19	927-9100 <b>4</b> 49-5051				,								
023	HOLSTEIN WAY SOUTH LAND PARK DR.	SEHAGE TREATMENT PLANT	449-5702												
024	5611 ELVAS AVENUE	RIVERPARK SER.	457-6745												
025	2931 FREEPORT BLVD.	FREEPORT MARTINIZING	442-2838	6 6		,									
026	300 ARDEN WAY	S.F.D. #20 Wells fargo	449-5052 440-4530			·									
027	4540 V STREET	CORONOR'S CRIME LAB.	732-3820	d d			; ;								
030	10 TH. & I STREET	CITY MANAGER	449-5704												

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING 1231 "I" STREET, SUITE 401 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 TEL (916) 448-5696

(ALL CALL TOP HALF--INDIVIDUAL CALL BOTTOM HALF)

PLEASE FORWARD COPY IMMEDIATELY TO O.E.P. COORDINATOR

\* CALL PRIOR TO TEST

A59

Attachment

# CITY OF SACRAMENTO



MONTHLY SIREN TEST

YEAR \_\_\_\_

PAGE 3 OF 3

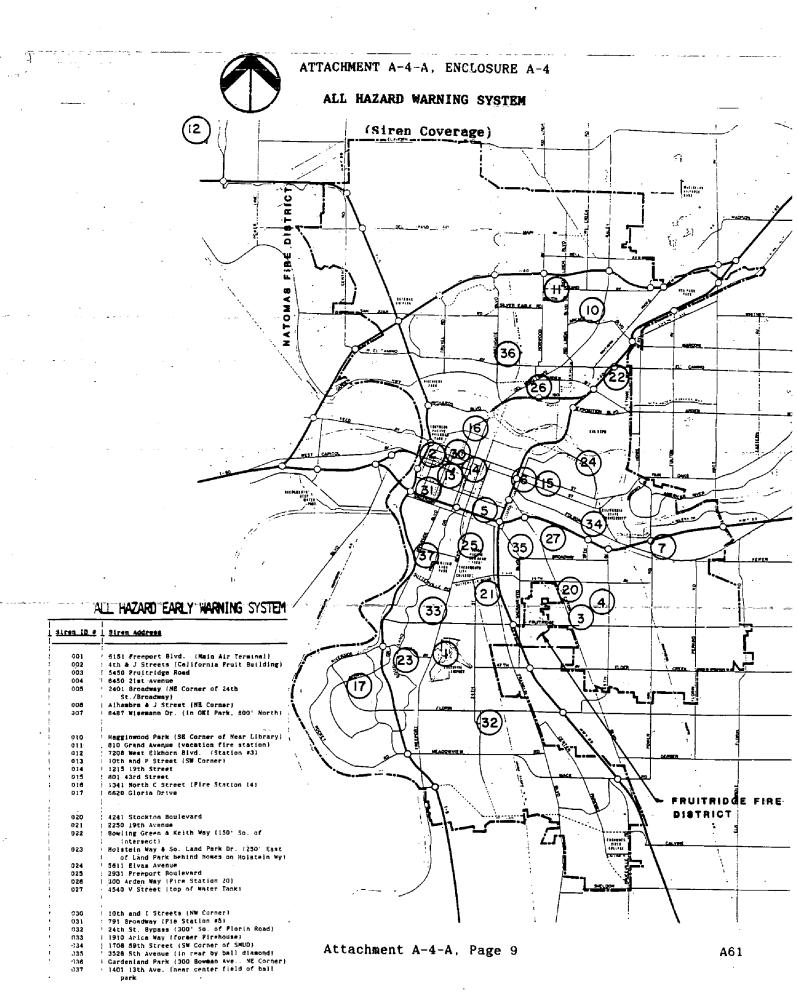
														_	
ID. NO.	SIREN LOCATION	PACELITY	PHONE NO.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	МΑΥ	JUN	JUI,	AUG	SEP	9CŤ	NOV	DEC
031	791 BROADWAY	S.F.D. #5 BRAIL & TALKING BOOKS	449-5027 <b>322-409</b> 0					 I							
032	24TH. STREET BYPASS	S.F.D. #16 MARTIN LUTHER KING LIBRARY	449-5037 421-3151												
033	1910 ARICA WAY	GEM CAR WASH	451-6524												
034	1708 59 TH. STREET	SMUD HAINTENANCE	732-5300												
035	3526 5 TH. AVENUE	*B.S.C. CO.	454-3186												
036	GARDENLAND PARK	*MR.MCENTEE 3001 INDIANA AVE.	929-4718					-							
037	1401 13 TH. AVENUE	PARK MAINTENANCE SHOP	451-9203												
								-			_				
	r :														

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING 1231 "I" STREET, SUITE 401 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814 TEL (916) 448-5696

(ALL CALL TOP HALF--INDIVIDUAL CALL BOTTOM HALF)

PLEASE FORWARD COPY IMMEDIATELY TO O.E.P. COORDINATOR

\* CALL PRIOR TO TEST



#### ATTACHMENT A-4-B, ENCLOSURE A-4

#### 1. Emergency Broadcast Systems

The primary local radio stations that are designated as the common program control stations (CPCS) may be contacted by land line in the event of an emergency involving natural disaster, etc. The CPCS stations in the Sacramento Operational Area may also be contacted via the Media Computer Network. Most of the major media outlets in the Sacramento area (T.V., radio, and press), including the CPCS stations are members of the Medial Computer Network. This network is accessed via Radio Shack TRS-80, Model 100, computer terminal. The Communications Center at 111 Bercut Drive has a terminal located in the supervisors' office area. The Police P.I.O. in the Chief's Office at 813 6th Street also has access to media terminal. An additional TRS-80 is located at Fire Department Headquarters, 1231 I Street.

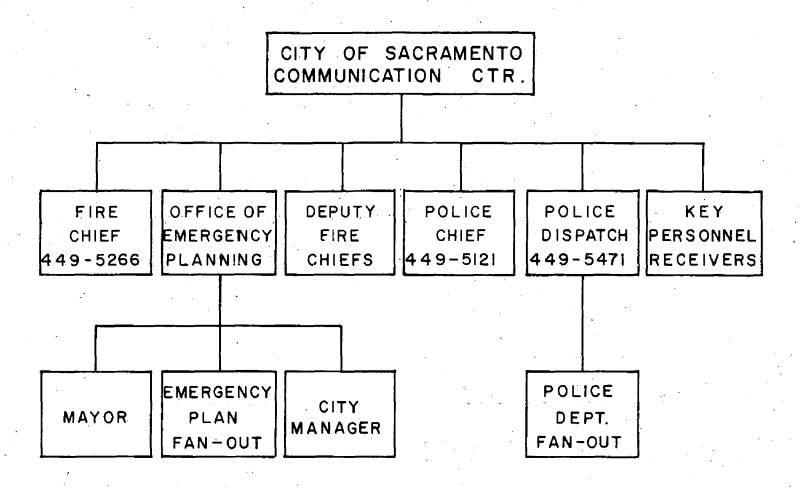
# 2. City Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES)

RACES users licensed amateur radio operator under the coordination of the City Office of Emergency Planning, in the event of a major emergency involving natural disaster, etc. The overall RACES program consists of a state network, 6 regional networks, and the various county and city networks established under the authority of the fully designated and responsible official of the jurisdictions emergency services organization. Each of these networks will be directed by a (RACES) radio officer.

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION SEE PAGE 18 OF THIS ENCLOSURE

ATTACHMENT A-4-B, ENCLOSURE A-4

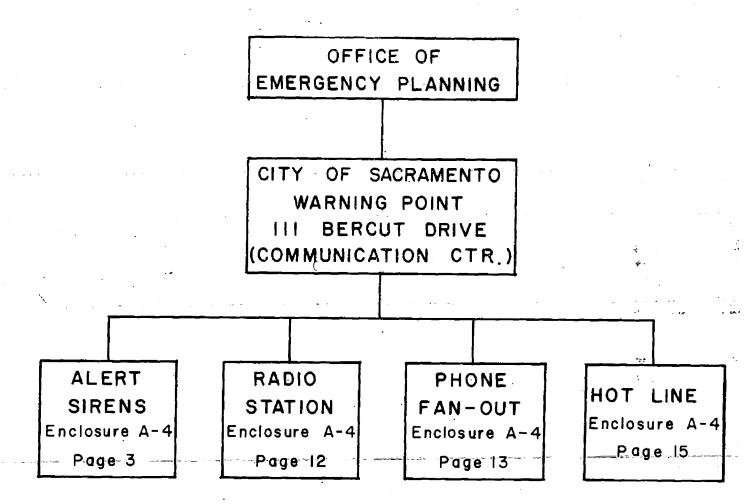
LOCAL ALERTING AND NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS



HOME TELEPHONE NUMBERS ON FILE AT 24 HOUR DISPATCH CENTER

ATTACHMENT\_A-4-C, ENCLOSURE A-4

#### LOCAL PEACETIME EMERGENCY WARNING SYSTEM



- Warning and/or occurrences of natural disaster emergencies are received at the warning point and verified by watch supervisor who will notify the Office of Emergency Planning for alerting instructions.
- The Office of Emergency Planning will coordinate further as required and advise watch supervisor of additional alerting procedures.
- Watch supervisor will carry out additional alerting procedures as required. Always notify broadcast stations prior to sounding alert signal.

#### ATTACHMENT A-4-D, ENCLOSURE A-4

# STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR THE EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM (EBS)

#### LOCAL\_EMERGENCY

#### A. PURPOSE

The following Standard Operating Procedure (SO) outlines the use of the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) for a local emergency in the City of Sacramento.

These emergencies can involve natural disasters such as earthquakes, fires, dam failure, floods, etc., as well as industrial hazards involving chanical spills, explosions and power failure to name but a few possibilities.

## B. AUTHORITY

Title 47. U.S.C. 151, 154 (o) and 303 (r); Chapter 1, Part 73, sub part G, Federal Communications Rules and Regulations, Radio Broadcast System. Also the Sacramento EBS-OA Plan for Alpine, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento and Yolo Counties, dated December 1979.

#### C. DEFINITIONS

1. <u>Emergency</u>: For the purpose of local EBS activation, an emergency is described as an anticipated or existent situation posing an immediate threat to life and property.

NOTE: For war emergency EBS activation refer to EBS Sacramento Operational Area Plan

- Designated Local Government Officials: Designated officials that
   are authorized by this plan to request activation of the local—EBS—
   are the Mayor, City Manager, Fire Chief, Police Chief, or their
   representatives.
- 3. Common Program Control Station (CPCS)

This is the broadcast station in the Sacramento Operational Area that has communications with National. State and local authorities and has been designated as the common program entry point by the State Industrial Advisory Committee.

CPCS stations in the Sacramento Operational Area are:

CPCS-1	KFBK	(916)	924-3222
CPCS-2	KRAK/KEWT	(916)	483-3327
CPCS-3	KGNR	(916)	444-0752

- a. If the CPCS-1 is operational but cannot be contacted directly. (phone lines down, busy, etc.) activation of the <u>EBS\_by</u> contacting the <u>CPCS-2</u> station. Request that the specific emergency message be forwarded to CPCS-1. If CPCS-2 cannot be contacted CPCS-3, etc. The CPCS station contacted will notify the other EBS facilities in the operational area and coordinate the carriage of a common emergency program message.
- b. The CPCS will validate the request for EBS activation by cross checking the individual requesting activation against the "designated official" list in the Sacramento Operational Area Plan.

#### ACTIVATION

- a. When the "designated official" has been verified by the CPCS, the designated official will request that the entire Sacramento EBS-OA not be activated, only the EBS stations serving the area involved in the emergency. The requesting official must insure the CPCS understands he/she does not require activation of the entire EBS system.
- b. Use message form Page 17 as a guide to proper input of information to CPCS.
- c. Use "hot line" located in Fire Alarm or Police Department Communications Center to keep CPCS and other media updated on information as it becomes available.

d.	Termination of EBS Programming: When the e	mergency situation no
	longer requires the use of EBS activation,	a designated official
	will notify the CPCS that	(name)
	(title)	, City of Sac-
	ramento, requests EBS termination.	

# ATTACHMENT A-4-D. ENCLOSURE A-4

# LIMITED AREA ACTIVATION

1	-Thi	sis(title)
		, City of Sacramento. I request a limited
		a activation of the EBS Broadcast System. <u>I repeat "limited area</u>
	act	ivation", due to(brief explanation).
		am located at(location and telephone ber).
2.	Sug	gested message format.
	<b>a</b> :	This is (name)
	•	(title), City of Sacramento with an emer-
		gency announcement.
,	b.	Describe the nature of the emergency.
	с.	Identify the area involved (be as specific as possible).
1.22		
	d.	Give any instructions to the area directly involved. (Evacuation,
		routes, cautions, relocation assembly area, etc.).
		and a second and a second a se
	е.	Describe the actions being taken by local government and any actions
	= .	the public can take to assist (volunteers, equipment, avoid certain
*		area etc.

#### ATTACHMENT A-4-E, ENCLOSURE A-4

#### RADIO AMATEUR CIVIL EMERGENCY SERVICE

(RACES)

#### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this plan is to identify frequencies and networks which will be utilized by duly enrolled amateur radio operator during periods of emergency when RACES is activated by this jurisdiction in support of emergency services.

RACES operations will be in strict accordance with Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission. Part 97, Subpart F, and Rules and Procedures established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the State Office of Emergency Services (OES).

#### ORGANIZATION

The Office of Emergency Services has designated this City as an Operational Area of Region IV. Within the City Limits of Sacramento there are approximately 300,000. The local program is managed by an Emergency Planning Coordinator assigned to the Sacramento City Office of Emergency Planning.

The overall RACES program consists of a State network, six regional networks, and the various county and city networks established under the authority of the fully designated and responsible official of the jurisdiction Emergency Services Organization. EAch of these networks will be directed by a RACES Radio Officer.

The complete RACES Plan is available at the Office of Emergency Planning. This plan includes names and telephone numbers.

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY

In the event of any emergency which necessitates the invoking of the Presidents war emergency powers: RACES will be governed by Paragraph 97.185(b) of the FCC Rules and Regulations. Operations will be restricted to frequencies assigned by and coordinated through the California Office of Emergency Services.

Frequency assignments and diagrams of networks to be utilized by this jurisdiction in a national emergency are contained in Attachment B to this plan.

# PEACETIME EMERGENCY

Frequency utilization for RACES activated in response to a peacetime emergency will be in accordance with FCC Rules and Regulations, Paragraph 97185(a): "... all of the authorized frequencies and emissions allocated to the Amateur Radio Services are also available to the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services of a shared basis".

Calling frequencies and predetermined frequency of network assignments and diagrams of network operations under the provisions of this section are contained in Attachment C to this plan.

#### INTERFERENCE PROBLEMS

The jurisdiction's Radio Officer is charged with the responsibility of resolving all interference problems within the jurisdictional boundaries. Interference problems involving wartime RACES operations beyond these boundaries will be referred to higher levels of Emergency Services authority. Peacetime problems must be resolved within the amateur community.

#### RACES RADIO OFFICERS

Primary and alternate radio officers have been appointed in sufficient depth to insure proper supervision of RACES operations.

#### LOYALTY AND RELIABILITY

The loyalty and reliability of personnel connected with the implementation of this plan will be checked on a local basis as necessary.

#### PERSONNEL

All RACES personnel are licensed amateurs. Upon activation of RACES, all personnel will report to their stations as soon as possible.

#### CERTIFICATION

All RACES radio operators hold a written certification signed by the Office of Emergency Planning Coordinator and the Radio Officer, identifying the amateur as enrolled in the RACES organization service of this organization.

# IDENTIFIERS AND CALL SIGNS

This jurisdiction may choose to assign beat, network or specific assignment identifiers (e.g., "ADAM 3, "13-B") as necessary to expedite emergency communications; however, in <u>all cases</u>, RACES operators will identify with FCC assigned amateur call signs in accordance with FCC regulations.

#### RESOURCES

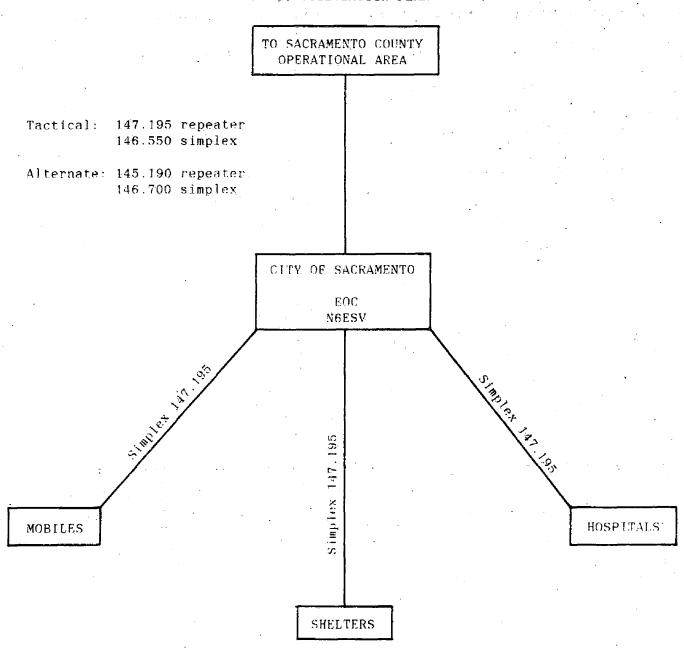
RACES resources, both operators and equipment, are considered as a <u>facility</u> available to all services as required. Specific channels are not assigned exclusively to any one service.

#### **PLANSCOPE**

The area covered by this plan is that which is within the City Limits of the City of Sacramento.

#### ATTACHMENT A-4-E ENCLOSURE A-4

# RACES UTILIZATION PLAN

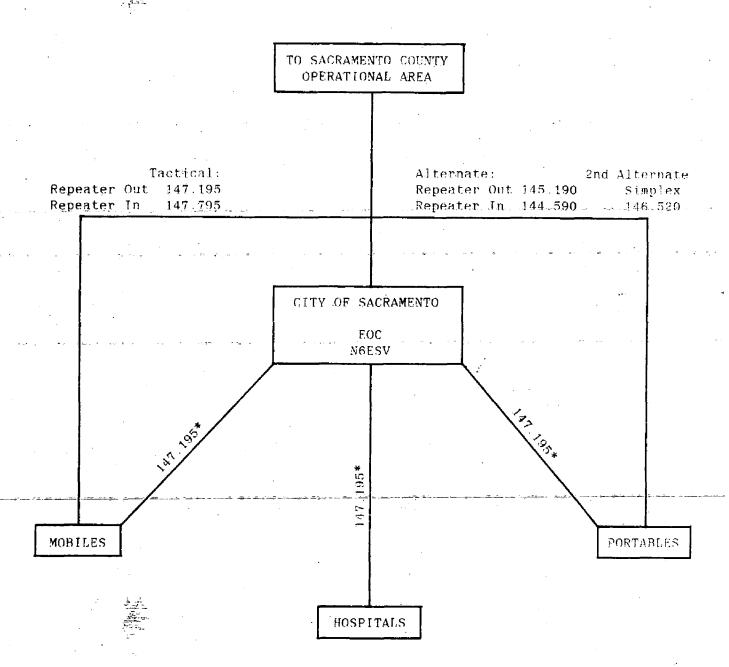


\*Alternate frequencies assigned by Net Control Station (NCS)

# ATTACHMENT A-4-E, ENCLOSURE A-4

# CITY RACES UTILIZATION PLAN

# Peacetime Emergencies



<sup>\*</sup>Alternate frequencies assigned by Net Control Station (NCS)

#### ENCLOSURE A-5

# SITUATION ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

A major problem following a disastrous event is collecting and analyzing information on the nature, severity, and extent of damage, and reporting the results through established channels. The information will provide officials a logical basis for their response decisions.

#### 2. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Following a disaster, local field units will promptly conduct a rapid reconnaissance of affected areas to determine the extent of damage and will report the information to City Officials. In large scale multijurisdiction disasters (Level III), this information should first be consolidated at the City level, then forward it to the County. The information will then be reported to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region, or State Coordination Center, when activated, where it will be further consolidated and reported to State OES Headquarters. Reports will be utilized to determine the distribution and severity of damage and will provide the basis for initiating the emergency response and mutual aid support.

Where required, these actions will be followed by a detailed assessment of damage, of both the public and private sector, with the estimates (in dollar amounts) serving as the basis for the Governor's proclamation of a STATE OF EMERGENCY or the Governor's request to the President for a declaration of an EMERGENCY or MAJOR DISASTER. As required, this same information will serve as a basis for the allocation of state funds under the State Natural Disaster Assistance Act and/or the application of Federal disaster relief programs, the latter of which would be appropriate in event of a Presidential declaration.

#### 3. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

#### 3.A Disaster Intelligence

In a major disaster there are three kinds of disaster intelligence required:

(1) Information necessary to determine operational problems and immediate needs of the victims. In the Immediate Impact Phase this information is the most important, and an overriding priority will be given to its collection. Collection of category 2 and 3 information (discussed below) will not be allowed to interfere with the determination of this category.

- (2) Specific information on dollar amounts, economic impact, etc., which is collected in order to permit the Governor to request a declaration from the President under the provisions of the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288). The collection of this information is important but must not be accomplished until the needs of 1 above have been satisfied.
- (3) Information, in sufficient detail, which will be necessary to properly plan for both short and long-range recovery. In the beginning, this item will have the lowest priority: however, it will assume the greatest importance once priorities 1 and 2 have been discharged.

#### 3.B Reconnaissance

An immediate reconnaissance of the area will provide a description of the situation which can then be evaluated and provide a determination as to the general needs and course(s) of action to be taken. Such reconnaissance will normally be conducted as follows:

#### (1) Ground Surveys

Local damage reconnaissance will usually be accomplished through ground surveys and will require the observation and reporting of damage, casualties, status of risk areas, and other facts necessary for executive decision. This activity should include the inspection and reporting of the status of key facilities (e.g., utility substations, hospitals, etc.) which are essential to public welfare and safety. It should be followed up by processing and forwarding applicable information through established channels.

#### (2) Aerial Reconnaissance

Where capabilities exist and conditions permit, a rapid means of determining general damage levels can be provided through aerial reconnaissance. The following guidelines apply to the use of this method:

a. Damage assessment efforts will be expedited with aerial reconnaissance missions, using photographic and photogrammetric techniques where possible. All information obtained by aerial reconnaissance should immediately be provided to city and county governments. These actions are essential, since relevant emergency operations cannot be effectively undertaken until damage reports have been interpreted.

- b. Where possible, aerial reconnaissance missions will be initiated at the county level, using locally available aircraft. Flights should be coordinated with the OES Mutual Aid Region to avoid duplication of mission assignments. If local aircraft are not available, a request will be submitted to the OES Mutual Aid Region for support.
- c. If no means of communication is available with known or suspected damage areas, then the staff of the county will initiate aerial reconnaissance missions. If this cannot be done, State OES will request such services from adjoining counties or the State Departments of Transportation (Division of Aeronautics), Fish and Game, and the California Highway Patrol, or the Civil Air Patrol.

#### 3.C Situation Reporting

Following the initial area reconnaissance, a series of reports will be required in order to provide detailed information to the various levels of government. Reports will normally originate at the local level. They will identify the area being reported on to include observed damage. Where no damage is observed, negative reports will be submitted. They will normally be submitted through channels and will consist of the following types of reports:

#### (1) Flash Reports

The first series of reports to be submitted, through channels, to the OES Headquarters in Sacramento will be Flash Reports. These will be verbal reports with the first being submitted as quickly as possible following a disaster.

#### (2) Situation Reports

A more refined and detailed Situation Report will be prepared and submitted through channels every two hours, or as requested. This report will define affected areas, identify closed roads and highways, estimate the number of casualties, and provide other essential information. Reports will provide, as a minimum, the information contained in Attachment A-5-A, Situation Report Form.

#### (3) Detailed Reports

**Rollowing** the Situation Reports, government at all levels will require more detailed information, particularly that resulting from damage estimates and analysis. This type of information would also materially assist the state and Federal governments in determining the exact situation. The information should include: the total numbers of dead and injured; the amount of damage to both public and private facilities; and the type and relative priority of needed

assistance. This information will be provided, along with a proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY, if a request is made for the Governor to proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY.

## 3.D Damage Assessment

- (1) To support claims for public and private property losses under state and federal disaster recovery programs, the jurisdiction will, as early as possible, conduct a detailed assessment of damage to both the public and private sector and submit reports to the OES Mutual Aid Regional Office. (NOTE: Request for assistance under the State Natural Disaster Assistance Act must be accompanied by damage assessment information relative to public real property, excluding public property used solely for recreational purposes.)
- (2) Damage assessment should be conducted through "at the scene" surveys by teams of qualified local inspectors representing both the public and private sectors. Where required, these local teams will be augmented by inspectors from appropriate state and Federal agencies.

(NOTE: Costs related to damage assessment are not reimbursable under existing disaster relief laws.)

- (3) Individual Assistance damage assessment relates to estimates of damage to the private sector. Included are damages to homes, businesses, farms, possessions, and other improvements. Public Assistance damage assessment involves damage to public facilities (public buildings, sewer facilities, bridges, roads, public schools, etc.). Included in this category are costs associated with emergency actions related to search and rescue, medical care, emergency shelter, feeding, relief, and rehabilitation.
- (4) Complete details relative to the overall scope of damage assessment, to include forms, procedures, etc., are included in the State Disaster Assistance Procedural Manual (published and issued separately).

Attachment:

# ATTACHMENT A-5-A, ENCLOSURE A-5

# SITUATION REPORT FORM

У	of S	acramento				Date/Tim	e
	Туре	of occurrence _		·			
	Where	e it occurred _					
				,			
	Juri	sdiction/Area/Fa	cility a	ffected _			
	Esti	mated number of	persons:	4			
		(1) Injur					
	Majo	r Highways/roads	closed		···		
	Open	adjacent airfie					
	Acti	ons by local Off	icials:			• .	***
	а.	Proclamation of	Local E	mergency?	Yes	No	
	b.	Will a Governor	's Procl	amation be	requested?	Yes	No <u></u>
		When (estimated	)?			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	с.	EOC manned? Y					
	<b>d</b> .	Communications					
		Telephone	·			TWX	
		CLETS		_ LC Radio		Other	
	Mutu	al Aid Assistanc	e reques	ted? Ye	s N	io	
	Spec	ial problems (su	ch as fu	el shortag	es, etc.)		<u> </u>

#### **ENCLOSURE A-6**

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

#### 1. Purpose

This enclosure establishes the City of Sacramento Emergency Public Information (EPI) Organization and prescribes procedures for:

- o The rapid dissemination of accurate instructions and information in various languages to the public during periods of emergency.
- o Response to media inquiries and calls from the public.
- o Establishment of a Media Center near the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) for use by representatives of the print and electronic media.
- o Establishment of an On-Scene Public Information Team at the site of the incident.

#### 2. Assumptions

During emergency situations:

- The general public will demand information about the emergency situation and instructions on proper survival/response actions.
- The media will demand information about the emergency. The local media, particularly radio, will perform an essential role in providing emergence instructions and status information to the public. Depending on the severity of the emergency of the emergency regional and national media will also demand information and may play a role in reassuring (or alarming) distant relatives of disaster victims.
- Depending on the severity of the emergency, telephone communication may be ---- sporadic or impossible. Local and regional radio/television stations without emergency power may also be off the air.
- o Demand for information will be overwhelming if sufficient staff is not provided and if staff is not trained.

#### 3. Concept of Operations

EPI activities during emergencies are summarized below for each period/phase. Actions to be taken by the City of Sacramento Public Information Officer (PIO) and EPI Staff are provided in detail in Attachment A-6-A, Public Information Officer Checklist.

## 3.a Pre-Emergency Period

## Normal Preparedness Phase-

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing and maintaining plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs), checklists and contact lists; developing sample news releases, radio/TV messages, emergency instructions, periodic status reports, etc., requiring only the particulars to be inserted; and on organizing and training EPI Staff.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

Increased readiness actions will include alerting staff and reviewing and updating plans. SOPs, checklists and contact lists, as well as reviewing, updating, and completing pre-pared radio/TV messages, news releases, emergency instructions, etc. There may be a need to respond to inquiries from the media and public.

## 3.b Emergency Period

During all emergency operations, the City PIO will serve as the dissemination point for all media releases. Other agencies wishing to release information to the public must coordinate through the PIO.

#### Pre-Impact Phase

EPI functions during this phase will involve warning the public of an imminent hazard and providing instructions on protective actions to take to avoid the hazard or reduce its impact. EPI Staff will be fully mobilized, and emergency instructions/information will be disseminated to the public in the following priorities (see Attachment A-6-B, Emergency Public Information Priorities, for details):

- (1) Lifesaving/health preservation instructions.
- (2) Emergency status information.
- (3) Other useful information.

## Immediate Impact Phase

During this phase, the EPI Organization will be fully mobilized and emergency instructions/information will be provided to the public in the above priorities. The Media Center will be opened, and the On-Scene Public Information Team will be dispatched, if deemed appropriate.

# Sustained Emergency Phase

During this phase, applicable EPI will continue to be released, along with damage assessment figures when available.

# 3.c Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

During this period, appropriate information will continue to be released, particularly on the restoration of essential services, travel restrictions, and assistance programs available. When time allows, actions taken during the emergency will be assessed and the EPI Plan and checklist will be revised as necessary.

# 4. California Emergency Public Information System

The California Emergency Public Information System includes city, county, Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region, State and Federal PIOs and public information representatives from private agencies. The scope of the emergency will determine how many levels of the system become actively involved in EPI release.

City and County PIOs will release EPI locally and will provide status information to PIOs at the next higher level of government. They should coordinate in advance with the public information representatives of local private agencies such as the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and utility companies, so that mutual needs may be fulfilled during emergencies.

When the OES Emergency Public Information Organization at the OES Headquarters in Sacramento is activated. PIOs will be assigned to the affected OES Mutual Aid Region(s) to gather status information from local jurisdictions and provide it to the State OES PIO. Mutual Aid Region PIOs may reply to media calls, and will relay information from the state and federal levels to local PIOs.

The State OES PIO will summarize the disaster situation for the media and report on state agency response activities. The State OES PIO will also establish statewide Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) programming, keep the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) PIO informed of developments, and provide EPI Staff support to local jurisdictions on request. The State OES PIO will coordinate news releases pertaining to a particular jurisdiction with that jurisdiction PIO PRIOR to dissemination to the news media. When prior coordination is not feasible, the local PIO will be informed at the earliest possible opportunity.

The FEMA PIO will provide information on federal response efforts and federal assistance programs and may provide EPI Staff support to the state on request. The federal government determines nationwide EBS programming.

## City of Sacramento EPI Organization

The City of Sacramento Emergency Public Information Organization will be supervised by the City PIO or alternate. The organization will function on a 24-hour basis during emergencies and will be divided into four elements: Emergency Information/Rumor Control Section; Nonemergency Information/Visitor Control Section; On-Scene Public Information Team; and Administrative Support Section. (See details in Attachment A-6-C, City Emergency Public Information Organization.)

#### 6. Communications

The City of Sacramento will rely on commercial telephone for dissemination of information to the media and for responding to direct public inquiry. should ensure that sufficient telephone circuits are installed in the Emergency Information/Rumor Control Section area to handle incoming calls (at least three lines for media inquiry only) and in the Media Center to allow the media to relay information. The PIO should arrange for at least one unlisted. outgoing line, not in rotary, for his/her exclusive use during disasters. (The PIO may choose instead to request the telephone company to institute line load control, i.e., switch certain lines to outgoing only, during disasters.) The telephone/telecopier will be used to coordinate with PIOs in other affected jurisdictions and at other government levels. Should telephones be. out of service or unavailable (as will be the case of the On-Scene PIO Team). Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) will be used for communicating EPI messages. Provisions for this support will be made in advance and a list of trained RACES operators maintained. The City of will activate, or request activation of, local EBS stations following established EBS procedures (see Attachment A-6-F).

Local commercial radio is the most rapid means of communicating emergency information to the public; however, EPI may need to be disseminated in a number of ways, including:

- o Regional commercial radio stations whose signals reach the stricken area (if local stations are off the air).
- o Television stations (including cable).
- o Newspapers.
- Special EPI supplements to newspapers.
- Leaflets distributed by volunteers.
- o Public safety loudhailer.
- o Personal contact.
- 7. Media Access Privileges

#### 7.a Ground Access

California Penal Code Section 409.5 (see extract in Attachment A-6-D, Media Access Regulations) permits access by accredited reporters to areas which are closed to the public during disasters. The California Peace Officers' Association suggests that "In general, authorized members of the news media are to be permitted free movement in the area as long as they do not hamper, deter, or interfere with the law enforcement or public safety functions".\*

\* Law Enforcement Media Relations Model Policy Manual, California Peace Officers' Educational Research and Training Foundation, 1982, p.8.

If access restrictions for the media are unavoidable in the opinion of the authority in charge of the incident/disaster, a "pool" system may be established. Reporters on-scene should be permitted to select one representative from each medium (radio, television, newspaper, wire service) and from each level of coverage (local, regional, national, international) to be escorted into the area. Reporters will then share information, photographs, and video/audio tape with other accredited reporters. If access by the media must be denied or restricted for any reason, a complete explanation must be given.

#### 7.b Air Access

Federal Aviation Administration Regulation 91.91 (see extract in Attachment A-6-D) covers temporary flight restrictions during incidents/disasters and sets forth procedures which pilots of media and other aircraft must follow. Permission to fly over incident sites may be denied if such flights will pose a significant safety hazard to the general public.

# Attachments:

- A-6-A Public Information Officer Checklist
- A-6-B Emergency Public Information Priorities
- A-6-C City of Sacramento Emergency Public Information Organization
- A-6-D Media Access Regulations
- A-6-E Emergency Public Information Contacts
- A-6-F Emergency Broadcast System Procedures

## ATTACHMENT A-6-A, ENCLOSURE A-6

# PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER CHECKLIST

# 1. During all Periods and Phases

- o Ensure that all information is clear, concise, confirmed, and approved by appropriate authority before release to the media or public. Do not release unconfirmed information or speculate on the extent of the emergency, despite repeated urging by reporters to do so. Never hesitate to say, "I don't know but I'll find out".
- o Monitor published and broadcast EPI for accuracy. Correct serious misinformation whenever possible
- o Provide sufficient staffing and telephones to efficiently handle incoming media and public calls and to gather status information.
- o Provide information to the public according to the priorities listed in Attachment A-6-B, Emergency Public Information Priorities.
- o Ensure that official spokespersons are thoroughly briefed about all aspects of the emergency situation.
- o Keep the Emergency Services Director informed of all actions taken or planned.
- o Keep PIO's in other jurisdictions and at other government levels apprised of information released.
- o Maintain an EPI release log and a documentary file of all information, instructions, and advice released to the public.
- 2. Pre-Emergency Period
- 2 a Normal Preparedness Phase
- Prepare and add supporting documents, SOPs, checklists, and sample EPI materials as necessary to fully complement and complete the Jurisdiction EPI Plan.
- or. Review plan periodically and update it as changes occur.

- o Assign EPI Staff and conduct training exercises on a regular basis.

  Consideration should be given to training more personnel than required in case the primary EPI Staff, particularly the PIO, are injured or are unable to report for duty.
- o Coordinate with community PIO's and invite them to supplement EPI Staff during emergencies, if possible.
- o Coordinate with private response agency PIO's (American Red Cross, Salvation Army) and utility companies so that mutual needs may be fulfilled during emergencies.
- o Ensure that response personnel are aware of the need to promptly inform EPI Staff of all response actions taken during emergencies, and the necessity to provide a spokesperson for the media.
- o Maintain media contact lists (see Attachment A-6-E, Emergency Public Information Contacts). Maintain working relationships with local media representatives and share with them the details of this plan and their responsibilities under this plan. Determine media accreditation and visitor control procedures in coordination with fire/law authorities and the Emergency Services Director.
- o Maintain working relationships with PIO's in other jurisdictions and at other government levels. Maintain telephone contact lists (see Attachment A-6-E.
- o Ensure that all agencies in the City of Sacramento are aware that they must coordinate release of emergency information through the PIO.
- o Periodically review Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) procedures. Develop stock messages with blanks that can be filled in quickly during emergencies.
- o Prepare generalized survival and self-help information for each potential hazard.

## 2.b Increased Readiness Phase

Review and update this plan.

- o Alert EPI Staff to the situation and make tentative shift assignments. Alert Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) Team.
- o Arrange for inspection and installation of communications equipment and other supplies/equipment necessary for EPI functions, including television, radio, maps, automatic telephone answering equipment (if available), display charts, and status boards.

- o Respond to media and public calls.
- o Review appropriate stock of EPI material, including EBS messages.
- o Review EPI priorities.
- o Make initial contact with PIO's in other jurisdictions and at other government levels
- 3. Emergency Period

#### 3.a. Pre-Impact Phase

- o Fully mobilize the EPI Organization, determine shift assignments, and brief EPI Staff on the current situation.
- o Request EPI Staff support from the next higher level of government or from among community PIO's, or arrange to hire temporary personnel, as necessary.
- o Release emergency instructions/information to the public as necessary. (See Appendix A, Hazard-Specific Responses, for samples of releases to be made during specific emergencies.)
- o Release general survival/self-help information as appropriate.
- o Release "media only" telephone numbers and public number. Respond to media/public calls. Record telephone messages for media and public hotlines and update as the situation changes. Release hotline numbers.
- o Open Media Center if a number of reporters arrive in person at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC).

## 3.b Immediate Impact Phase

The following checklist is intended to be complete for EPI response to emergencies that occur without warning. It includes tasks listed under other phases:

- o Fully mobilize the EPI Organization. Determine and inform staff of shift assignments. Brief current shift on status of emergency situation. Arrange for installation of communications equipment and other supplies/equipment necessary for EPI functions, including television, radio, maps, automatic telephone answering equipment (if available), display charts, and status boards.
- Request EPI Staff support from the next higher level of government or from among community PIO's, or arrange to hire temporary personnel, as necessary.

- Dispatch On-Scene Public Information Team, if appropriate, to: establish Media Control Point near incident site; maintain liaison with Incident Commander/Emergency Manager; keep EPI/ECC Staff Informed (by RACES) situation; arrange interviews and media tours of the disaster area if such action will not hinder response efforts.
- o Determine the status of local media outlets and telephone service. Set up RACES information relay system for use by On-Scene Public Information Team and by EPI Staff if telephones are not in service.
- o Release emergency instructions/information to the public as necessary through the media using Media Contact List. Release appropriate general survival/self-help information. Release "media only" telephone numbers. Record telephone messages for media and public hotlines and update as the situation changes. Release hotline numbers.
- o Follow EBS procedures if system is activated.
- Respond to media/public inquiry.
- o Open Media Center. Maintain Media Center status boards and maps. Post hard copy of news releases.
- o Gather information on the emergency situation and response actions and maintain EPI status boards and maps. Monitor EOC status boards and resolve conflicts. (PIO should attend periodic EOC briefings and policy meetings.)
- o Consider additional methods of distributing emergency instructions a required.
- o Arrange media briefings/press conferences on a regular or "as needed" basis. Arrange for official spokesperson. Announce briefing times. Arrange media tours/filming (one crew at a time) of EOC and interviews with EOC spokesperson(s), if such action will not hinder response efforts.
- o Produce news releases as required.
- o If the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) is involved in response make situation reports to OES Region PIO (three times per day) and provide hard copy of news releases (telecopy) for relay to State OES Headquarters.
- o Provide EPI in foreign languages as required.
- o Receive and handle non-emergency calls. Relay calls to other EOC Staff as appropriate.

- o Greet and badge visitors. Conduct situation briefings for visitors.

  Arrange accommodations and transportation for official visitors and media as necessary.
- o Work with the American Red Cross to release information on procedures for determining the status of relatives/friends in the disaster area.
- 3.c Sustained Emergency Phase
- o Perform all of the above tasks as applicable.
- o Release information about approved vantage points from which persons may view the destruction. In choosing viewing areas, the Emergency Manager should consider safety, traffic flow, and availability of parking areas. (Sightseers should always be discouraged, but, considering human nature, are unavoidable. Giving them an authorized place to go will help keep them away from hazard areas where they might be injured.)
- o Release damage assessment figures when obtained.
- o Periodically check information staff for signs of agitation or fatigue and reassign or relieve them if possible.
- 4. Post-Emergency Period
- o Continue to release status information on request.
- o Accommodate state and federal information officers and assist them in releasing information on assistance programs if requested to do so.
- o Release information on restoration of utilities and any travel restrictions still in effect.
- o Gather all records kept during all phases of the emergency and prepare a chronological summary of all events. actions taken, inquiries made, and responses given. Collect newspaper clippings and TV videotapes, if
- o Survey EPI and EOC Staff and the local media for suggestions to improve EPI response procedures and this checklist in future emergencies.

#### ATTACHMENT A-6-B, ENCLOSURE A-6

# EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION PRIORITIES

- 1. Lifesaving/Health Preservation Instructions
- o What to do (and why).
- o What not to do (and why).
- o Information (for parents) on status and actions of schools (if in session).
- o Hazardous/contaminated/congested areas to avoid.
- o Curfews.
- o Road, bridge, freeway overpass, and dam conditions, and alternate routes to take.
- o Evacuation:
- Routes.
- Instructions (including what to do if vehicle breaks down).
- Arrangements for persons without transportation.
- o Location of mass care/medical/coroner facilities, food, safe water. Status of hospitals.
- First aid information.
- o Firefighting instructions.
- o Emergency telephone number (otherwise request people not to use telephone). Stress to out-of-area media that people should NOT telephone into the area.

  Lines must be kept open for emergency calls.
- o Instructions/precautions about utility use, sanitation, how to turn off utilities.
- o Essential services available--hospitals, grocery stores, banks, pharmacies, etc.
- Weather hazards (if appropriate).
- 2. Emergency Status Information
- o Media hotline number. Public hotline number.
- Description of the emergency situation, including number of deaths and injuries, property damage, persons displaced.

- o Description of government and private response efforts (mass care, medical, search and rescue, emergency repair, debris clearance, fire/flood fighting etc.).
- o Any of the priority 1 information in summary form on a "nice to know" rather than "vital to know and act upon" basis.
- o Status of local and Governor's Proclamation, Presidential Declaration.
- o Where people should report/call to volunteer.
- o How people in other areas can obtain information about relatives/friends in the disaster area (coordinate with Red Cross on release of this information). How disaster victims can locate family members.
- Other Useful Information

Usually this type of information will be released in the Post-Emergency Period because of lack of time and other priorities during other phases.

- o State/Federal assistance available.
- o Disaster Assistance Center opening dates/times.
- o Historical events of this nature.
- o Charts/photographs/statistics from past events.
- Human interest stories.
- o Acts of heroism.
- o Historical value of property damaged/destroyed.
- Prominence of those killed/injured.

NOTE: All information to be disseminated in the languages and other means deemed necessary to reach all segments of the public.

#### ATTACHMENT A-6-C. ENCLOSURE A-6

# CITY OF SACRAMENTO EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION ORGANIZATION

Following its the suggested composition of the City of Sacramento Emergency Public Information (EPI) Organization, to include responsibilities of each of its four elements. The Public Information Officer (PIO) should amend or expand suggested responsibilities as applicable (see Attachment A-6-A, Public Information Officer Checklist). The PIO should also determine the minimum number of staff required for each element (for all three shifts) and list, under Staffing, the current job title of those individuals assigned to perform the stated functions. Community PIO's may be asked to supplement government EPI Staff if necessary.

As soon as possible, after the onset of an emergency, the PIO will fully mobilize the EPI Organization, requesting additional staff support, and set up a Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES) information relay system as necessary. When activated, the EPI Organization will be supervised by the City PIO, or alternate. The organization should operate on a 24-hour basis, with staff members being assigned to three nine-hour shifts, with a one-hour overlap to allow for briefing.

# 1. Emergency Information/Rumor Control Section

## 1.a Responsibilities

- Rapidly release emergency instructions and information to the public through all available means.
- o Receive all calls coming into the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) over the public access lines, responding to those from the public and the media, and relaying calls to other EOC Staff as appropriate. (Media will be provided at least three telephone lines exclusively for their inquiries.)
- o Obtain periodic situation updates from EOC Staff members and maintain section—status boards—and—maps——Make situation-reports and provide—hard-copy of news releases to the OES Region PIO.
- Prepare news releases as requested by the PIO.
- Update recorded telephone messages hourly or as situation changes.

# 1.b Staffing

Include a Section Chief and two alternates (for coverage of all shifts). For extended operations, temporary hire personnel can be trained to answer routine media and public inquiries under supervision of the Section Chief or alternate(s).

2. Non-emergency Information/Visitor Control Section

#### 2 a Responsibilities

- o Receive and handle non-emergency calls.
- o Greet and badge all visitors to the EOC. (See Exhibit 4. Media Accreditation and Visitor Control Procedures.)
- o Conduct situation briefings for visitors, VIPs, and media; arrange for official spokesperson(s) and media tours of the EOC (one crew at a time).
- Maintain situation boards and maps in the Media Information Center.
- o Provide escorts to accompany visitors into disaster areas.
- o Arrange accommodations and transportation for official visitors.
- o Assist Emergency Information/Rumor Control Section, as required.
- 2.b Staffing

Include a Section Chief and two alternates (for coverage of all shifts).

- 3: On-Scene Public Information Team
- 3.a Responsibilities
- o Establish a Media Control Point in the vicinity of, but physicall, separated from, the incident site or Command Post.
- o Request media cooperation with "ground rules" established by Incident Commander/Emergency Manager.
- o Brief the media on the incident and on response actions underway. Names or other identification of casualties will not be released.
- o Maintain liaison with the Incident Commander/Emergency Manager to obtain latest information and remain current on the situation.
- o Arrange interviews and live camera shots with key personnel when requested by the media and when such requests can be accommodated without interfering with response operations.
- o Keep the Emergency Information/Rumor Control Section and other EOC Staff apprised of the status of the emergency situation. (Communication shall be through RACES radio.)

#### 3.b Staffing



The Team should be composed of at least two persons from those departments/agencies most familiar with the activities underway at the scene. The Team Chief shall be designated by the Jurisdiction PIO. Alternates should be assigned for coverage of all shifts.

# 4. Administrative Support Section

## 4.a Responsibilities

- o Provide administrative support (telephones, desks, typewriters, office supplies, copying and telecopy machines, clerical support) to all elements of the EPI Organization.
- o Provide foreign language translators and broadcasters as necessary.
- o Ensure that the Media Information Center is operational and maintained.
- o Arrange details of and equipment for press conferences and media briefings.
- o Assist the media in securing accommodations and transportation, if necessary by the PIO.
- Assist other sections as required.

## 4.b Staffing

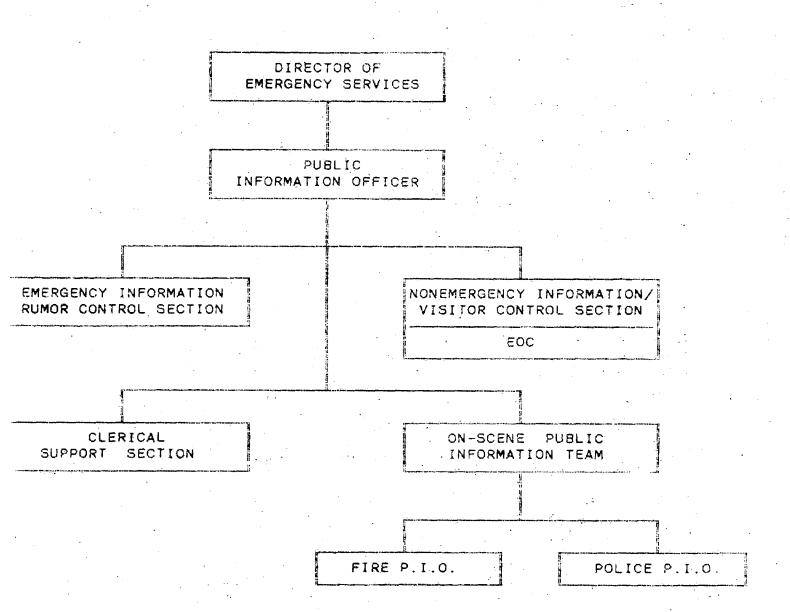
Include a Section Chief and two alternates (for coverage of all shifts).

#### Exhibits:

- 1 Emergency Public Information Organization Chart
- 2 Emergency Public Information Staff
- 3 Emergency Operating Center, Emergency Public Information Function
- 4 Media Accreditation and Visitor Control Procedures
- 5-- Media Center
- 6 EPI Release Log
- 7 Status Boards
- 8 Get-Away Kit for On-Scene Team

EXHIBIT 1, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

# EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION ORGANIZATION CHART



#### EXHIBIT 2. ATTACHMENT A-6-C

# EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION STAFF

Name - Position/City Department Telephone Numbers: Work/Home

Christine Olsen - City Public Information Officer/City Manager's Office W 916-449-5708/H 916-739-8872

Harold Ayers - Administrative Services Officer/Fire Department. W 916-449-5390/H 916-434-8185

Bob Burns - Sergeant, Office of the Chief/Police Department W 916-449-5124/H 916-449-5471

Walter Thompson - Citizen's Assistance Officer/City Manager's Office W 916-449-5704/H 916-484-6044

Catherine Montoyo Schotsal - Administrative Assistant to the City Council/ City Manager's Office
W 916-449-5704/H 916-686-5957

Don Harris - Administrative Assistant to the City Council/City Manager's Office W 916-449-5704/H 916-422-4432

Tony Russell - Administrative Assistant to the City Council/City Manager's Office W 916-449-5704/H 916-969-0871

Maryanne McFadden - Administrative Assistant to the City Council/City Manager's Office
W 916-449-5704/H 916-393-2227

Careene Ezell - Office Supervisor/City Manager's Office. W 916-449-5704/H\_916-351-1564\_\_\_\_\_\_

Donna Owen - Secretary/City Manager's Office. W 916/449-5704/H 916-486-1734

Leslie Oldridge - Secretary/City Manager's Office W 916-449-5704/H 916-635-4060

Kathy McAllister - Secretary/City Manager's Office W 449-5704/H 916-427-2252

Richard Killian - Library Director/Library W 916-440-5926/H 916-429-7803

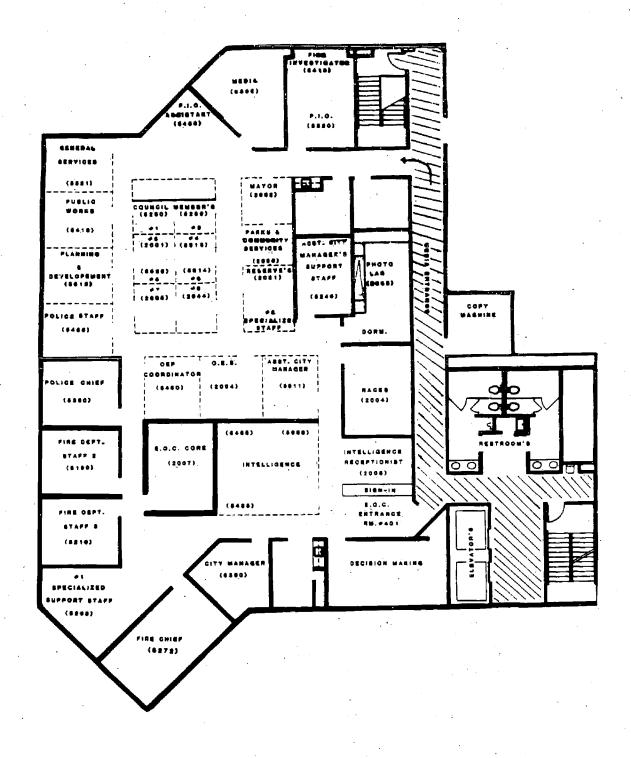
Janet Larson - Deputy Library Director/Library W 916-440-5926/H 916-393-4362

Lois Shumaker - Deputy Library Director/Library W 916-440-5926/H 916-488-6353

# EXHIBIT 3. ATTACHMENT A-6-C

# -- EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER

# EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION FUNCTION



## EXHIBIT 4. ATTACHMENT A-6-C

# MEDIA ACCREDITATION AND VISITOR CONTROL PROCEDURES

## MEDIA ACCREDIATION -

The City of Sacramento does not issue media identification passes. However, representatives of the media may be asked for a business card or other identification showing their affiliation with a news media organization.

# VISITOR CONTROL PROCEDURES

No visitors will be allowed in the Emergency Operations Center except with the permission of the City Manager/Emergency Services Director. Emergency Public Information staff will make every effort to arrange appointments for approved visitors to meet with appropriate EOC staff. Visitor's will be asked to sign in and out of the EOC.

## EXHIBIT 5, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

## MEDIA CENTER

For activations of the EOC that are of interest to local media only, the media center will be as shown on Exhibit 3, Attachment A-6-C.

For activations of the EOC in which national interest is anticipated, the media center will be located in the Planning Commission Hearing Room. 1231 I Street, Room 102. Public Telephones in the lobby are for media use.

(NOTE: The Media Center should be near but separate from the EOC. Restrooms and water fountains for reporters should be available within the Media Center or nearby. A larger area, with protection from the elements, and public telephones, if possible, should be available for media overflow. Parking areas should be available nearby.)

# EXHIBIT 6, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

# EPI RELEASE LOG

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<sup>\*</sup> T - TAPED OR LIVE BROADCAST

N - NEWS RELEASE (INDICATE NO.)

P - PHONE REPORT

O - OFFICE VISIT

F - FIELD CONTACT

## EXHIBIT 7, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

## STATUS BOARDS

Following are suggested status boards to assist EPI Staff in releasing information to the news media. The Jurisdiction PIO should review the suggested boards and include as many as practicable, considering space restrictions. Maps of the disaster area and maps of local radio/TV broadcast coverage areas should also be on hand.

Board #1 Date/Time DAMAGE SUMMARY

DATE/TIME						
PERSONS:		A	В	C	D	€*
FERGUAS:	DEAD			}		
	INJURED					
HOMEO	DISPLACED	min 1988 (mining pri 8 och bede securitis second pri pri		·		
HOMES:	DESTROYED	- 1920 (1944) - 1944 (1944) - 1944 (1944) - 1944 (1944) - 1944 (1944) - 1944 (1944) - 1944 (1944) - 1944 (1944				
OUGINEGGE	DAMAGED					
BUSINESSES:	DAMAGED	- 11 - 12 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14 - 14				
00000000	DESTROYED					
PUBLIC PROPERTY:	DESTROYED	:				
	DAMAGED					
SERVICES INTERRUP	TED					
PRIVATE DAMAGE (\$	)	:				
PUBLIC DAMAGE (\$	)	_				d,
MASS CARE CENTERS		** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *				
DISASTER ASSISTAN						
						administrative (in the contract of the contrac
LOCAL EMERGENCY P.						
GUBERNATORIAL EME	RGENCY PROCL	AIMED				
PRESENTIAL PROCLA	PRESENTIAL PROCLAIMED TYPE MAJOR DISASTER/EMERGENCY					

<sup>\*</sup> INDICATE AFFECTED JURISDICTIONS OF AREAS

# EXHIBIT 8, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

# TELEPHONE CONTACTS

NAME	AGENCY	BUSINESS PHONE	RESIDENCE PHONE
·			
	·		
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#### EXHIBIT 9. ATTACHMENT A-6-0

# RESOURCES COMMITTED

DATE	AGENCY	LOCATION	ASSIGNMENT
			7
			2
	,		
			1
		,	
			·
1		·	

# EXHIBIT 10, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

# CASUALTIES

BOARD #4

		INJUR	IES	
TOTAL	FATALITIES	HOSPITALIZED	TREATED AND RELEASED	
				1

# HOSPITALS

		·
STATUS	DAMAGE / LIMITATIONS	PATIENTS TRANSFERRED TO
		-
		í

DATE/TIME

# EXHIBIT 11, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

	•					 
.,	 	TRAI	NSPORTATION		-	 !
	•					
BOARD #5		•		-	:	 ,

TYPE	CLOSED	RESTRICTED	OPEN
ROADS	4 H		
BRIDGES/OVERPASSES			
AIRPORTS	<u>.</u>		
RAIL			
OTHER			
	-		

# UTILITIES

BOARD #6		
· .		
DATE/TIME		

TYPE	DISRUPTED	AREA	- CAUTIONS
GAS			-
ELECTRICITY			
WATER			
TELEPHONE			
OTHER			

# EXHIBIT 12, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

#### VOLUNTEER SERVICES

BOARD #7

ORGANIZATION	WHERE TO CALL
ing and grown in the second of	page the last of the second of

# EXHIBIT 13, ATTAHCMENT A-6-C

WEATHER STATUS

BOARD #8

DATE/TIME

WIND DIRECTION / SPEED	//
PRECIPITATION	~=
TEMPERATURE	
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE	
RAINFALL LAST 24 HOURS	
RAINFALL NEXT 24 HOURS	···
	and the second s

## EXHIBIT 14, ATTACHMENT A-6-C

## GET-AWAY KIT FOR ON-SCENE TEAM

(PIO should have the following items in an easily accessible place for rapid transport to and use at the scene of an emergency.)

Maps of city and county (the county kit should include maps of all major cities within the county)

Regional map (for multicounty emergencies)

Acetate map covers

Marking pens

Easel for display of map

ID vest and/or hat (Day-Glo)

Battery-powered PA system (lectern and microphone)

Ruled pads or steno notebooks

Pens and pencils

Scotch tape/masking tape

Scissors

Easel with blank flip pad

EPI checklist and telephone contact list

Sign (Day-Glo) "All Media -- Please Report Here"

Lighting for night operations

Cassette recorder/blank tapes (battery-operated) to record all briefings to the media as well as data from the Incident Commander/Scene Manager

Sign-in sheets for media

Blank press passes, if appropriate (coordinate with law authorities)

DOT 1984 Emergency Response Guidebook, "Guidebook for Hazardous Materials Incidents," DOT P 58003

## Attachment A-6-D, Enclosure A-6

# MEDIA ACCESS REGULATIONS

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

## California Penal Code

Section 409.5 Power of peace officers to close areas during emergencies; Entering or remaining within area as misdemeanor; Exception as to newspaper representatives, etc.

- (a) Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity such as flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident or other disaster, officers of the California Highway Patrol, California State Police, police departments or sheriff's office, any officer or employee of the Department of Forestry designated a peace officer by subdivision (f) of Section 830.3, and any officer or employee of the Department of Parks and Recreation designated a peace officer by subdivision (i) of Section 830.3, may close the area where the menace exists for the duration thereof by means of ropes, markers or guards to any and all persons not authorized by such officer to enter or remain within the closed area. If such a calamity creates an immediate menace to the public health, the local health officer may close the area where the menace exists pursuant to the conditions which are set forth above in this section.
- (b) Officers of the California Highway Patrol, California State Police police departments, or sheriff's office or officers of the Department of Forestry designated as peace officers by subdivision (f) of Section 830.3 may close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post activated for the purpose of abating any calamity enumerated in this section or any riot or other civil disturbance to any and all unauthorized persons pursuant to the conditions which are set forth in this section whether or not such field command post or other command post is located near to the actual calamity or riot or other civil disturbance.
- (c) Any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters an area closed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) and who willfully remains within such area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall prevent a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from entering the areas closed pursuant to this section.

## Federal Aviation Regulations

## Subpart B - Flight Rules

## -Section-91-91-Temporary-Flight-Restrictions

- (a) Whenever the Administrator determines it to be necessary in order to prevent an unsafe congestion of sight-seeing aircraft above an incident or event which may generate a high degree of public interest, or to provide a safe environment for the operation of disaster relief aircraft, a Notice to Airmen will be issued designating an area within which temporary flight restrictions apply.
- (b) When a Notice to Airmen has been issued under this section, no person may operate an aircraft within the designated area unless--
- (1) That aircraft is participating in disaster relief activities and is being operated under the direction of the agency responsible for relief activities;
- (2) That aircraft is being operated to or from an airport within the area and is operated so as not to hamper or endanger relief activities:
- (3) That operation is specifically authorized under an TFR ATC clearance;
- (4) VFR flight around or above the area is impracticable due to weather, terrain, or other considerations, prior notice is given to the Air Traffic Service facility specified in the Notice to Airmen, and enroute operation through the area is conducted so as not to hamper or endanger relief activities; or,
- (5) That aircraft is carrying properly accredited news representatives, or persons on official business concerning the incident or event which generated the issuance of the Notice to Airmen; the operation is conducted in accordance with 91.79 of this chapter; the operation is conducted above the altitudes being used by relief aircraft unless otherwise authorized by the agency responsible for relief activities; and further, in connection with this type of operation, prior to entering the area the operator has filed with the Air Traffic Service facility specified in the Notice to Airmen a flight plan that includes the following information:
- (i) Aircraft identification, type and color.
- (ii) Radio communications frequencies to be used.
- (iii) Proposed types of entry and exit of the designated area.
- (iv) Name of news media or purpose of flight.
- (v) Any other information deemed necessary by ATC.

# ATTACHMENT A-6-E, ENCLOSURE A-6

# EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CONTACTS

# Exhibits:

- 1 Media Contact List Radio
- 2 Media Contact List Television
- 3 Media Contact List Print
- 4 Response Organizations/Individuals
- 5 Miscellaneous Services

## EXHIBIT 1, ATTACHMENT A-6-E

and the first

# MEDIA CONTACT LIST - RADIO

\*KFBK--AM-1530--(7-News-Talk/Primary-EBS-Station)---1440-Ethan Way = Suite 200 KAER FM 92.5 (13-Love Songs) 924-3222/924-3901/929-5325 Ken August/David Hall/Ed Fong/Anne Schmidt

\*KRAK AM 1140 (8-Country/EBS Alternate) - 3336 El Camino Avenue KRAK FM 105 (4-Country Western) 484-1124/484-1122/482-7100 Mike Remy

\*KGNR AM 1320 (11-Golden Oldies/EBS Alternate) - 937 Enterprise Drive KSFM FM 102.5 (1-Contemporary) 929-5467/422-1025

\*KSMJ AM 1380 (15-Contemporary/EBS Alternate) - 937 Enterprise Drive KSFM FM 102.5 (1-Contemporary) 929-5467/422-1025

KXOA AM 1470 (10-Contemporary) - 280 Commerce Circle KXOA FM 107.9 (3-Contemporary) 923-6840/446/4965 Ken Hunt/Pete DuFour

KXPR FM 91 (Public Radio/Classical/Jazz) - 3416 American River Dr.-Suite B 485-5977 Russ Heimrich/Mike Montgomery

KZAP FM 98.5 (5-Rock) - 298 Commerce Circle 925-3700/929-7834 Chris Davis

KYDS FM 91.5 (High School Radio Station) - 4300 El Camino Avenue 971-7453

KAHI AM 950 - Auburn (Classic Hits) - 1230 High Street-Suite 120 KHYL FM 101.1 9-Soft Hits) 988-9271

KWOD FM 106 (6-Contemporary Hits) - 777 Campus Commons Drive-Suite 106 929-5000

KDJQ FM 93.5 (12-Rock) - 5301 Madison Ave.-Suite 402 334-7777

KFIA AM 710 Carmichael (17-Contemporary Christian) - 5738 Marconi Ave. 485-7710

KROY FM 97 (18-Contemporary) - 620 Bercut Drive 446-5769

KRCX AM 1110 - Roseville (20-Spanish) - 8842 Quail Lane 969-5757/791-4111

KSAC AM 1240 (23-Contemporary) - 1021 N. 2nd Street 446-7548

KEBR FM 100.5 (24-Christian) - 3108 Fulton Ave. 481-8191

KNBR AM 680 - San Francisco (14-Contemporary) 415-951-7000

KGO AM 810 - San Francisco (16-News/Talk) 415-954-8100

KMMG AM 610 - San Francisco (21-Nostalgia) 415-986-6100

KCBS AM 740 - San Francisco (22-News & Information) - 925 L Street 445-7372

KDVS FM 90.3 - Davis (Student Radio) - Lower Freeborn Hall-UC Davis 1-752-072814

KCVR AM 1570 - Woodbridge (Religious-English:6am-1pm/SPANISH:1-8pm) 444-0626/209-368-0626

KHTN FM 92.1 - Placerville (Adult Contemporary) - 980 Pacific St.-Suite B 621-0921

KJAY AM 1430 - West Sacramento (Variety) - 1430 S. River Road 371-5101

KNCO AM 1250 - Grass Valley (Adult Contemporary) - 1155 E. Main St-Suite A KNCO FM 94.3 - (Easy Listening) 272-3427

KNGT FM 94.3 - Jackson (Contemporary) 209-223-0241

KPTO AM 890 - 2700 Fruitridge Rd. 422-5786

KVMR FM 89.5 - Nevada City (Full Spectrum) 265-9073

KYLO FM 105.5 - Davis (Contemporary Christian) 756-6800

SACRAMENTO COMMUNITY RADIO - 2771 24th Street 452-5937

KHOP FM 104 - Modesto (Contemporary Hits) 209-526-8600

KPLA AM 770 - Oakdale (Diversified) 209-847-0770

KSFO AM 560 - San Francisco (oldies) 415-398-5600

KNEW AM 910 - Oakland (Country Western 415-836-0910

KKIS AM 92 - Concord (Adult Contemporary) 415-682-2837

KTRB AM 860 - Modesto (Country Music) 209-526-8600

KUOP FM 91.3 - Stockton (Classical/Jazz) 209-946-2582

## EXHIBIT 2, ATTACHMENT A-6-E

# MEDIA CONTACT LIST - TELEVISION

#### TELEVISION

3 - KCRA-TV (NBC) - 3 Television Circle (10th & C Streets) 444-7316/444-7300 Bill George/Jan Richard/Jim Drennan Newstimes: 6-7 am/Noon-1 pm/5-6 pm/6:30-7 pm/11-11:30pm

10 - KXTV-TV (CBS) -400 Broadway 321-3300/321-3320/441-2345/321-3326-Tom Marshall Newstimes: Noon-12:30 pm/5-6 pm/11-11;30 pm

13 - KOVR-TV (ABC) - 1216 Arden Way 927-3050/927-1318/927-1313 Bruce Williams/Dan Will Newstimes: 6-7 am/Noon-1 pm/5-6 pm/11-11:30 pm

31 - KRBK-TV (Independent) - 500 Media Drive 921-3019/929-0300 Christine Craft/Caroline Slark Newstime: 10-11 pm

40 - KTXL-TV (Independent) - 4655 Fruitridge Road 454-4548/454-4422 Lonnie Wong/Rick Reynolds Newstime: 10-11 pm

6 - KVIE-TV (PBS) - 2480 Garden Highway 929-5843

19 - KCSO-TV (SIN-Spanish Information Network) - 1420 River Park Drie 927-1900

58 - KSCH-TV (Independent) - 3033 Gold Canal Drive 635-5858

18 & 23 - COMMUNITY CABLE CHANNELS - 4623 T Street 456-8600

KRON-TV San Francisco - 1230 N Street 441-7223

## EXHIBIT 3, ATTACHMENT A-6-E

# MEDIA CONTACT LIST = PRINT

# PRINT MEDIA

DAILY-

SACRAMENTO BEE - 21st & Q Streets (Circulation-245,000) 321-1104-Jim Sanders/321-1001

SACRAMENTO UNION 301 Capitol Mall (Circulation-94,097) 442-7811-Lou Thelan

## WEEKLY-

NEIGHBORS - 3628 Madison Ave. Suite One, North Highlands 348-2700

BUSINESS JOURNAL - 2030 J Street 447-7661

SUTTERTOWN NEWS - 1731 L Street 448-9881

## NEWS SERVICES

ASSOCIATED PRESS (Radio & Print) - 925 L Street-Suite 320 448-9555

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (Print) - 925 L Street-Suite 1185 443-5685

CAPITOL NEWS FEED - (Television) 1121 L Street - Studio 109-446-7890

KAREN STANLEY (Radio News Service) - 925 L Street-Suite 312 445-7372

CALIFORNIA NEWS AGENCY (Print) - 925 L Street-Suite 148 444-5431

CAPITOL NEWS SERVICE (Print) - 1113 H Street 445-6336

COPLEY NEWS SERVICE (Print) 445-2934

GANNETT NEWS SERVICE (Print-USA TODAY) 925 L Street-Suite 110 446-1036

WESTERN NEWS SERVICE (Print) 448-0312

#### EXHIBIT 4. ATTACHMENT A-6-E

# RESPONSE ORGANIZATIONS/INDIVIDUALS

Public Information contacts with other agencies and organizations will be made through the EOC representative of that organization, or the EOC staff person assigned to work with that agency/organization.

#### EXHIBIT 5, ATTACHMENT A-6-E

#### MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

#### Printing Plants

During most emergencies there will not be time to print and disseminate written information. However, if time is available, the City print shop (Central Services) will prepare and print written material. Arrangements for printing will be made by the General Services Department representative in the EOC. Written notices may also be duplicated on copy machines located in the EOC.

#### TRANSLATOR SERVICES

Emergency Translation ServicesAn emergency translation service is available through the Public Safety
Communications Center Contact the Communications Center through the Police

#### OTHER TRANSLATION SERVICES

Contact Red Cross: 916-452-6541 or

Community Services Planning Council: 916-447-7063

EOC representative, by radio, or telephone: 449-5020

#### ATTACHMENT A-6-F, ENCLOSURE A-6

#### EMERGENCY BROADCAST SYSTEM PROCEDURES

# LOCAL EMERGENCY

#### A. PURPOSE

The following Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) outlines the use of the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) for a local emergency in the City of Sacramento.

These emergencies can involve natural disasters such as earthquakes, fire, dam failure, floods, etc., as well as industrial hazards involving chemical spills, explosions and power failures to name but a few possibilities.

#### B. AUTHORITY

Title 47, U.S.C. 151, 154 (o) and 303 (r); Chapter 1, Part 73, sub part G, Federal Communications Rules and Regulations, Radio Broadcast System. Also the Sacramento EBS OA Plan for Alpine, El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento and yolo Counties, dated December 1979.

#### C. DEFINITIONS

1. Emergency: For the purpose of local EBS activation, an emergency indescribed as an anticipated or existent situation posing an immediate threat to life and property.

NOTE: For war emergency EBS activation refer to EBS Sacramento Operational Area Plan

2. <u>Designated Local Government Officials</u>: Designated officials that are authorized by this plan to request activation of the local EBS are the Mayor, City Manager, Fire Chief, Police Chief, or their representatives.

#### 3. Common Program Control Station (CPCS)

This is the broadcast station in the Sacramento Operational Area—that has communications with national. State and local authorities and has been designated as the common program entry point by the State Industrial Advisory Committee.

CPCS stations in the Sacramento Operational Area are:

CPCS-1	KFBK	(916)	924~3222
CPCS-2	KRAK/KEWT	(916)	483-3327
CPCS-3	KGNR	(916)	444-0752

- a. If the CPCS-1 is operational but cannot be connected directly, (phone lines down, busy, etc.), activation of the EBS by contacting the CPCS-2 station. Request that the specific emergency message be forwarded to CPCS-1. If CPCS-2 cannot be contacted contact CPCS-3 etc. The CPCS station contacted will notify the other EBS facilities in the operational area and coordinate the carriage of a common emergency program message.
- b. The CPCS will validate the request for EBS activation by cross checking the individual requesting activation against the "designated official" list in the Sacramento Operational Area Plan.

#### ACTIVATION:

- a. When the "designated official" has been verified by the CPCS, the designated official will request that the entire Sacramento EBS-OA not be activated, only the EBS stations serving the area involved in the emergency— The requesting official must insure the CPCS understands he/she does not require activation of the entire EBS system
- b. Use message form Annex A as a guide to proper input of information to CPCS.
- c. Use "hot line" located in Fire Alarm or Police Department Communications Center to keep CPCS and other media updated on information as it becomes available.

WORKERSON COLLEGE CO. O. O.

area, etc.).

# LIMITED AREA ACTIVATION

1.	Th	iis	is					_ (	name	·)							(t	itle)
						· ·	, Ci	ity o	of Sa	cram	ento.	I	rec	quest	a	limi	ted	area
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	ė.	<u>De</u>	scri	be th	e ac	tions	beir	ng ta	ıken	by le	ocal	gove	erni	nent	and	l any	ac	tions

the public can take to assist (volunteers, equipment, avoid certain

# APPENDIX A-1

#### MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

P - Denotes principal agency/organization

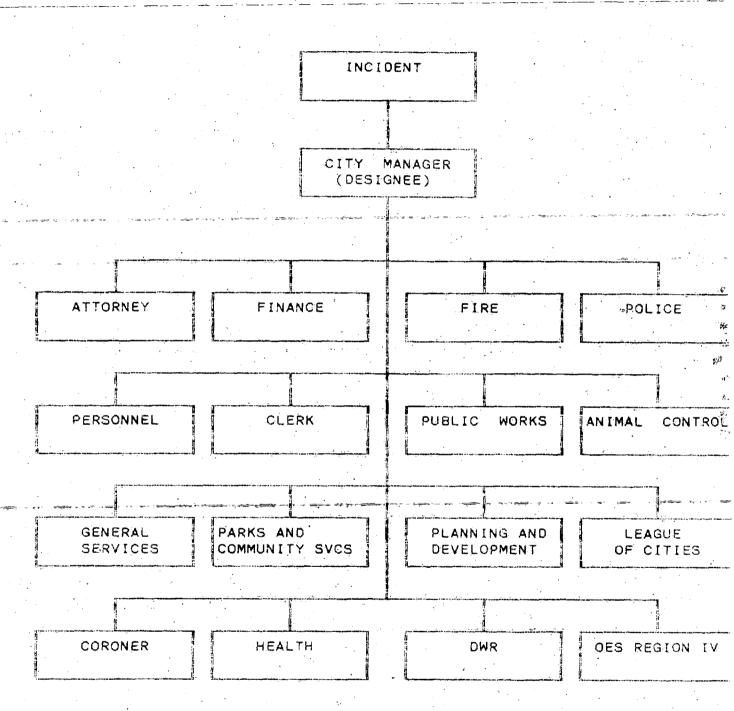
S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

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HEALTH (COUNTY)	SS			S		<del>-</del>		54.1.2

#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### CITY MANAGER

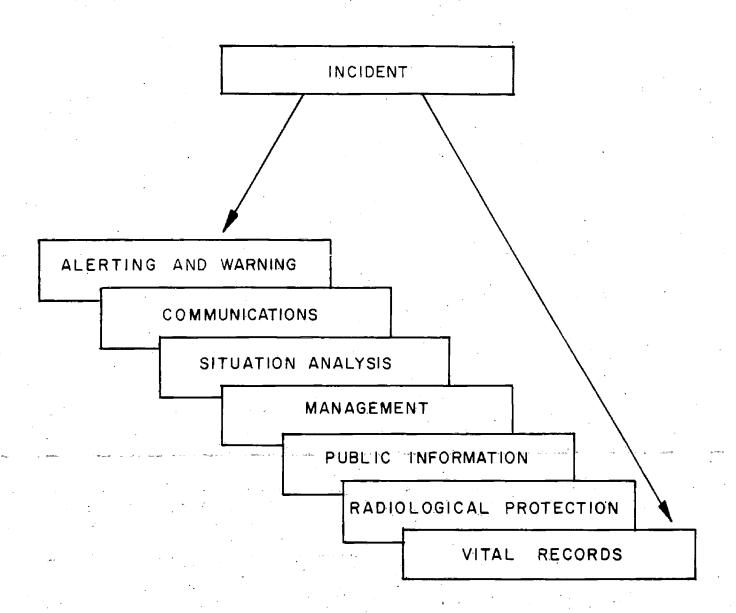
# SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITY MANAGER

#### OUTGOING RESOURCES -



# APPENDIX A-1

# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

ACTION	<u>.</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Place Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Staff on standby.	Director of Emergency Services	A2 . 1
2	Ensure that mobile and aerial survey units are dispatched to survey for damage, flooding, fires, or other hazards	Police, Fire, & Public Works	A2.3
3.	Verify reports; poll departments to determine situation and ability to function.	Police, Fire, & Public Works	A2.4
4.	Determine if failure of the dam is considered possible.	Public Works/ State Dept. of Water Resources	A2.5
5.	Check operation of communications systems. If necessary, provide alternate communications links.	Police/Fire Dept.	A2.5
6.	Determine condition of medical support and health facilities.	Fire Department	A2.6
7.	Determine status of utilities.	Public Works	A2.7
8	Assess reports to determine if Emergency Operating Center (EOC) should be activated.	Director of Emergency Service	
IF EXT	TENSIVE DAMAGE IS REPORTED, TAKE THE FOLLOW	VING ACTIONS AS APP	ROPRIATE.
9. A	Activate EOC.	Director of Emergency Services	A2.9

		Emergency Services.
10	Advise E.O.C. personnel of results of	Director of A2.10
10.	damage survey.	Emergency Services.

ACTI	<u>on</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
11.	Activate Emergency Public Information (EPI) procedures (see Attachment A-1-A, Emergency Public Information Checklist).	Director of Emergency Services	A2 11
12.	Initiate search and rescue in affected areas.	Police & Fire	A3.33
13.	Determine if support is required to other jurisdictions. (Do not dispatch mutual aid until it is determined that there is no substantial threat to people in this jurisdiction).	Director of Emergency Services	A2.12
14.	Direct emergency self-help instructions to be broadcast to the public (see Attachment A-1-A).	P.I.O.	A2.13
15.	Consider evacuation if dam failure is reported or is imminent. (See Appendix A-4, Response to Imminent/Actual Dam Failure.)	Director of Emergency Services	A2.14
16.	Obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.	Director of Emergency Services	A2.15 .
17.	Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY, if required.	Director of Emergency Services	A2.16
18.	Develop preliminary estimate of homeless and inform the EOC. Periodically update.	Parks & Community Services	A3.31
19.	Determine condition of designated mass care facilities.	Public Works	A2.17
20.	Direct opening of mass care facilities.	Parks & Community Services	A2.18
21.	Activate Multipurpose Staging Areas as destination points for incoming mutual aid.	Fire / Police & Public Works	A2.19
22.	Prohibit entry into vacated area until it is determined that area is safe.	Police	A3.32

#### ATTACHMENT A-1-A, APPENDIX A-1

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

#### 1. Immediate Action

- Fully mobilize the EPI Organization. Determine and inform staff of shift assignments. Brief current shift on status of emergency situation. Arrange for installation of communications equipment and other supplies/equipment necessary for EPI functions, including television, radio, maps, automatic telephone answering equipment (if available), display charts, and status boards.
- o Request EPI Staff support from the next higher level of government or from among community PIO's, or arrange to hire temporary personnel, as necessary
- o Dispatch On-Scene Public Information Team, if appropriate, to: establish Media Control Point near incident site: maintain liaison with Incident Commander/Emergency Manager; keep EPI/EOC Staff informed (by RACES) of situation; arrange interviews and media tours of the disaster area if such action will not hinder response efforts.
- o Determine the status of local media outlets and telephone service. Set up RACES information relay system for use by On-Scene Public Information Team and by EPI Staff if telephones are not in service.
- o Release emergency instructions/information to the public as necessary through the media using Media Contact List. Release appropriate general survival/self-help information. Release "media only" telephone numbers. Record telephone messages for media and public hotlines and update as the situation changes. Release hotline numbers.
- Follow EBS procedures if system is activated.
- o Respond to media/public inquiry.
- o Open Media Center. Maintain Media Center status boards and maps. Post hard copy of news releases.
- o Gather information on the emergency situation and response actions and maintain EPI status boards and maps. Monitor EOC status boards and resolve conflicts. (PIO should attend periodic EOC briefings and policy meetings.)
- o Consider additional methods of distributing emergency instructions as required.
- Arrange media briefings/press conferences on a regular or "as needed" basis. Arrange for official spokesperson. Announce briefing times. Arrange media tours/filming (one crew at a time) of EOC and interviews with EOC spokesperson(s), if such action will not hinder response efforts.

- o Produce news releases as required.
- o If the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) is involved in response, make situation reports to OES Region PIO (three times per day) and provide hard copy of news releases (telecopy) for relay to State OES Headquarters.
- o Provide EPI in foreign languages as required.
- o Receive and handle non-emergency calls. Relay calls to other EOC Staff as appropriate.
- o Greet and badge visitors. Conduct situation briefings for visitors. Arrange accommodations and transportation for official visitors and media as necessary.
- o Work with the American Red Cross to release information on procedures for determining the status of relatives/friends in the disaster area.
- 2. Sustained Emergency Phase
- o Perform all of the above tasks as applicable.
- o Release information about approved vantage points from which persons may view the destruction. In choosing viewing areas, the Emergency Manager should consider safety, traffic flow, and availability of parking areas. (Sightseers should always be discouraged, but, considering human nature, are unavoidable. Giving them an authorized place to go will help keep them away from hazard areas where they might be injured.)
- o Release damage assessment figures when obtained.
- o Periodically check information staff for signs of agitation or fatigue and reassign or relieve them if possible.
- 3. Post-Emergency Period
- o Continue to release status information on request.
- o Accommodate state and federal information officers and assist them in releasing information on assistance programs if requested to do so.
- O Release information on restoration of utilities and any travel restrictions still in effect.
- Gather all records kept during all phases of the emergency and prepare a chronological summary of all events, actions taken, inquiries made, and responses given. Collect newspaper clippings and TV videotapes, if available.
- o Survey EPI and EOC Staff and the local media for suggestions to improve EPI response procedures and this checklist in future emergencies.

# SAMPLE RADIO MESSAGES

TORNADO  This is at the A tornado has reportedly touched down in the area. At this time we have no confirmed reports of injuries or damage. Police and fire units are responding to the area. We will keep you updated as reports come in. If your house has been damaged and you smell gas, shut off the main gas valve. Switch off electrical power if you suspect damage to the wiring. Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency help.  MAJOR EARTHQUAKE  This is at the An
area. At this time we have no confirmed reports of injuries or damage. Police and fire units are responding to the area. We will keep you updated as reports come in. If your house has been damaged and you smell gas, shut off the main gas valve. Switch off electrical power if you suspect damage to the wiring. Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency help.  MAJOR EARTHQUAKE  This is
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gas valve. Switch off electrical power if you suspect damage to the wiring.  Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency help.  MAJOR EARTHQUAKE  This is at the An
Do <u>not</u> use your telephone unless you need emergency help.  MAJOR EARTHQUAKE  This is at the An
MAJOR EARTHQUAKE  This is at the An
This is at the An
earthquake of undetermined magnitude has just been felt in the
area. At this time we have no confirmed reports of injuries or damage. Police
and fire units are responding to the area. We will keep you updated as reports
come in. Meanwhile, be prepared for aftershocks. If shaking begins again,
quickly seek shelter under a sturdy piece of furniture or in a supporting doorway. If your house has been damaged and you smell gas, shut off the main
gas valve. Switch off electrical power if you suspect damage to the wiring.
Do not use your telephone unless you need emergency help.
bo not day your corephone diffess you need emergency herp.
UPDATE ON TORNADO
This is at the A
tornado touched down at today in the area.
This office has recieved reports of deaths, injuries,
and homes damaged. No dollar figure is yet available. Police and fire units
are on the scene to assist residents. (Continue with summary of situation.)
Please do <u>not</u> use your telephone unless you need emergency help.
UPDATE ON EARTHQUAKE
on the state of the second of
This is at the The
magnitude of the earthquake which struck the area at
today has been determined to be on the Richter scale. The
epicenter has been fixed atby
(scientific authority)
This office has received reports of deaths, injuries, and
homes damaged. No dollar damage figure is not available. Dollae and fine unite
homes damaged. No dollar damage figure is yet available. Police and fire units
are on the scene to assist residents. (Continue with summary of situation.)
are on the scene to assist residents. (Continue with summary of situation.)
are on the scene to assist residents. (Continue with summary of situation.)  Aftershocks continue to be felt in the area. If you feel shaking, quickly seek shelter under a sturdy piece of furniture or in a supporting doorway. Do not

# SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR MEDIA

TORNADO
At approximately today, a tornado touched down in the
area. Fire and police units were immediately dispatched to assess injuries and damage. (Indicate injuries, deaths, property damage etc. reported to date.)
Over emergency response personnel from police and fire agencies were called into action and the staff of the City Office of Emergency Services was put on emergency status. The Red Cross opened shelters at
for persons. At (time) on (date), the City Council proclaimed the existence of a Local Emergency and requested that the
Governor proclaim a State of Emergency. The council also asked the Governor to request the President to declare a Major Disaster/Emergency. Damage to private and public property has been estimated to exceed \$
MAJOR EARTHQUAKE
At approximately today, an earthquake registering on the Richter scale struck the area, with its epicenter at Fire and police units were immediately dispatched to assess injuries and damage.
(Indicate injuries, deaths, property damage, fires, etc., reported to date.)
aftershocks were felt, the largest occurring at  (time). No additional damage was reported (or specify damage).
Over emergency response personnel from police and fire agencies were called into action, and the staff of the City Office of Emergency Services was
put on emergency status. The Red Cross opened shelters at for persons unable to remain in their homes and
reported lodging and feeding over persons. At (time) on (date), the City Council proclaimed the existence of a Local
Emergency and requested that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency. The
Council also asked the Governor to request the President to declare a Major
<b>Disaster/Emergency</b> . Damage to private and public property has been estimated to exceed \$



# APPENDIX A-2

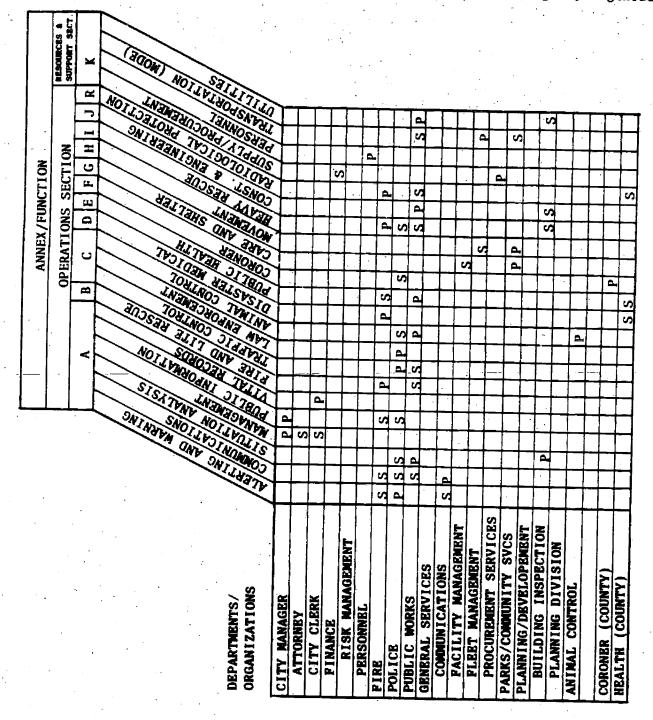
# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

#### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

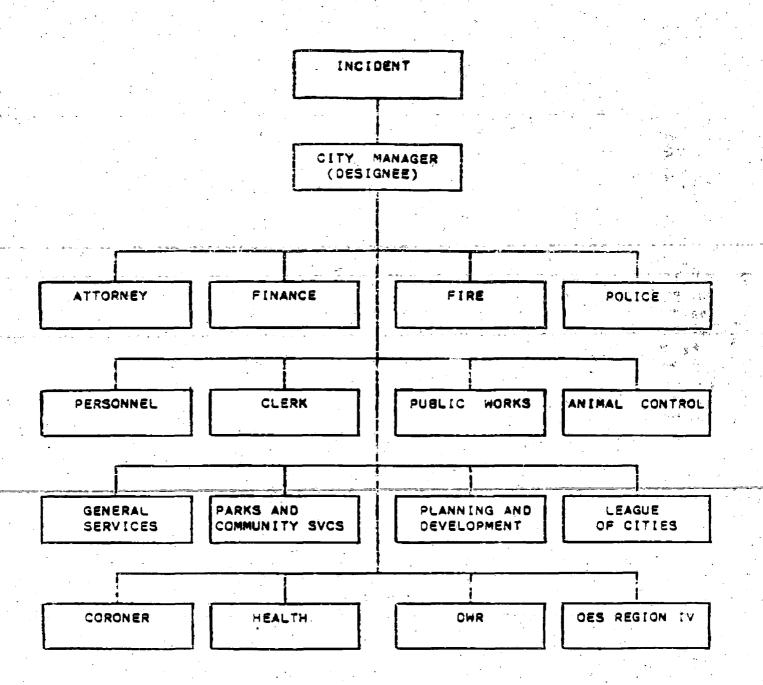
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### CITY MANAGER

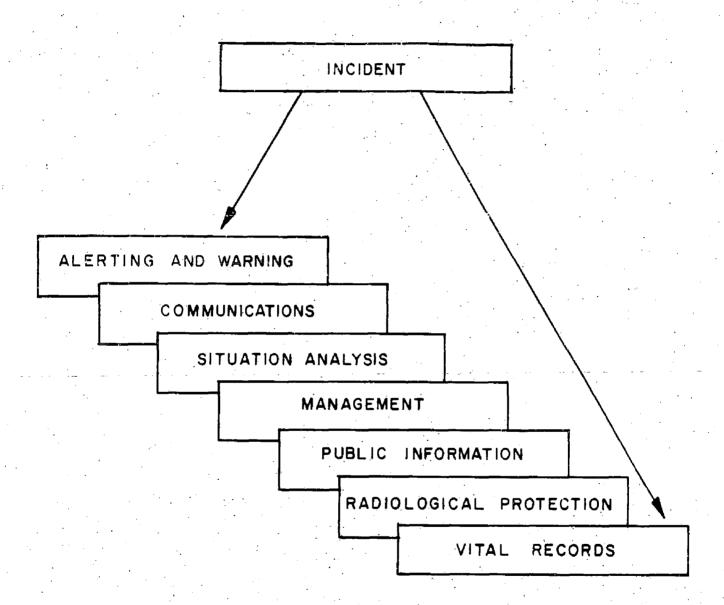
Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITY MANAGER

Outgoing Resources



# Appendix A-2

# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL
HCII	<u> </u>	KESPUNSIBILITY	SECTION
1.	Activate an on-scene Incident Command Post.	Fire Dept	A-083.20
2.	Place Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Staff on standby	Director of Emergency Services	À-0S2.1
3.	Ensure that State Office of Emergency Services (OES) is notified of incident.	Fire Department	A-0S3.21
4.	If required, obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.	Director of Emergency Services	A-082.15
5.	If required, request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY.	Director of Emergency Services	·A-0\$2.16
6.	Collect and evaluate incoming information.	Director of Emergency Services	A-083.37
7.	If required, activate Emergency Operating Center (EOC).	Director of Emergency Services	A-082.9
8.	Obtain estimates of area that may be affected by release of the hazardous material and determine if evacuation is necessary.	Fire Department	A-0\$3.22
9.	Direct implementation of public warning and movement operations as required.	P.I.O. / Police	A-0\$3.23
10.	Direct opening of mass care facilities as necessary.	Parks & Community	A-082.18
11.	Establish contact with appropriate state agency coordinators.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.26
12.	Coordinate activities of private hazardous materials clean-up companies.	Fire Department	A-0S3.24
13.	Report situation and support requirements to the OES Mutual Aid Region Office.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.21

<u>ACTI</u>	<u>ON</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
14.	Activate Emergency Public Information (EPI) procedures (see Attachment A-2-A, Emergency Public Information Checklist).	Fire & P.I.O.	A-0S2.11
15.	Coordinate with appropriate segments of the private sector.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.25
16.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Office as required.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.26
17.	Keep EOC informed of evacuation progress.	Police/Parks & Community Services	A-0S3.30
18.	Develop preliminary estimate of home- less and inform the EOC. Periodically update.	Parks & Community Services	A-0S3.31
19.	Prohibit entry into vacated area until it is determined that area is safe.	Police	A-0S3.32
20.	Testing of drinking water for purity in in areas that could be affected by flooding.	Public Works	A-0S3.29
	Obtain weather forecast and update	P.I.O.	A-0S3.34

#### ATTACHMENT A-2-A, APPENDIX A-2

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CHECKLIST

#### HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to hazardous material incidents and should be considered in addition to the basic EPI Checklist. EPI actions will initially be taken by the On-Scene PIO Team using personnel assigned by the primary responding agency (additional EPI Staff may be requested). The EPI Staff at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be mobilized depending on the extent of the hazard. Media should be briefed periodically throughout the year on hazardous material incident response procedures and related EPI procedures. All releases must be cleared through the Incident Commander/Scene Manager and technical adviser at the scene or Emergency Manager at the EOC.

#### Unidentified Material

- o If incident is in a heavy traffic area, and alternate routes are available, notify media (radio) and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area. (Coordinate announcements with responding law agency).
- o Notify media with full explanation as soon as material has been identified. (Clear with Incident Commander/Scene Manager and technical adviser to avoid unduly alarming or confusing the public.)
  - o If traffic will <u>not</u> impede response efforts, simply respond to media inquiry, as necessary.

#### Low Hazard/Confined Incident - No General Evacuation

- Notify media (primarily radio) that incident has occurred.
- o Indicate alternate routes for traffic and request frequent announcements of instructions to avoid the area.
- o Indicate nature of incident, precautions for public.
- o Release hotline number for public inquiries (if available and staffed).
- Indicate response agencies involved (coordinate with response agency PIOs), clean-up efforts underway, time frame for resumption of normal traffic patterns, if known.

#### Incident - High Hazard - General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory

- o Release all of the above information.
- o Release evacuation instructions to media (radio). Use established Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) procedures as appropriate.
- o Release mass care information when known (coordinate with American Red Cross).
- o Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the toxic substance, possible symptoms, precautions for the public to take.
- o Hold media briefings(s) at scene where Incident Commander/Scene Manager and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for Emergency Manager to hold similar media briefings at the EOC if needed. Spokespersons should be prepared to answer questions similar to those listed below. Suggested responses or actions are given in brackets:
  - How many deaths/injuries were there? Any property damage?
  - What response agencies were involved?
  - What are the long-term effects on people and the environment? Note:
     Long-term studies have not been done on most chemicals. Be careful not to speculate.
  - What chemicals are involved? How toxic are they? What symptoms are produced? What are their normal uses? What precautions should residents take?
  - What company/agency was involved? Is local action being considered? Unless a definite Yes or No answer is known, do not speculate. Indicate, "I don't know at this time," or "That would be the responsibility of the and I can't answer for them."
  - Has the company been involved in any other incidents recently?
  - Does The City of Sacramento have a plan for response to such incidents? If not, why? If so, how did it work? Answer honestly. If there are areas of improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, so indicate.
  - What hazardous material incident training is required for your response personnel?
  - How can such incidents be avoided in the future? Do not speculate.

    "This is a subject all the agencies involved including the \_\_\_\_\_\_
    company will be delved into during the next few months. We all want to avoid incidents of this type if at all possible."

# SAMPLE RADIO MESSAGE

This is	at the	An
unidentified—substanc	e- which-may-be-hazardous-has-be	en—spilled/released—at (specific location).
	, if possible, while crews are	
area, please be patien The substance will be	t and follow directions of emerg evaluated by specially trained leased as soon as possible.	gency response personnel.
Thank you for your coo	peration.	

#### SAMPLE RADIO MESSAGE

# LOW HAZARD/CONFINED SPILL/RELEASE - NO GENERAL EVACUATION

This is	at the		•		A	small
amount of		a haz	ardous	substanc	e, has	been
spilled/released at				Streets	are bl	ocked,
traffic is restricted, a	and authorities ock area to evac					
material is slightly/hig symptoms:	ghly toxic to he	umans an	d can	cause t	he fol	lowing
If you think you may have health instructions and h	not line number,	if ava	ilable)	. For	your s	
please avoid the area if	at all possible traffic is being					r the
spill/release area, pleas	se follow direct	ions of	emerger	ncy respon	ise pers	onnel.
Cleanup crews are on the s	scene.					
Thouls von for your occupant	Stion		•			

(Suggest EBS use: request repeated broadcast.)

# SAMPLE RADIO-MESSAGE

# HIGH HAZARD SPILL/RELEASE - GENERAL EVACUATION

# REQUESTED/MANDATORY

This is at	the, a highly hazardous
large/small amount of	, a highly hazardous
substance, has been spilled/release	ed at Because
of the potential health hazard, a	authorities are requesting/requiring all
	les of the area to evacuate. If you are
	you and your family should/must leave as
soon as possible/now. Go immedia	itely to the home of a friend or relative
outside the evacuation area or	to (indicate shelter). If you need
transportation, call	. Children attending the following
schools:	(list) will be evacuated
to	
authorities at the evacuation center Listen to this station for instructi The material is highly toxic to hum	ons. nans and can cause the following symptoms:
	•
If you are experiencing any of these the evacuation area, or at the evac	e symptoms, seek help at a hospital outside cuation center at
	are in the he area of your should/must leave, for your own
sarety. Do not use your telephone u	inless you need emergency assistance.

# SUMMARY STATEMENT FOR MEDIA

# HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

(TO BE ADAPTED ACCORDING TO THE SITUATION)

(a private citizen, city employee,		•	units
were immediately dispatched to co material was later determine		i direct traffic.	rne . a
		describe)	, α
hazardous/harmless) hich, upon contact, may produc	(chemical/substance symptoms of	nce/material/gas)	
Precautionary evacuation of the $oldsymbol{\_}$		area surroundi	ng the
( i	mmediate/X-block)		
spill was(requested/require	by	Approxi	nately
persons were evacuat	ed.		
Clean-up crews from	(agency/compa	any) were dispatche	ed to
the scene, and normal traffic had	resumed by	(time), at which	time
residents were allowed to return t	to their homes.		-
There were no injuries reported _	OR- persons,		ire/pok
personnel, were treated at area ho	spitals for	,	110, por
personner, were created at area no			

#### APPENDIX A-3

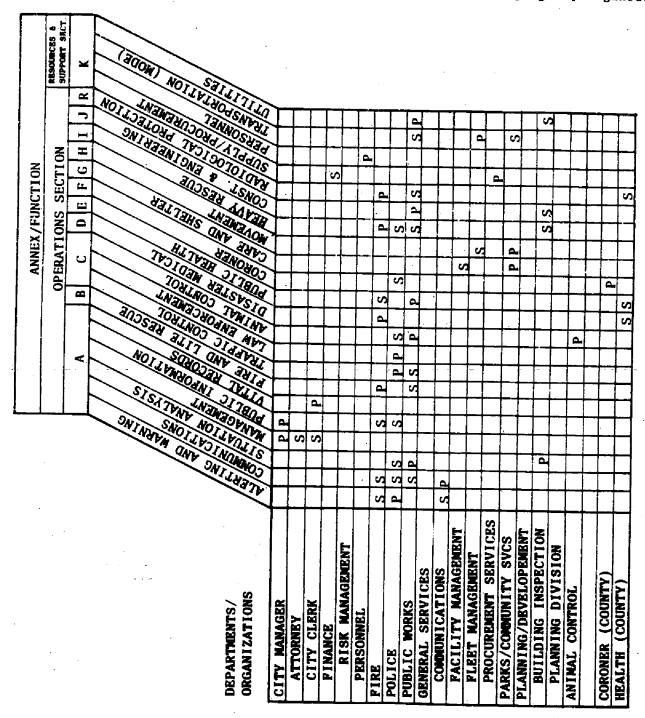
# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO FLOODING

#### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

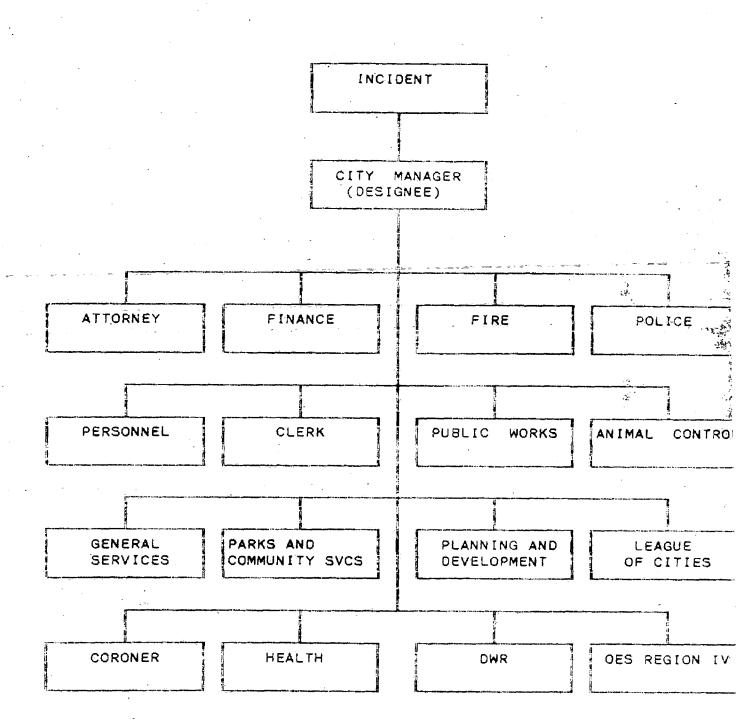
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



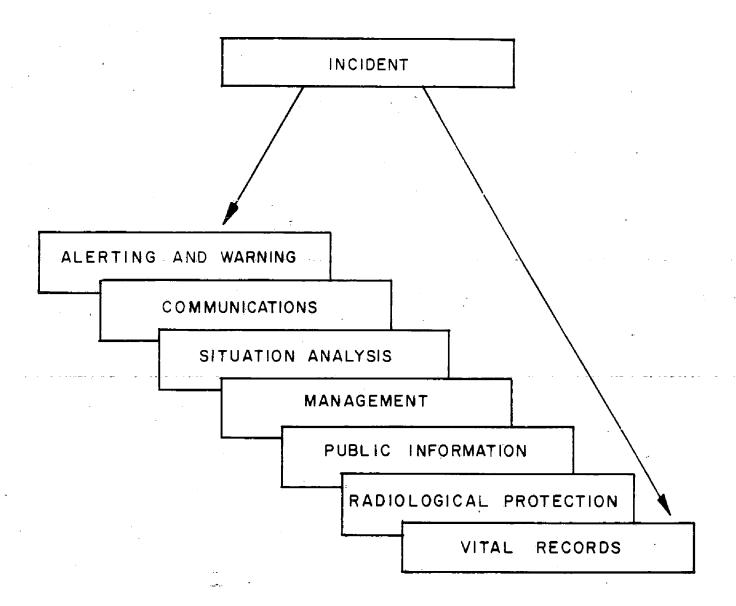
#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### CITY MANAGER

# SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITY MANAGER OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX A-3

# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO FLOODING

ACTI	<u>DN</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Place Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Staff on standby.	Director of Emergency Services	A2.1
2.	Activate Emergency Public Information Procedures. (See Enclosure A-6, Emergency Public Information, and Attachment A-3-A, Emergency Public Information Checklist.)	Director of Emergency Services	A2.11
3	Advise persons in flood-prone areas to prepare for evacuation.	P.I.O	A3.27
4.	Review and update warning procedures.	P.I.O.	A3.23
5.	If flood appears imminent, initiate warning and evacuation of potential inundation area. (See Annex H, Movement Operations.)	Director of Emergency Services	A3.23
6.	Report situation and support requirements to the Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region Office.	Director of Emergency Services	A3.21
7.	Activate EOC.	Director of Emergency Services	A2.9
8.	Direct implementation of public warning and movement operations as required.	P.I.O./Police	A3.23
9.	Check operation of communications systems. If necessary, provide alternate communications links.	Police/Fire Dept.	A2.15
10.	Determine status of utilities and coordinate utilities to he shut off	Public Works	A2.2

<u>acti</u>	<u>on</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
11.	Develop prliminary estimate of home- less and inform the EOC. Periodically update.	Parks & Community Services	A3.31
12.	Direct opening of mass care facilities as necessary.	Parks & Community Services	A3-0S1.12
13.	Prohibit entry into vacated area until it is determined that area is safe.	Police	A3.32
14.	Warn areas subject to additional or immediate flooding.	P.I.O.	A3.23
15.	Testing of drinking water for purity in areas that could be affected by flooding.	Public Works	A3.28
16.	Obtain proclamation of a LOCAL EMERGENCY.	Director of Emergency Services	
17.	Request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY.	Director of Emergency Services	
18.	20020	Police & Fire	A3.33
19.		P.I.O.	A3.34

#### ATTACHMENT A-3-A, APPENDIX A-3

# EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CHECKLIST

#### IMMINENT/ACTUAL FLOODING

#### Pre-Emergency Period

- o Coordinate with PIOs from responding law enforcement and other agencies. Develop a rapid PIO-to-PIO communication system.
- o Coordinate with school authorities/PIOs on announcing school procedures during floods.
- o Prepare evacuation radio message(s), leaving blanks which can be filled in when specific flooded areas are known.
- o Coordinate with Red Cross Local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), animal shelter, veterinarian organizations, etc. to establish procedures for handling evacuated pets and large animals.
- o For areas that commonly flood, prepare and periodically distribute public education materials (brochures, pamphlets, coloring books, slide shows, etc.) describing protective and precautionary actions with which individuals should become familiar should flooding occur. Indicate predesignated shelter sites and school response procedures.
- o Coordinate with Red Cross or other volunteer organizations to establish request procedures for persons (elderly, disabled) needing assistance with flood cleanup.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

- o Monitor river/lake levels and weather advisories.
- Provide prepared map(s) and script to local television station(s) for broadcast when <u>authorized</u>.
- o Provide prepared radio message(s) to local radio stations for broadcast when authorized.
- o Release information on where to buy sandbags and sand.

#### Emergency Period

#### Pre-Impact Phase - Precautionary Evacuation Ordered/Advised

o Authorize broadcast of radio message(s) or access the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) using established procedures.

- o Coordinate with law enforcement agencies to release evacuation instructions through patrol car and helicopter public address systems and door-to-door contact, as appropriate.
- o Release information about school evacuation (in coordination with school authorities/PIOs).
- o Authorize television broadcast of evacuation map(s) and script.
- o Encourage people to visit friends or relatives outside the potential hazard area; if possible.
- Release special instructions for those evacuating pets. (Animals will not be allowed in mass care facilities.)
- o Broadcast information on:
  - Locations of emergency medical aid stations and mass care facilities.
  - Gas Stations remaining open.
- o Caution media about potential dangers and traffic controls or other restrictions in evacuation area.
- o Release information on the number of persons being housed and fed at mass care facilities.
- Indicate curfews and travel restrictions in effect within evacuation area.
- o Advise the public not to return to the evacuation area until told to do so.

#### Return Home Authorized

- o Announce return home and any traffic controls in effect.
- o Announce mass transportation pickup points for those without vehicles.
- o Announce instructions for cleanup and telephone number for those (elderly/disabled) needing cleanup assistance.
- Announce procedures for reporting public and private damage (for damage assessment report).

#### Sudden Flood

- As soon as possible, establish EPI function at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) or at another location determined by the County Emergency Manager. Request public information mutual aid if needed. (Need for assistance should be determined by: (1) the size of flooded area and (2) by media interest, which may be overwhelming even if the flooded area is small.)
- Release emergency instructions through surviving local radio stations.

  Use regional stations if local ones are not broadcasting. nonmedia methods may also be necessary to put out instructions quickly.

#### SAMPLE RADIO/TV MESSAGE

	ROADS	CLOSED			
This is recent storm has caused city/county. As of	severe/moderated	te flooding	in several/	nany areas	of the
by law enforcement offic.	1818:			·	<del></del>
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<del></del>	
•	-				
Please avoid these road: Avoid all coastal roads.	s/streets. If	f you must t	ravel, use	alternate	routes.
		•			
Again, those roads/stree	ets which have	been, closed	are	,	at . v
and the second s	<u></u>		P We	- M.	
					la
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•	<del></del>

Please stay tuned to this station for additional road closure information.

# SAMPLE RADIO/TV MESSAGE

# APPROVED VIEWING SPOTS

This	is		from the							
The	following storm-damaged areas are still extremely hazardous and ided:					nd sh	should be			
			·					<del></del>		
	·		·		,					
				•						
	e do not try t must observe t	-							-	
				<del></del>						
	·			<u>.</u>						
	, please avoi hers in danger		rm-damage	d areas.	You may	y place	your	life	and '	that
Thank	you for your	cooperatio	on.							

#### SAMPLE RADIO/TV MESSAGE

# **EVACUATION ORDERED**

(To be announced by Chairman, Board of Supervisors, Mayor, Fire Chief, Police Chief, or other local authority.)

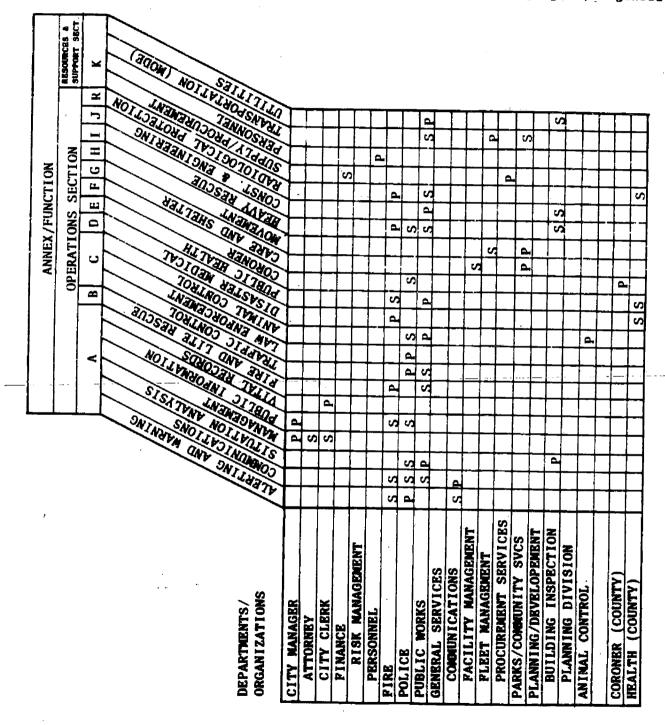
Chief, or other I	ocal authority.)
This is	The flooding situation continues in county/city and may worsen. For your area local area, evacuation routes).
Be sure to take essential items medibaby supplies, clothing, money, and valucar. Secure your home before you leave. may need assistance.	able papers but do not overload your
If you cannot stay with relatives or fri to (one of) the Red Cross_shelter(s) at	
Pets will <u>not</u> be allowed in Red Carrangements for someone outside the eva (give instructions). Do not allow your arrangements for your <u>large</u> animals, (gi	cuation area to take care of your pet, pet to run loose. If you cannot make
If you have no means of transportation evacuate on your own, ask a neighbor to Otherwise, please do not use your telephore.	assist you or call .
I repeat. If you live in theare requested/required to evacuate for station for more information and instruc	your own safety. Stay tuned to this
Thank you for your cooperation and your	courtesy to others.
Repeat complete message.	

# APPENDIX A-4 MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

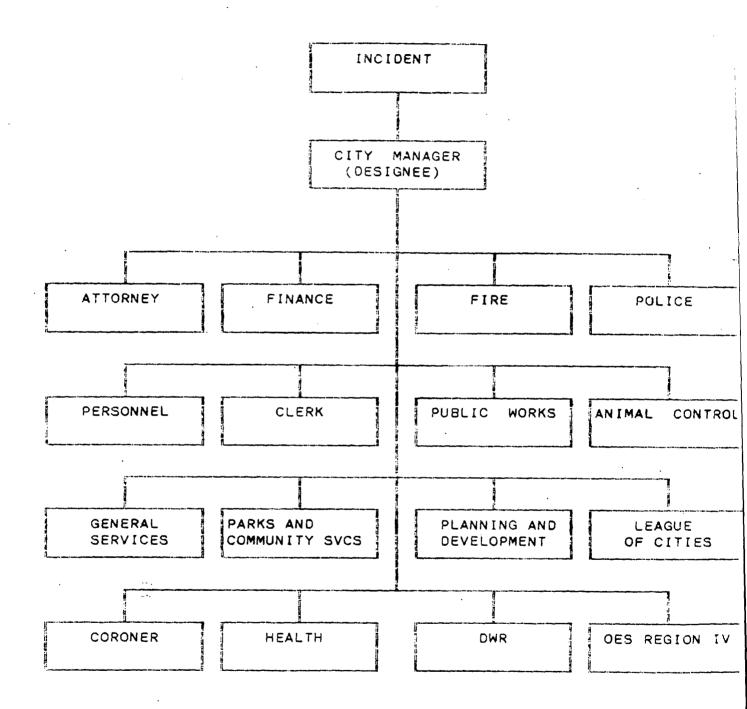
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### CITY MANAGER

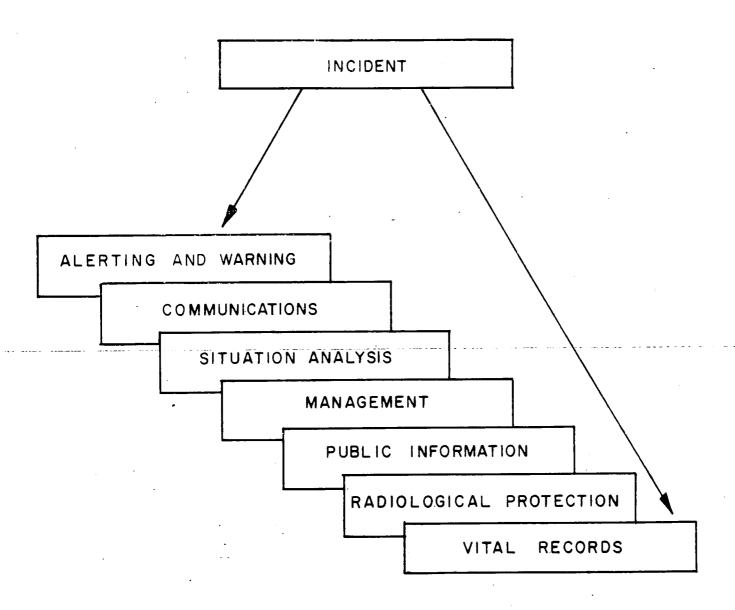
# SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITY MANAGER

#### OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX A-4



# MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

# -EMERGENCY-ACTION-CHECKLIST --

# RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

<u>ACTI</u>	<u>on</u>	ASSIGNED C RESPONSIBILITY	PERATIONAL SECTION
. 1.	Activate warning system and order evacuation of predesignated evacuation area (see Annex H, Movement Operations).	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.23
<b>2.</b>	Activate and staff Emergency Operating Center (EOC)	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.9
3-	Proclaim a LOCAL EMERGENCY	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.15
4.	Broadcast instructions directing evacuees to reception areas, using designated evacuation routes. (See Attachment A-4-A, Emergency Public Information Checklist).	P.I.O.	A-0S3.23
5.	Search the evacuation area to ensure that people have received warning.	P.I.O.	A-0S3.23
6.	Report to the OES Mutual Aid Region Office any ordered evacuation and the area involved.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.21
7.	Keep EOC informed of evacuation progress.	Police/Parks & Community Services	A-0S3.30
8.	Develop preliminary estimate of homeless and inform the EOC. Periodically update.	Parks & Community Services	A-0S3.31
9.	Prohibit entry into vacated area until it is determined that area is safe.	Police	A-0\$3.32
10.	If not already accomplished, warn people in inundation area and order evacuation.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.29
1 <b>İ</b> .	If not already accomplished, proclaim a LOCAL EMERGENCY and activate and staff EOC.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.15 A-0S2.9

ACTI	<u>DN</u>	ASSIGNED OF RESPONSIBILITY	PERATIONAL SECTION	
12.	Inform the OES Mutual Aid Region of the situation and support requirements.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.21	
13.	If required, request that the Governor proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY.	Mayor	A-0S2,16	
14.	Collect and evaluate incoming damage assessment reports.	Public Works/Police & Fire	A-0S2.8	
15.	Initiate search and rescue in affected areas.	Police & Fire	A-0\$3.33	
16.	Establish access controls.	Police	A-0S3.32	
17.	Inform EOC of evacuation progress.	Parks & Community Services	A-0S3.30	
18.	Develop preliminary estimate of home- less and inform the EOC; periodically update.	Parks & Community Services	A-0S3.31	
19.	Check operation of communications systems. If necessary, provide alternate communications links.	Police/Fire Dept.	A-0S2.15	
-20.	Determine status of utilities and coordinate utilities to be shut off	Public Works	A-0S2.7	
21.	Provide vital City records as requested by Director of Emergency Services and provide for preservation of those records during the crisis.	City Clerk	A-0S3.36	



#### ATTACHMENT A-4-A, APPENDIX A-4-

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CHECKLIST

#### IMMINENT/ACTUAL DAM FAILURE

#### Pre-Emergency Period

#### Normal Preparedness Phase

- o Coordinate with PIOs from responding law enforcement agencies. Develop a rapid PIO-to-PIO communication system.
- Prepare evacuation radio message(s).
- Prepare a simple map and script for television use should evacuation be ordered.
- o Prepare and periodically distribute public education materials (brochures, pamphlets, coloring books, slide shows, etc.) describing the dam and giving protective and precautionary actions with which individuals should become familiar in the slight chance that they are needed.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

- o Monitor dam authority and engineers' reports.
- Provide prepared map(s) and script to local television station(s) for broadcast when authorized.
- o Provide prepared radio message (s) to local radio stations for broadcast when authorized.

#### Emergency Period

#### Pre-Impact Phase - Precautionary Evacuation Ordered/Advised

- o Authorize broadcast of radio message(s) or access the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) using established procedures.
- o Coordinate with law enforcement agencies to release evacuation instructions through patrol car and helicopter public address systems and door-to-door contact, as appropriate. (Use warning sirens if available.)
- Release information about school evacuation.

- o Authorize television broadcast of evacuation map(s) and script.
- o Encourage people to visit friends or relatives outside the potential hazard area, if possible.
- o Release special instructions for those evacuating pets. (Animals will not be allowed in mass care facilities.)
- o Broadcast information on:
  - Locations of emergency medical aid stations and mass care facilities.
  - What to do if dam failure occurs during evacuation.
  - Gas stations remaining open.
- Caution media about potential dangers and traffic controls or other restrictions in evacuation area.
- Release information on the number of persons being housed and fed at mass care facilities.
- Indicate curfews and travel restrictions in effect within evacuation area.
- o Advise the public not to return to the evacuation area until told to do so.

#### Return Home Authorized

- o Announce return home and any traffic controls in effect.
- o Announce mass transportation pickup points for those without vehicles.

#### Dam Failure Without Warning

- o As soon as possible, establish EPI function at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) or at another location determined by the County Emergency Manager. Request public information mutual aid if needed. (Need for assistance should be determined by: (1) the size of flooded area and (2) by media interest, which may be overwhelming even if the flooded area is small.)
- Release emergency instructions through surviving local radio stations.
  Use regional stations if local ones are not broadcasting. Nonmedia methods may also be necessary to put out instructions quickly.



#### SAMPLE RADIO MESSAGE

SMALL DAM CRACK				
have repor		dam.	. We At are	
	to the area. We will keep you updated. Please do not nless you need emergency help.	use	your	
Stay tuned situation.	to this station for emergency instructions and information	on.	the	

# SAMPLE RADIO/TV MESSAGE

#### **EVACUATION ORDERED**

(To be announced by Mayor, City Manager

or Designee)

This is The crack in the dam
appears to be growing larger have warned that complete
rupture could occur within the next few days/few hours/week. For your safety, I am asking that you leave the area as soon as
possible (give boundaries of evacuation area and evacuation routes). The Red
Cross is setting up shelters at If you cannot stay with relatives or friends outside the evacuation area, to to one of these
stay with relatives or friends outside the evacuation area, to to one of these shelters.
Take only essential items medicine, special foods, personal items, baby supplies, clothing, money, and valuable papers. Do not overload your car. Secure your home before you leave. Lock windows and doors, turn off water and gas, and disconnect all electrical appliances except refrigerators and freezers. Be sure you have a full tank of gas.
Pets will <u>not</u> be allowed in Red Cross shelters. If you cannot make arrangements for someone outside the evacuation area to take care of your pet, (give instructions). Do not allow your pet to run loose. If you cannot make arrangements for your <u>large</u> animals, (give instructions).
If you have no means of transportation, ask help from a neighbor or friend, or walk to one of the following pickup points:
Bring only what you can carry. A bus will take you to a Red Cross shelter. If you are physically unable to go to one of the pickup points, call Otherwise, please do not use your telephone. Lines must be kept free.
These instructions will continue to be repeated, along with additional information about the emergency situation.
Stay tuned to this station.
Please remain calm. Your cooperation and courtesy to others will help us to evacuate the area safely and quickly.

APPENDIX A-5

MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

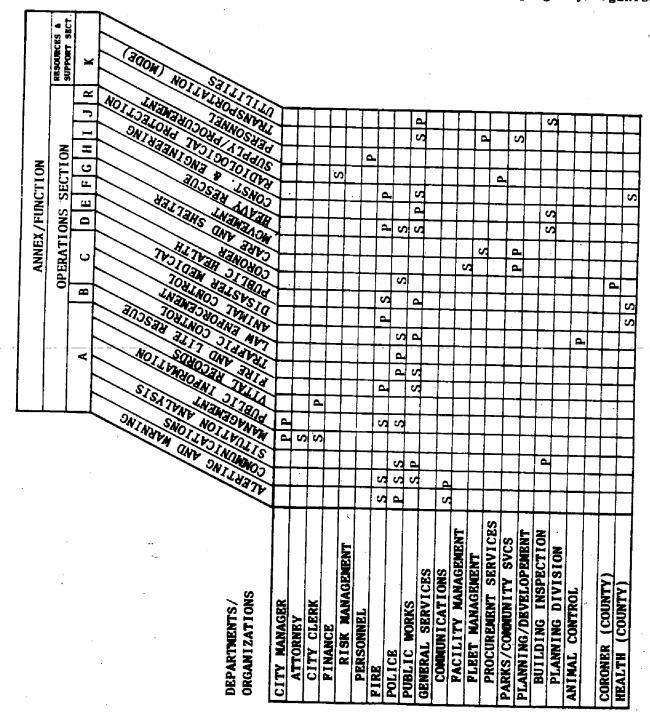
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCY

- 1774

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

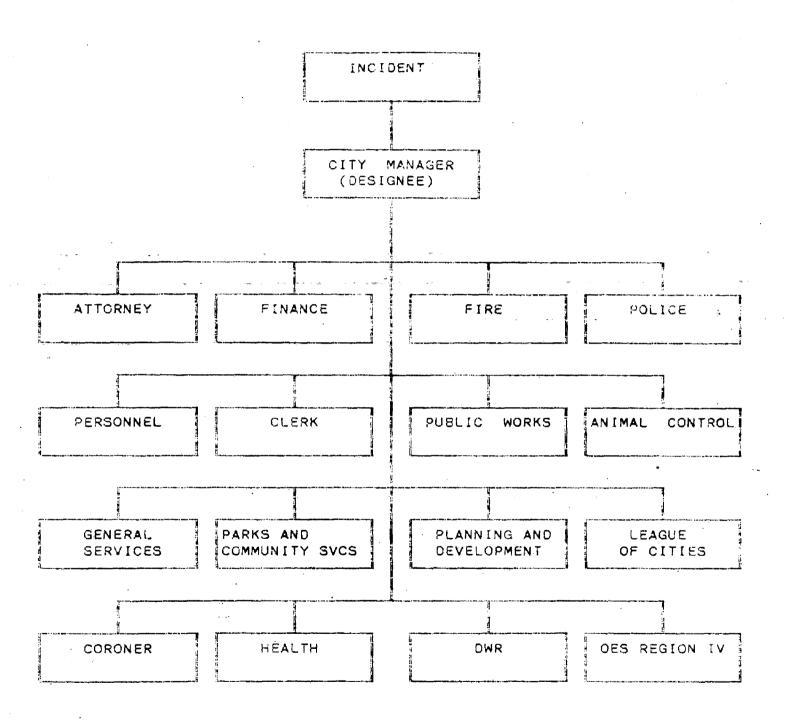
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

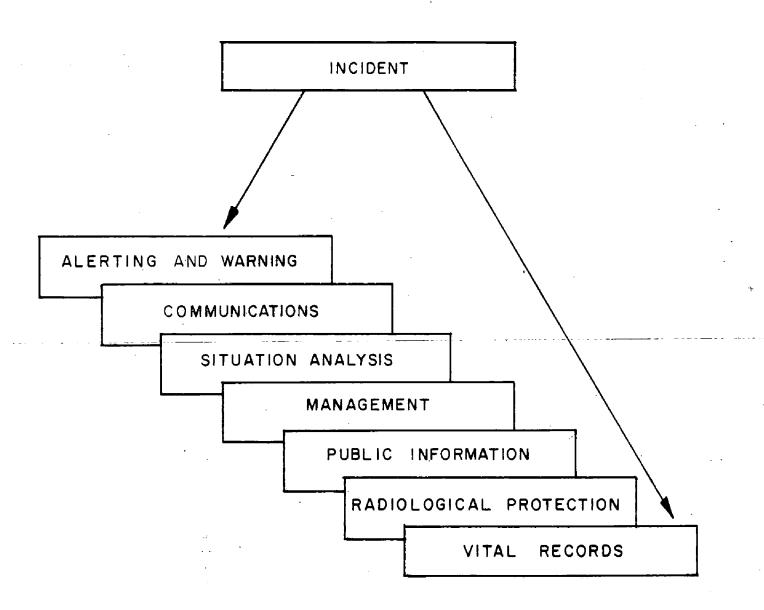
#### CITY MANAGER

#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITY MANAGER OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX A-5



#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

#### 1. California Readiness Conditions

The California Emergency Plan establishes four Readiness Conditions, numbered inversely from Condition Four through Condition One, which will be used in planning for or responding to war emergencies. These readiness conditions provide the basis for an orderly transition from normal peacetime activities to wartime readiness at each level of the Emergency Management Organization.

The California readiness conditions correspond to the Federal Increased Readiness Categories A through D published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Civil Defense Guide CPG 1-7, April 1979, which also includes guidelines on increased readiness actions.

Orders to make the transition from one readiness condition to another will be disseminated by the Governor, or his designated representative, using the Department of Justice communications systems and followed by official release to the news media. Simultaneous with the announcement of either Condition Two or Condition One, the Governor may proclaim a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY to permit full mobilization of Emergency Organizations and complete transition to wartime emergency status. A STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY will exist automatically on receipt of attack warning or an actual attack.

#### 1a. Readiness Condition Four - (Federal Guide Category A)

This readiness condition is in effect during a normal peacetime situation. Preparedness programs are primarily concerned with developing and maintaining operational readiness to cope with natural disasters and other peacetime emergencies and maintaining standby plans for responding to possible, however unlikely, nuclear defense emergencies. State and City Government will operate in a normal manner, giving priority to peacetime statutory responsibilities and obligations.

#### 1b. Readiness Condition Three - (Federal Guide Category B)

This readiness condition will be announced by the Governor or his representative when, in his opinion, it would be prudent for State and City government to make <u>internal</u> preparations for in-place sheltering in anticipation of, or in response to, a worsening international situation.

#### 1c. Readiness Condition Two - (Federal Guide Category C)

This readiness condition may be ordered during an international crisis created by actions on the part of a potential enemy or the United States which may result in great risk of a general war. The

condition will be announced by the Governor or his representative when, in his opinion, the Emergency Management Organizations of the State and local governments, including organized volunteers, auxiliaries, and the public, should take additional specific precautionary measures in preparation for a war emergency.

# 1d. Readiness Condition One - (Federal Guide Category D)

This readiness condition will be announced if it is necessary to assume a complete state of war readiness based on official notice from the Federal Government that enemy attack is considered imminent and could occur with little or no warning.

#### 2. Operations During War Emergencies

Managing emergency operations during war emergencies will be governed by the following essential actions relating to increased readiness and attack (with or without warning). Detailed actions are provided in the Emergency Action Checklist, which is included as part of this Appendix.

#### 2a. Increased Readiness Operations

The general range of increased readiness operations to be conducted in response to a worsening international situation is outlined below. Specific actions would be based on decisions by State and City authorities with federal advice.

#### (1) Early Crisis

Initially, increased readiness operations will include reviewing and updating plans and resource information, increasing public information efforts, accelerating training programs, inspecting equipment, and taking other feasible measures.

#### (2) Worsening Crisis

When, during a developing crisis, there is a general recognition that an attack is possible, the City emergency organization will be activated, actions to increase readiness and capability will be accelerated, and internal preparations will be made to implement in-place protection. The number of shelters will be increased and preparations will be made to establish Reception and Care Centers in designated areas. Emergency Operating Centers (EOC's)will be activated and staffed to serve as the focal point for coordinating increased readiness operations. Unusual changes in traffic patterns, utility consumption rates, food and other retail sales, and demands on public service organizations will be monitored to detect spontaneous evacuations.

#### (3) Mobilization

If the crisis worsens, a decision might be made by State or Federal authorities to mobilize fully, substantially expand civil preparedness funding, and devote all available resources to prepare for an emergency. Shelter upgrading will commence and final internal preparations will be made anticipation attack warning.



If not already accomplished during the Increased Readiness Period, it will be necessary to increase the number of shelter spaces by upgrading existing structures. (See Annex J. Construction and Engineering Operations, for instructions relating to shelter construction). This will occupy all ablebodied persons, except those with other emergency assignments.

In addition to food for immediate consumption, nonperishable foods requiring little preparation should be accumulated for use in local shelters should the need arise. City Government is responsible for the stockpiling and security of these items. The State will have the overall responsibility for the redirection and redistribution of food as required.

The State has the responsibility for the redirection of in-state resources and for directing transport of goods to local inventory control points one step removed from the consumer/user level. City Emergency Management Staffs have the responsibility for the redistribution of local retain inventories. City officials should be aware that they may be required to act as agents for the State in the implementation of economic stabilization procedures, fiscal controls, resource distribution, etc. level resources control will be vested in a group of state officials representing the State Resource Priorities Board and appropriate elements from the community as described in the State Emergency Resources Management Plan. Resource control will involve a system for initial-automatic stoppage and redirection in-state food and fuel resources in quantities sufficient to meet City short-term needs. Subsequently, City government organizations, resource having assessed actual requirements, will submit changes to the automatic delivery. See Annex K, Resources and Support Operations.

#### 2c. Attack Operations

Should an attack occur, it is likely that communications will be disrupted and it will be necessary to decentralize control of response actions to the local level. The main continuing threats following an attack will be weapon-caused fires and fallout radiation during nuclear attacks. The emergency actions needed to protect survivors will be dictated by the weapon-caused fire and contamination threats in each jurisdiction. If a nuclear attack occurs, the Radiological Defense Officer on the City Emergency Management Staff will be responsible for determining the local basic operating situation, based on information obtained from monitoring stations, field units, and shelters; for advising the emergency operating organization on measures to limit exposures to radiation and other hazards; and for reporting changes in the local operating situation to higher (Operational Area or Mutual Aid Region) EOC's.

Criteria for establishing monitoring and reporting stations and for assigning monitoring equipment to shelters and to other elements of the City emergency organization are presented in Annex R.

#### (1) Response to Attack Warning

If an attack warning is received, warning signals will be sounded, the public will be directed to the best available shelter, and the Damage Monitoring and Reporting System will be activated. When movement to shelters is completed, all outside operations will be suspended, and law enforcement, fire, and other emergency forces will locate their equipment at designated staging areas, take their assigned shelter, and assist in shelter management.

#### (2) Response to Nearby Weapon Detonation

If an attack occurs close enough to the City of Sacramento to cause blast damage or fires, all available forces will be used to immediately check for possible life-threatening damage and developing fires, whether or not radiation is present. In the event of nuclear attack all radiation dose controls will be suspended until actions to determine the local situation are completed. If radiation is present, the dose rates and total dose to personnel will be monitored and reported.

#### (3) Response to Weapon-Caused Damage and Fires

If the City of Sacramento experiences direct weapons effects, emergency operations will be focused on protecting the population from the immediate threat of fires, whether or not fallout radiation is present.

If fires are judged to be uncontrollable, shelters in areas susceptible—to mass—fires will—be—evacuated—immediately,—and—the-threatened population will be moved to safer shelters or to safer nearby jurisdictions, if feasible. Fire control efforts will be centered on protecting people and preventing further fire spread. Organized forces and volunteer groups from outside the mass—fire area will assist in the remedial movement and support of evacuees. After the threatened population has been moved, the best available shelter posture will be maintained by the remaining population and exposure control imposed on all out-of-shelter operations until danger of attack is over and fallout radiation levels permit unsheltered operations.

#### (4) Response in Undamaged Areas

If the City of Sacramento is found to be clear of direct weapons effects, organized forces will be made available to support operations in nearby, more seriously affected jurisdictions, and preparations will be made to receive, care for, and shelter refugees. If fallout radiation is present, radiation dose controls will be imposed on support operations as described below.

#### (5) Response in Contaminated Areas

(This section only applicable to Nuclear Weapons)

operations will be to minimize exposure to fallout radiation by maintaining the population in shelters until danger of further attack is over and fallout is no longer a substantial hazard. Initially, outside operations, except those required to complete movement to shelter or to control fires that threaten the immediate safety of people in shelters, will be suspended until fallout deposition is complete.

If measured outside dose rates remain below 50 r/hr, unsheltered operations needed to sustain the sheltered population may be authorized, in accordance with radiation dose controls, and actions to support more seriously affected jurisdictions may be initiated.

If outside dose rates exceed 50 r/hr, operations outside shelters will be prohibited until the dose rate, having passed a peak value, has decreased to less than 50 r/hr. At that time, essential operations to sustain the population in shelters will be undertaken under strict radiation controls, and plans will be developed for shelter emergence.

#### (6) Response To Advise That Attack Is Over.

Preparations for shelter emergence will center on decontamination and mobilization of predesignated stating areas. When the staging areas are operative, selected emergence from shelter will be scheduled. Population groups will be transported to another area of lesser hazard, if feasible and necessary, or to other shelter facilities where they can be cared for. Radiation control and environmental health measures will be continued until fallout radiation no longer presents a substantial hazard.

#### Attachments:

- A-5-A Emergency Public Information Checklist for War Emergencies
- A-5-B Checklist Guide for Attack Operations

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# INCREASED READINESS OPERATIONS

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Early Crisis		, — <u>-</u>
Monitor crisis developments and keep key officials informed. Review and, if necessary, update the following:		
o War Emergency Plans and related procedures.	OEP Coord.	₹ .
o Mutual aid agreements, with other jurisdic- tions, state agencies, and private organi- zations.	OEP Coord.	
o Enabling legislation and local ordinances.	City Attorney	
o Policies, plans, and materials for informing the public via the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) and other media during emergencies and for training and education programs. (See Enclosure A-6, Emergency Public Information, and Attachment A-5-A for details).	PIO	
o Preparedness plans for hospitals and other institutions, and those organizations that operate lifeline systems (power, water, fuel, food, sanitation, communications, and transportation).	Fire, Public Worl Parks/Comm Serv.	KS .
o Plans for activating and staffing EOC's and establishing communications with field units of emergency operating organizations and other jurisdictions.	OEP Coord.	
o Resource information (personnel, equipment, and supplies), key facilities, and communications. See listings in Part Three, Operational Data.	OEP Coord.	
If evacuation appears imminent, review and, if necessary, update the following:		. :
o Requirements and procedures for providing lodging, shelters, and essential services to the evacuated population.	Public Works, Parks/Comm. Serv.	
o Predesignated essential industries, facilities, and services that would have to remain in operation.	OEP Coord.	

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# INCREASED READINESS OPERATIONS

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Monitor crisis developments and keep key officials informed. Review and, if necessary, update the following:		
o War Emergency Plans and related procedures.	OEP Coord.	
o Mutual Aid agreements with other jurisdictions, state agencies, and private organizations.	OEP Coord.	
o Enabling legislation and local ordinances.	City Attorney	,
o Policies, plans, and materials for informing the public via the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) and other media during emergencies and for training and education programs. (See Enclosure A-6, Emergency Public Information, and Attachment A-5-A for details).	PIO	
o Preparedness plans for hospitals and other institutions, and those organizations that operate lifeline systems (power, water, fuel, food, sanitation, communications, and transportation).	Fire, Public Work Parks/Comm. Serv.	
o Plans for activating and staffing EOC's and establishing communications with field units of emergency operating organizations and other jurisdictions.	OEP Coord.	· ·
o Resources information (personnel, equipment and supplies), key facilities, and communications. See listing in Part Three, Operational Data.	OEP Coord.	
If evacuation appears imminent, review and, if necessary, update the following:		
o Requirements and procedures for providing lodging, shelters, and essential services to the evacuated population.	Public Works, Parks/Comm. Serv.	
o Predesignated essential industries, facili- ties, and services that would have to remain in operation.	OEP Coord.	·

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
o Evacuation sites that have been reserved OEP Coord. for specific organizations.		
o Numbers and types of employees required to operate essential industries in hazard areas and arrangements for sheltering these persons.	Parks & Comm. Services	
o Shelter requirements for essential workers and others remaining in hazard area.	Parks & Comm. Services	
o Plans for:	•	
<ul> <li>Coordinating operations of emergency organizations.</li> </ul>	Director of Emerg. Services	
<ul> <li>Evacuation/Movement operations. See Annex</li> <li>H, Movement Operations, for details.</li> </ul>	Police, Parks & Comm. Services	
<ul> <li>Providing routing and destination instructions and other information to the public and organizations.</li> </ul>	PIO	
<ul> <li>Controlling and coordinating traffic; reassigning law enforcement personnel to augment capability of evacuation areas while maintaining security in hazard areas.</li> </ul>	Police	<b>.</b>
<ul> <li>Mobilizing transportation resources for evacuating and supplying hazard area populations.</li> </ul>	General Services	
<ul> <li>Marking routes, vehicles, and equipment; establishing pass or identification system for key personnel and vehicles.</li> </ul>	Police	
<ul> <li>Re-deploying fire equipment and coordina- ting mutual aid fire operations.</li> </ul>	Fire Department	
<ul> <li>Identifying and arranging to use, facilities suitable for lodging, feeding, staging areas, and other emergency purposes.</li> </ul>	Parks & Community Services	,
<ul> <li>Redistributing pharmaceuticals and medical supplies, and assigning medical personnel to augment capability of evacuation areas.</li> </ul>	Director of Emergency Serv.	

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
- Augmenting lifeline services in evacuation areas.	Fire Department	
<ul> <li>Hosting evacuees (registering, lodging, feeding, etc.). See Annex G, Care and Shelter Operations, for details.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Identifying essential workers and hosting them in reception areas close enough to permit commuting to hazard areas.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Checking, repairing, and as necessary, redistributing radiological monitoring equipment to monitoring stations, shelters, and emergency teams.</li> </ul>	Fire Department	
Worsening Crisis		
Begin preliminary steps to improve shelter capability:		· ·
o Inspect and mark shelters for the public and for essential workers, and arrange for occupancy.		•
o Inspect buildings that can be upgraded to provide shelter. See Annex J, Construction and Engineering Operations, for details.	Parks & Comm. Services	
o Locate and reserve shelter construction equipment and materials.	Public Works	
o Review or develop shelter facility plans and procedures for upgrading, expedient shelter construction, ventilation, and stocking.	Planning and Development	• •
Improve readiness and capability of cadre organizations and resource agencies:		
o Recruit, train, and assign personnel needed to augment cadres; assign emergency personnel for in-place sheltering.	Red Cross	
o If needed, begin improving City EOC and other control facilities; provide for auxiliary power; augment communications; consider activating EOC.	Fire Department	
o Begin procuring previously identified equipment and supplies (see listings in Part Three).	General Services	

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Make final arrangements for facilities to be used as Reception and Care Centers and staging areas and for lodging, food services, and other purposes. See Annex G, Care and Shelter Operations, for details.	Parks and Comm. Services	
Expand fire prevention programs and abate fire hazards, modifying or confirming fire contingency plans as appropriate.	Fire Department	
Determine what normal activities and services could be deferred or curtailed to free manpower, equipment, and funds for emergency preparations.	Director of Emergency Serv.	
Monitor spontaneous evacuation from hazard areas.	Police Depart.	
Mobilization		
Accelerate all incomplete readiness actions and maintain readiness for an attack warning.	Director of Emergency Serv.	
Urge the public to make final preparations without delay, such as gathering supplies, filling drinking water containers, etc.	PIO	
Expand public information-effort on protective measures, fire prevention, self-help firefighting, and medical self-help.	PIO	
Procure needed equipment and supplies.	General Serv.	
Establish controls over the allocation, distribution, and use of available resources.	Director of Emergency Serv	
Expand programs to improve shelter capability.		
-o In accordance with guidelines, begin shelter upgrading and expedient shelter construction.	Parks & Comm. Services	
o Fully mobilize shelter management teams, activate shelter complex staffs, and prepare shelters for occupancy.	Parks & Comm. Services	
Fully man EOC's and radiological monitoring stations.		
o Establish and maintain communications with emergency organizations and other jurisdictions.	General Serv.	

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
o As necessary, improve the protection of the EOC or relocate to a protected facility.	e General Serv.	
Take actions to protect institutionalized persons.	i Red Cross	
Improve medical capability; release dischargeable patients; prepare to expand bed capacity.		
See Attachment A-5-B, Checklist Guide for Attack Operations, for detailed listing of actions to be taken in response to an attack warning and for responding to specific attack contingencies.	: t	
		•
Actions in Hazardous Areas		
Disseminate attack warning and protection instructions to the public and emergency		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
organizations by all means available.	20 <b>9</b> 00 - 2021 - 21 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22 - 22	9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
o Essential workers and other immediately	Parks and Comm.	•
take shelter in predesignated facilities affording best available protection from direct effects.		
Protect communication equipment against Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) when warning procedures are completed.		
Control and expedite movement to shelter.	General Serv.	
Deploy personnel and operating units to assigned shelters and provide:		
- Law enforcement support to shelter manager.	Police	
- Shelter-based medical support.	Red Cross	
- Leadership for fire prevention actions.	Fire	
Receive population in shelter facilities; organize shelter teams; complete readying of		
shelters for occupancy; and reduce fire vulnerability of shelter facilities by closing all window blinds, curtains, and	,	•
draperies, and establishing fire watches.		
Activate emergency fire watch throughout area	. Fire Dept.	
When movement to shelter is completed, nofity the appropriate EOC.	Parks and Comm. Services	
·		

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Actions in evacuation areas		
Disseminate attack warning and protection instructions to the public and emergency organizations by all means available.	PIO	
<ul> <li>Those people and service units who are in process of evacuating from hazard areas should continue movement according to plan.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>People should immediately take shelter in predesignated facilities affording protection.</li> </ul>		
Protect communications against EMP, when warning procedures are completed.	General Serv., Recreation	
Control and expedite movement to public and home shelters according to plan, as modified to accommodate evacuees.	Police, Fire & Parks/Comm Serv.	
Continue increased readiness actions from shelter posture, devoting all available resources to improving the capacity and protection of public and private shelters.	Director Emerg. Services	·
Determine requirements and undertake shelter and medical supply missions.	Fire Dept.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
When movement to shelter facilities is complete, notify the appropriate EOC.	Police	
Basic Actions to Increase City Government Readiness, Develop or Improve an EOC, and Increase Direction and Control.		
<ul> <li>Brief Mayor and City Council review FEMA Civil Protection Guide (CPG) 1-7.</li> </ul>	Director Emerg. Services	
- Brief Department Heads.		
<ul> <li>Brief Key Government Agency Staffs and Review Plans.</li> </ul>		
<ul> <li>Review and Update Procedures for Support of City Forces.</li> </ul>		•
- Review Status of EOC Facilities.		
<ul> <li>Brief Mayor and City Council on EOC Status and Plans for Improvement or Development.</li> </ul>		

- Review and Update Plans and SOP's for EOC. OEP Coordinator

ACTION

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

- Plan for Shelter Complex Headquarters if Required.
- Review Assignments of All City Employees.
- Begin Improvement or Development of EOC.
- Alert EOC Staff.
- Man EOC 24-hours at Stand-by Level.
- Man EOC 24-hours at Minimum Operational Level.
- Man EOC Fully.
- Activate Shelter Complex Headquarters.

#### ATTACHMENT A-5-A. APPENDIX A-5

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CHECKLIST

#### FOR

#### WAR EMERGENCIES

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to a war emergency and should be considered in addition to the basic EPI Checklist. Most tasks are county responsibilities, and the City Public Information Officer (PIO) should coordinate with County PIO and assist them wherever possible. Those tasks to be performed are so noted in parenthesis. All actions should be first approved by the County Emergency Manager or designated representative.

#### Normal Preparedness Operations

- o Create camera-ready news supplements which can quickly be printed during an international crisis that might lead to enemy attack.
- o Create radio/TV announcement (see sample) to announce release of news supplements.
- o Create a map of hazard areas which can be broadcast by TV stations during a defense emergency.
- o Respond to public and media inquiry about war effects, including blast and radioactive fallout, and protective measures such as shelters, shelter upgrading, evacuation, etc.
- o Notify the public of scheduled tests of attack warning systems.

#### Increased Readiness Operations

- o Inform the public, both through broadcast and print media, to monitor radio and/or television broadcasts for up-to-the-minute information. If the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) is activated, inform the public (through the press) to tune to their local EBS station. (EBS stations themselves will repeatedly broadcast instructions on where to tune, following federal EBS guidelines).
- o Tell the public about seeking protection in-place should attack come without warning. Release list of shelters in the county.
- o Release instructions on construction of expedient shelters.
- o Arrange for printing of camera-ready news supplements.
- o Determine distribution points for news supplements (libraries, fire stations, schools, or other public places) and request cooperation from management.
- o Arrange for delivery of printed supplements in bulk to distribution points.



- o If local newspaper offices are printing the supplements, arrange for delivery (when authorized) along with or instead of regular newspaper delivery. If possible, arrange for delivery to all residences within a specified area, rather than just to subscribers.
- o Complete radio/TV announcement and deliver to media to broadcast on your authority, or arrange to access the EBS system, following usual procedures.
- o Complete map of hazard areas for TV use and deliver to stations.
- o Encourage individuals to develop appropriate family emergency plan.
- o Begin broadcasting (and publishing) general health, safety, and survival information and continue unless more critical and specific emergency information takes precedence.
- o Release information (if available) to farmers and other special groups.
- o Familiarize the public with the local attack warning signal (by description, NOT by sounding of the signal which might cause undue alarm).

#### Attack Operations

o Move the public information function to designated shelter and continue to broadcast situation reports and health and safety information as long as possible.

(Note: In the event or nuclear attack, unless protected, communications devices not destroyed by blast or heat may fail temporarily or permanently because of the resulting electromagnetic pulse (EMP). This would include radio and television receivers, car radios, and battery-powered portable transistor radios, as well as broadcast stations themselves. The area of electromagnetic disturbance could extend hundreds of miles, depending on the altitude of the detonation).

- o If communications transmitter is working, broadcast:
  - Situation reports.

Safe times for shelter emergence.

- Instructions for remedial movement, if any.
- Government plans for recovery, if and when known.

# CITY INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Increased Readiness Actions for Emergency Public Information		
o Review and update plans, and check availability of emergency public information materials.	PIO	
o Prepare for increased CD public information activity (brief key personnel, etc.).	PIO	
o Meet with management and staff of local news media to review emergency public information.	PIO	
o Commence moderate step-up in local CD public information activities.	P10	
o Commence dissemination of Communify Shelter Program (CSP) type information to the public.	PIO .	
o City authorities urge the public to make final crisis preparations short of taking shelter*.	PIO .	
*Secure FEMA Regional approval, through the State, prior to taking actions.		
Actions to Secure Information on Significant Public Actions		
o Review or develop plans for securing information on public response.	PIO	
o Check protection of persons supplying information.	PIO	
o Commence daily inquiries to determine significant public actions.	PIO	
Accelerated Civil Defense Training		
o Review and update accelerated training plan.	PIO	÷
o Alert accelerated training instructors.	PIO	•
o Announce courses and commence training.	PIO	

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Actions to Increase Communications/Warning Readiness		
o Review and update Communications Plans.	Police, Fire	
o Test existing communications.	General Serv.	
o Commence extension of communications facilities, as required.	General Serv.	·
o Review and update Warning Plans.	Police, Fire	
o Brief warning personnel	Police, Fire	
o Commence inaudible (growl) siren testing.	Police, Fire	
o Alert communications personnel.	General Serv.	
o Commence accelerated training of communi- cations personnel, as required	General Serv.	
o Review Warning Plans with cooperating agencies.	Police, Fire	
o Check readiness of warning facilities and equipment.	Police, Fire	
o Develop neighborhood radio watch organiza- tion if required.	Police, Fire	
o Activate communications personnel and emergency systems.	General Serv.	
o Fully mobilize City Warning System.	Police, Fire & General Serv.	
o Test Radiological Reporting System.	Fire	

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Actions to Increase Readiness of City Schools.		
o Review and update School Emergency or Disaster Plans.	City Schools Risk Management	
o Brief key school system officials.	City Schools Risk Management	
o Brief schools staffs and increase school readiness.	Principal	
o Brief students on emergency plans and continue emergency preparations.	Principal	•
o Brief industry executives and review emergency disaster plans.	Director of Emergency Serv.	
o Brief key officials of local industrial and commercial establishments.	Director of Emergency Serv.	
o Check readiness of industrial or commercial facilities.	Director of Emergency Serv.	
o Advise business and industry to brief all employees on facility emergency plans and continue emergency preparations.	Director of Emergency Serv.	

#### ATTACHMENT A-5-B

#### CHECKLIST GUIDE FOR ATTACK OPERATIONS

The following exhibits provide listings of actions to be taken in response to an attack warning and for responding to specific attack contingencies:

- 1 Attack Warning
- 2 Nuclear Attack Local Damage Possible
- 3 Local Area is Undamaged
- 4 Attack Over Assessment of Fallout Hazard
- 5 Sustaining Population of Fallout Hazard
- 6 Significant Damage and Fires in Area
- 7 Uncontrollable Fire
- 8 Fires Under Control
- 9 Attack Over Assessment of Damage and Surviving Capability
- 10 Remedial Movement of Non-sustainable Survivors

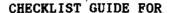
#### EXHIBIT 1

#### CHECKLIST GUIDE FOR

#### ATTACK WARNING

Disseminate attack warning and shelter instructions to the public and emergency operating organizations by all means available.

- o Control and expedite population movement to best available shelters.
- o Deploy key personnel and equipment to designated staging areas.
- o Deploy emergency personnel to assigned shelters and provide:
  - Law enforcement support to shelter managers
  - Shelter-based medical support
- Leadership for fire prevention activities
- o Receive population in shelter facilities; organize shelter teams; complete readying of shelters for occupancy; and reduce fire vulnerability of shelter facilities (close all window blinds, curtains and draperies; establish fire watch).
- o When movement to shelter is completed, suspend all operations outside shelter, except those required for safety of shelter occupants.
- o If area is in or near designated hazard areas, position sheltered population for maximum protection from direct effects.
  - Put maximum number of people in basements, lying down or sitting on the floor, away from doors.
  - If basements are not available, put people in the central part of the building, on lower floors, lying or sitting on the floor out of line of possible flying glass.
- o If normal EOC is not adequately protected, transfer functions to designated alternate facility affording protection.
- o Protect communications equipment against EMP.
- o Transfer control to shelter complex headquarters.
- o Begin weapons effects monitoring and reporting procedures.
- o If a nuclear weapon is used, take actions indicated in Exhibit 2.



#### NUCLEAR DETONATION - CITY DAMAGE POSSIBLE

Determine situation throughout area, using caution to minimize exposure if fallout is present. (Forces should not be deployed or dispatched until fallout levels have reduced to levels which are safe for limited periods of exposure).

- o Begin fallout monitoring and reporting. If fallout is detected, monitor dose rates and total dose to personnel. As feasible, rotate assignments of field units to limit dose.
- o Poll shelters, key facilities, service units, and monitoring stations to determine situation in their vicinity and their ability to function.
- o If communications with any of the above are not operational, deploy mobile units from staging area to provide alternative communications links.
- o Deploy shelter teams and units to survey shelters and neighboring buildings for weapon-caused damage and developing fires; suppress incipient fires.
- o Dispatch mobile or aerial units to survey predesignated areas for damage, fires, flooding, and other effects.
- o Determine operability of power, water, and other systems serving the area.
- o Monitor communications to determine situation in nearby areas.

If survey indicates area is clear of damage and developing fires, take actions indicated in Exhibit 3.

If significant damage and developing fires are reported, take actions indicated in Exhibit 6.

#### CHECKLIST GUIDE FOR

#### CITY AREA UNDAMAGED

Report situation and lifeline system failures.

Advise public of situation and instruct them to remain in the best protective shelter against direct effects and fallout (through EBS).

Recall service units and survey teams to best shelter against fallout.

Prepare to receive and care for, shelter refugees from nearby damaged areas. Assign refugees to shelter space with best protection.

Restore disrupted essential facilities, if feasible.

Continue shelter-based fire watch; if fires threaten sheltered population or vital facilities, dispatch units to suppress fires and return to shelter.

Assist nearby damaged localities unless prohibited by severe fallout hazard.

- o Dispatch units to assist operations in, and evacuation from, more seriously affected areas.
- o Provide shelter-based medical care to refugees.

Maintain fallout shelter posture until additional attacks are considered unlikely, then take actions indicated in Exhibit 4.

#### CHECKLIST GUIDE FOR

#### ATTACK OVER - ASSESSMENT OF HAZARD

Inform public and services of situation; instruct public to relax protective posture against direct nuclear weapons effects, but to remain in shelter until advised otherwise.

Reconnect communications and other equipment that was shut down to protect against EMP. Re-establish communications to Operational Area and other jurisdictions.

If fallout radiation presents a substantial hazard:

- o Continue to survey fallout situation throughout the City.
- o Poll monitors to determine dose received by personnel and the current dose rates in their locations.
- o Evaluate radiation monitor reports and update and continue exposure control guidance for unsheltered operations; advise service units and public.
- o When feasible, dispatch mobile monitors on dose-limited missions to survey outside dose rates throughout the City and dose rates in essential facilities that are not fallout shelters.
- o Estimate period of time that occupancy of staging areas, hospitals, and other essential facilities will be denied by fallout radiation levels. If appropriate, develop priorities and schedule for decontamination to reduce denial times.
- o Update estimates of radiation casualties (people whose total dose for one month will be greater than 350r).
- o Estimate required shelter stay times. Develop schedule for emergence from shelter, and inform services and public.
- o Determine whether accumulated dose and residual radiation levels will permit sustaining population within the City after emergence from shelter.
- o Develop plans and schedule for remedial movement of people that cannot be sustained because of dose, residual radiation levels, or shortages of resources and essential services.

#### CHECKLIST GUIDE FOR

#### SUSTAINING POPULATION POSTATTACK

If fallout limits unsheltered operations, conduct sustaining operations in accordance with dose controls

- o Continue radiation monitoring and dose controls on unsheltered operations.
- o Begin decontamination of staging areas and other essential facilities at time specified by radiation levels.
- o Maintain population in shelter until radiation levels are reduced by radioactive decay or decontamination teams to levels that permit occupancy of facilities other than fallout shelters.

#### When permitted by fallout:

- o Begin controlled release of population from shelter; if needed, continue decontamination and part-time use of shelter.
- o Establish staging areas as a base for remedial movement and recovery operations and a destination point for aid coming into the City.
- o Start remedial movement of population that cannot be sustained in the area. Move them to other areas with substantially lower dose rates.
- o Expand shelter-based emergency medical care centers to facilities that are not-fallout-shelters.
- o Resume vector control, sewage disposal, food and water inspections, and other essential public health measures.
- o Control distribution and use of essential resources; receive and distribute resources supplied from other areas.
- o Organize work teams from the population and assign them to the appropriate emergency operating organization, as needed.
- o Assign emergency units arriving from support areas and assign them to the appropriate emergency forces.
- o Begin restoration of water distribution, sanitation, power, transportation, communications, and other lifeline systems needed to sustain population and to resume operations of vital facilities. As necessary, use expedient measures or alternative sources to provide needed services.
- o Establish Reception and Care Centers as needed to provide for immediate needs of people when they are released from shelter or are evacuated from other more hazardous areas.



#### SIGNIFICANT DAMAGE AND FIRES IN AREA

Continue damage survey actions to determine situation throughout area.

Protect sheltered population and vital facilities from developing fire threat and perform lifesaving operations. (Note: If radiation levels are extremely high, field units may be unable to leave shelters).

- o Broadcast emergency advice to the public, instructing them to take self-help actions to knock down incipient fires and assist trapped and injured in their vicinity.
- o Deploy all field units (law, fire, etc.) and shelter teams to locate and knock down incipient fires by self-help firefighting.
- o Dispatch fire units to engage fires not controllable by self-help actions.
- o Determine adequacy of water supply and pressure for firefighting. Take steps to maintain service or provide emergency supplies.
- o Coordinate firefighting and keep all services informed of areas threatened by, and/or safe from, fire.
- o Clear debris as needed to support fire and rescue efforts, to allow transport of casualties to shelters for first aid, and to permit outside assistance.
- o Rescue entrapped people, perform first aid, search all occupied facilities that are damaged or threatened by fire, and assist survivors from untenable facilities to safe locations.

Determine requirement for outside assistance; request assistance from nearby undamaged jurisdictions; accept control of, and assign missions to, incoming support units.

If fallout is present, suspend radiation dose controls until shelter base and vital service facilities are secure from developing fire threat. Continue monitoring dose rates and total dose to personnel.

If an uncontrollable fire is developing, take actions indicated in Exhibit 7.

If fires are under control, take actions indicated in Exhibit 8.

#### CHECKLIST GUIDE FOR

#### UNCONTROLLABLE FIRE

Evacuate predesignated areas susceptible to mass fire and move evacuees over designated routes to fire-safe evacuation sites, whether or not fallout is present.

- o Search evacuation area to ensure that people receive warning; assist in evacuation and perform rescue and first aid, as necessary.
- o Abandon fire control actions in evacuation area, relocate equipment to safety, and continue search and rescue, as feasible.
- o Clear primary or alternate evacuation routes as needed.
- o Provide aid as needed to assist evacuation of injured, and others needing assistance.
- o Erect water screen along escape route where fire intensity would preclude movement.
- o Search each facility to ensure that it is vacated.
- o If feasible, move supplies and equipment.
- o Establish access controls to vacated areas.

#### Outside evacuation area:

- o Concentrate fire control efforts on protection of shelter sites and establishment of fire lines to prevent mass fire from spreading.
- o Continue search, rescue, and first aid actions, as needed.
- o Receive, shelter, and care for evacuees; use best available facilities, considering the circumstances, for shelter. Direct evacuees to decontaminate themselves by brushing or wiping before entering new shelter(s).
- o Call for needed supplies, equipment, and support services.
- o Provide first aid and medical care to refugees at shelter sites.
- If fallout is present, suspend radiation dose controls until actions to protect the surviving population from immediate threat of fire are completed.
- If any shelter, or service facility becomes untenable because of fire spread:
- o Evacuate site and relocate, as feasible, to another site.
- When actions to escape from uncontrollable fires are completed, take actions indicated in Exhibit 8.



#### 

#### FIRES UNDER CONTROL

Advise public of situation and warn them to remain sheltered until danger of further attack or fallout is over.

Direct emergency operating organization to initiate the following actions:

- o Maintain fire lines and either suppress residual fires or allow them to burn out.
- o Release and reassign units and shelter teams not needed to fire control.
- o Prohibit nonessential operations outside shelter.
- o Advise shelter managers to maintain protective posture against direct effects and fallout; improve protection as feasible.
- o Assign refugees from fire area and returning units to shelter space with best available fallout protection; provide shelter-based first aid.
- o Determine shelter loading, location, and numbers of unsheltered people, numbers of injured survivors, and requirements for medical assistance and logistics support.

If decreasing dose rates are greater than 50 R/hr (out of shelter):

- o Prohibit non-essential operations outside shelter; occupy shelter areas with lowest dose rates and wait for rose rates to decrease.
- o Authorize dose-limited missions outside shelter only if essential to protect shelter system; use personnel with least dose and rotate units to limit dose.
- o Initiate remedial movement of population groups, only if feasible and essential to reduce casualties--coordinate interjurisdictional movement with the Operation Area EOC.
- o Estimate required shelter stay time.

If decreasing dose rates are less than 50 R/hr (out of shelter):

- o Authorize dose-limited missions outside shelter using personnel with least dose and rotating units to limit dose.
- o Estimate required shelter stay time, and authorize shelter managers to expand to non-shelter areas when dose rates permit.

Unless prohibited by extreme fallout hazard:

- o Continue search, rescue, and first aid; assist survivors to shelter.
- o When re-entry to mass fire areas is feasible, initiate search for, and rescue of, survivors in burned over areas.

- o Provide support to other areas as directed.
- o If feasible, restore disrupted essential services.

If nearby areas are safe from fire:

o Consider moving unsheltered people and injured persons to nearby areas, unless prohibited by fallout there.

When additional attacks are considered unlikely, take actions indicated in Exhibit 9.

#### \_\_CHECKLIST\_GUIDE\_FOR \_\_\_

#### ATTACK OVER - ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGE AND SURVIVING CAPABILITY

If fires in area are uncontrollable, consider abandoning firefighting and concentrating on evacuating threatened population.

When permitted to fallout, dispatch survey teams to determine extent and severity of blast and fire damage, debris, hazardous structures, residual fires, etc.

Determine requirements and capabilities for sustaining survivors.

- o Survey field units and facilities, to determine their ability to function.
- o Determine distribution of sheltered and unsheltered survivors and their requirements for potable water, food, medical care, and other support.
- o Survey potable water supplies, food stocks, medical supplies, and other needed resources.
- o Determine whether housing facilities are safe for occupancy.
- o Survey condition of hospitals and other medical facilities; determine whether they can resume their functions, and with what bed capacity.
- o Determine condition of lifeline systems serving the area.
  - If nonfunctional, determine whether essential services can be restored or can be provided by alternative sources or expedient measures.
  - If functional, determine whether available capacity will meet demand.
- o Establish communications with the Operational Area and other jurisdictions. If needed, use mobile units to serve as alternate communications links until communications are restored.

As required, start remedial movement of non-sustainable survivors as indicated in Exhibit 10.

#### CHECKLIST GUIDE FOR

#### REMEDIAL MOVEMENT OF NONSUSTAINABLE SURVIVORS

When permitted by fallout:

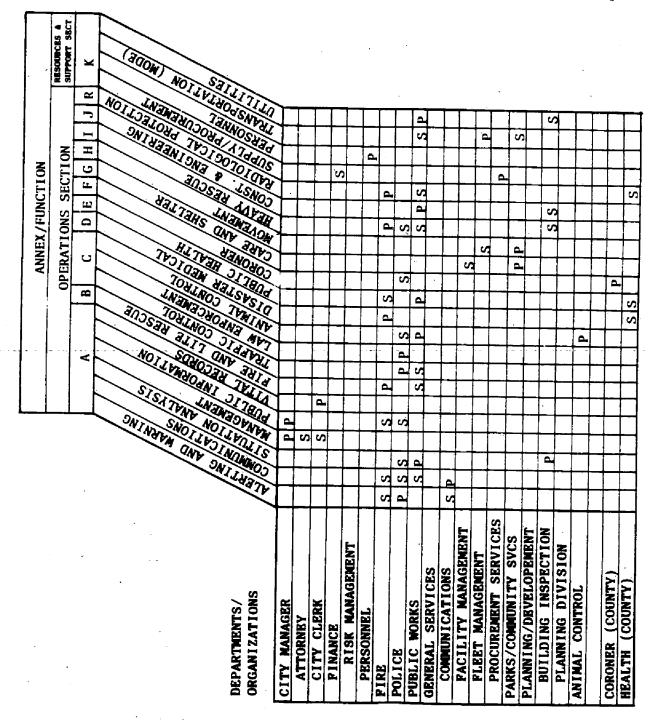
- o Establish staging areas as a base for movement operations.
- o Provide transportation needed to move designated non-sustainable population to other areas.
- o As needed, clear debris and open transportation routes.
- o Coordinate operations for remedial movement of non-sustainable population with operations concerning sustainable population.
  - Import resources and continue or resume essential services for sustainable population. Survey capability for supporting the remaining population.
  - Continue remedial movement, as necessary, until remaining population can be supported by locally available or imported resources and services.

# APPENDIX A-8 MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

#### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

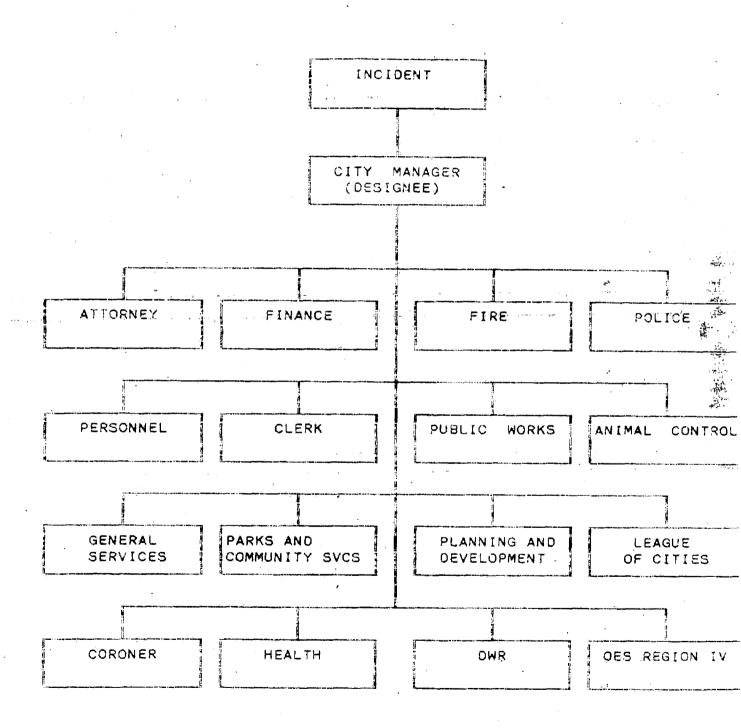
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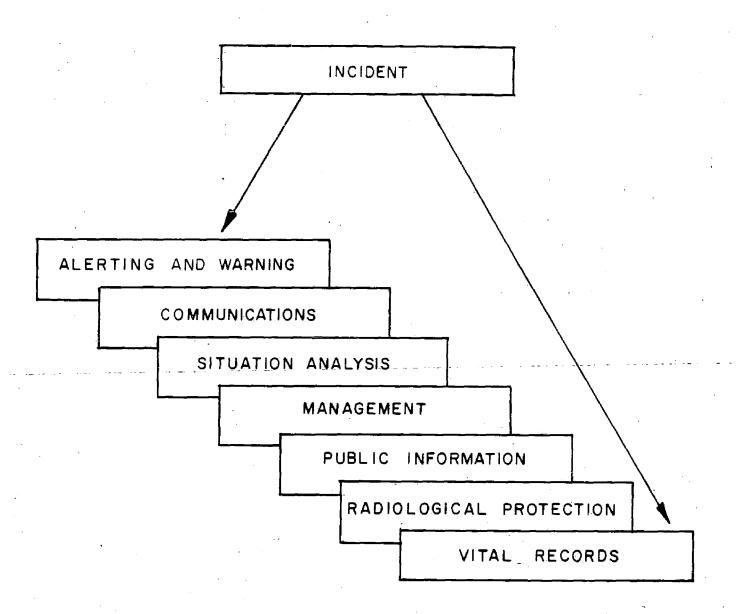
#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### CITY MANAGER

#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITY MANAGER OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX A-8

### MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION			
1.	Place Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Staff on a standby.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.1			
2.	Collect and evaluate incoming information.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.37			
3.	If required, activate Emergency Operating Center (EOC).	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.9			
4.	Obtain estimates of area that may be affected by the incident and determine if evacuation is necessary.	Fire Department	A-0S3.22			
5.	Direct implementation of public warning and movement operations as required.	P.I.O./Police	A-0S2.11			
6.	Direct opening of mass care facilities as necessary.	Parks & Community	A-0\$2.18			
7.	Establish contact with appropriate state agency coordinators.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0\$3.26			
8.	Coordinate with appropriate segments of the private sector.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0\$3.21			
9.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Office as required.	Director of Emergency Services	A-083.25			
10.	Keep EOC informed of evacuation progress.	Police/Parks & Community Services	A-0S3.30			

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION			
11.	Develop preliminary estimate of home-less and inform the EOC. Periodically update.	Parks & Community Services	A-083.31			
12.	Prohibit entry into vacated area until it is determined that area is safe.	Police	A-0S3.32			
13.	Testing of drinking water for purity in areas that could be affected by incident	Public Works	A-0S3.28			
14.	Obtain weather forecast and update periodically.	P.I.O.	A-083.35			
15.	Provide for radiological monitoring as required.	Fire Department	A-0S3.38			

#### ATTACHMENT A-8-A, APPENDIX A-8



#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CHECKLIST

#### NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to incidents and should be considered <u>in addition</u> to the basic EPI Checklist. EPI actions will initially be taken by the On-Scene PIO Team using personnel assigned by the primary responding agency (additional EPI Staff may be requested). The EPI Staff at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be mobilized depending on the extent of the hazard. <u>All releases must be cleared through the Incident Commander/Scene Manager and technical adviser at the scene or Emergency Manager at the EOC.</u>

#### Low Hazard Incident - No General Evacuation

- o Notify media (primarily radio) that incident has occurred.
- o Indicate nature of incident, precautions for public.
- o Indicate response agencies involved (coordinate with response agency PIOs).

#### Incident - High Hazard - General Evacuation Requested/Mandatory

- Release all of the above information.
- o Release evacuation instruction to media (radio). Use established Emergency Broadcast Systems (EBS) procedures as appropriate.
- o Release mass care information when known (coordinate with American Red Cross).
- o Have medical/technical spokesperson(s) available to describe the nature of the incident, precautions for the public to take.
- o Hold media briefing(s) at scene where Incident Commander/Scene Manager and medical/technical spokesperson can answer media questions. Arrange for Emergency Manager to hold similar media briefings at the EOC if needed. Spokespersons should be prepared to answer questions similar to those listed below. Suggested responses or cautions are given in brackets:
  - How many deaths/injuries were there?
  - What response agencies were involved?
  - Why was evacuation ordered? Why wasn't evacuation ordered? Number of persons evacuated.
  - What are the long-term effects on people and the environment? Note:
     Be careful <u>not to speculate</u>.
  - -- Does The City of Sacramento have a plan for response to such incidents? If not, why? If so, how did it work? Answer honestly. [If there are areas of improvement needed, or if more time is required to fully evaluate response procedures used, so indicate.]
  - How can such incidents be avoided in the future? Do not speculate.
    "This is a subject all the agencies involved including the company will be delved into. We all want to avoid incidents of this type if at all possible."



#### APPENDIX A-9

#### MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

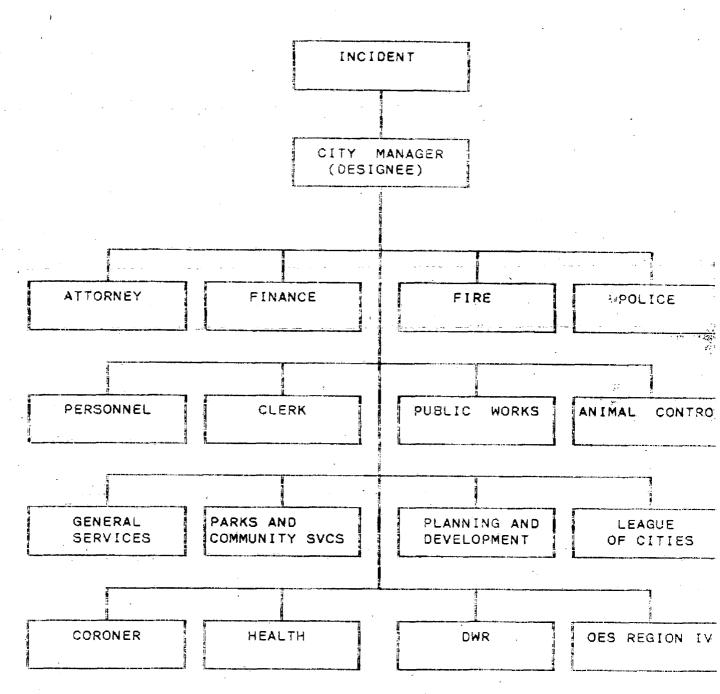
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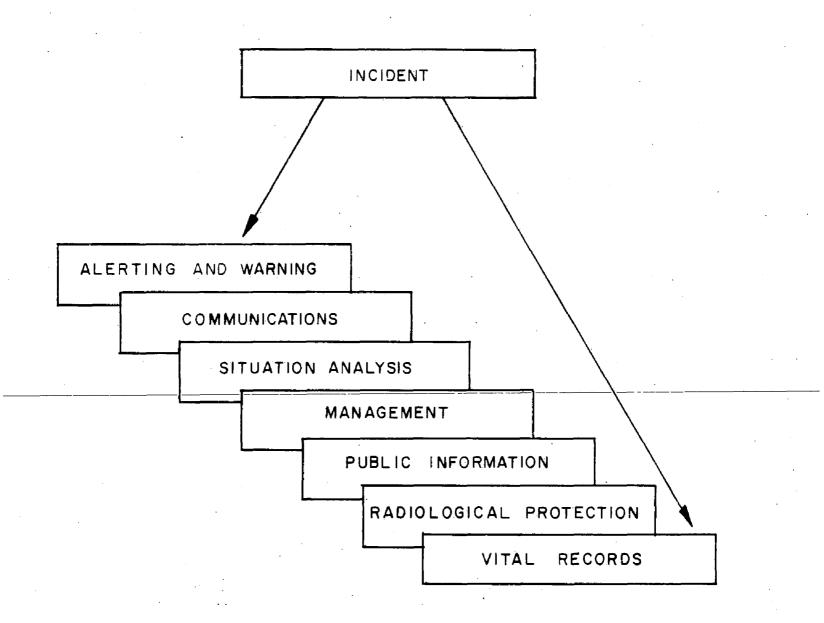
#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### CITY MANAGER

#### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO Responsibilities of City Manager Outgoing Resources



#### Appendix A-9



#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

	ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Activate an on-scene incident command post.	Fire Department	A-0S3.20
Ż.	Place Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Staff on standby.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.1
3.	Assess reports to determine if Emergency Operating Center (EOC) should be activated.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.8
4.	Activate EOC.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.9
5.	Advise E.O.C. personnel of situation.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.10
6.	Activate Emergency Public Information (EPI) procedures (see Attachment A-9-A, Emergency Public Information Checklist).	Director of Emergency Services	A-083.23
7.	Prohibit entry into incident area.	Police	A-083.32

#### ATTACHMENT A-9-A, APPENDIX A-9

#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CHECKLIST

#### MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

#### 1. Immediate Action

- o Dispatch On-Scene Public Information Team, if appropriate, to: establish Media Control Point near incident site; maintain liaison with Incident Commander/Scene Manager; keep EPI/EOC Staff informed (by RACES) of situation; arrange interviews and media tours of the accident scene if such action will not hinder response efforts.
- o Release instructions/information to the public as necessary through the media using Media Contact List. Release appropriate general telephone messages for media and public hotlines and update as the situation changes. Release hotline numbers.
- o Respond to media/public inquiry.
- o Open Media Center. Maintain Media Center status boards and maps. Post hard copy of news releases.
- o Gather information on the emergency situation and response actions and maintain EPI status boards. Monitor EOC status boards and resolve conflicts. (PIO should attend periodic EOC briefings and policy meetings.)
- o Arrange media briefings/press conferences on a regular or "as needed" basis. Arrange for official spokesperson if necessary. Announce briefing times.

#### APPENDIX A-13

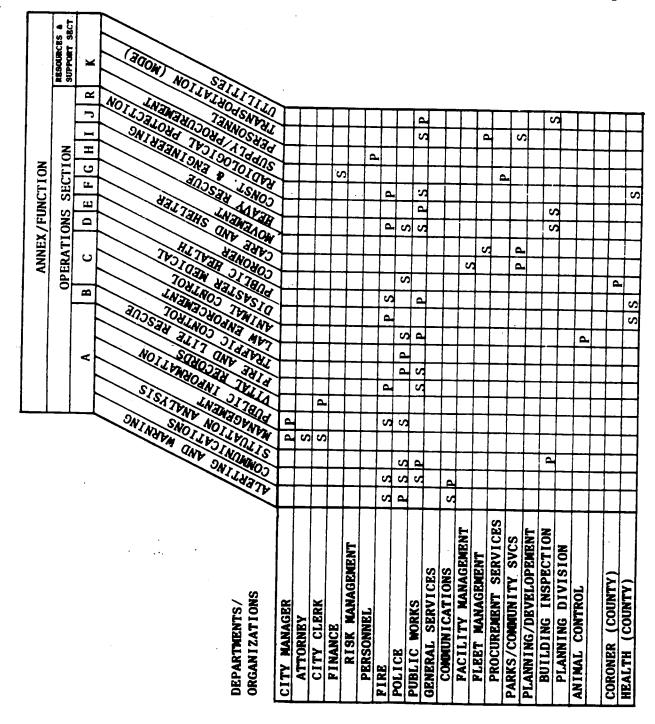
#### MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

#### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

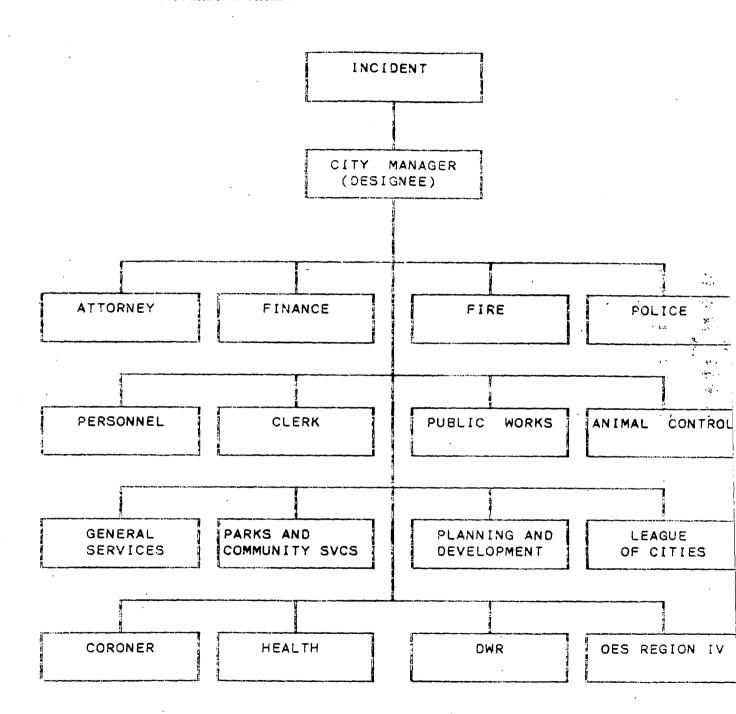
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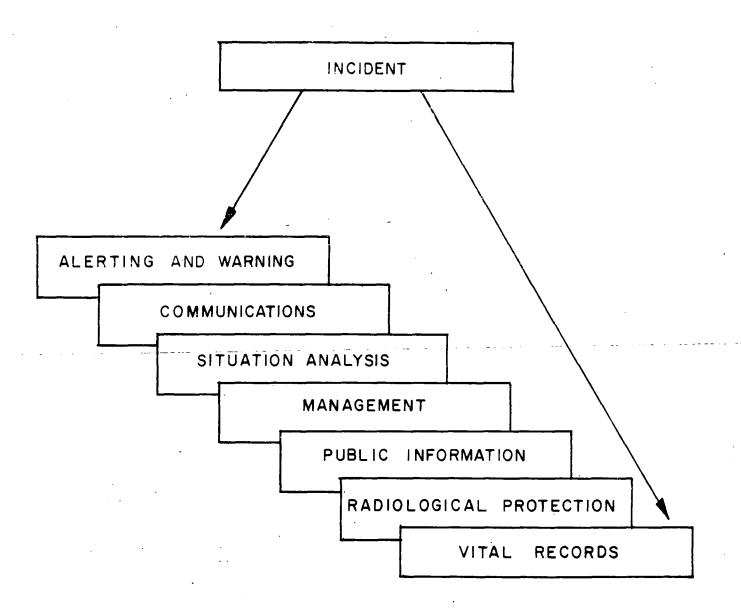
#### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

#### CITY MANAGER

#### SUPPERTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# CITY OF SACRAMENTO RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITY MANAGER OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX A-13

#### MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

#### EMERGENCY\_ACTION\_CHECKLIST\_\_\_\_

#### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
<ol> <li>Activate an on-scene Incident Command Post.</li> </ol>	Police Department	A-0S3.20
<ol><li>Place Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Staff on standby.</li></ol>	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.1
3. Collect and evaluate incoming information.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.37
4. If required, activate Emergency Operating Center (EOC).	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S2.9
5. Activate Emergency Public Information (EPI) procedures (see Attachment A-13-A, Emergency Public Information Checklist).	Police & P.I.O.	A-0S3.23
6. Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Office as required.	Director of Emergency Services	A-0S3.21
<ol> <li>Prohibit entry into restricted area until it is determined that area is safe.</li> </ol>	Police	A-0S3.32
8. Provide vital City records as reques ed by Director of Emergency Services and provide for preservation of thos records during the crisis.	•	A-053.36

#### ATTACHMENT A-13-A, APPENDIX A-13



#### EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION CHECKLIST

#### TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

The following Emergency Public Information (EPI) Checklist is specific to terrorist threats and/or attacks and should be considered in addition to the basic EPI Checklist. EPI actions will initially be taken by the On-Scene PIO Team using personnel assigned by the primary responding agency (additional EPI Staff may be requested). The EPI Staff at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be mobilized depending on the extent of the incident. All releases must be cleared through the Incident Commander at the scene or Emergency Manager at the EOC.

- o Notify media with full explanation as soon as information is available. (Clear with Incident Commander to avoid unduly alarming or confusing the public.)
- o Arrange for emergency manager to hold media briefings at the EOC.



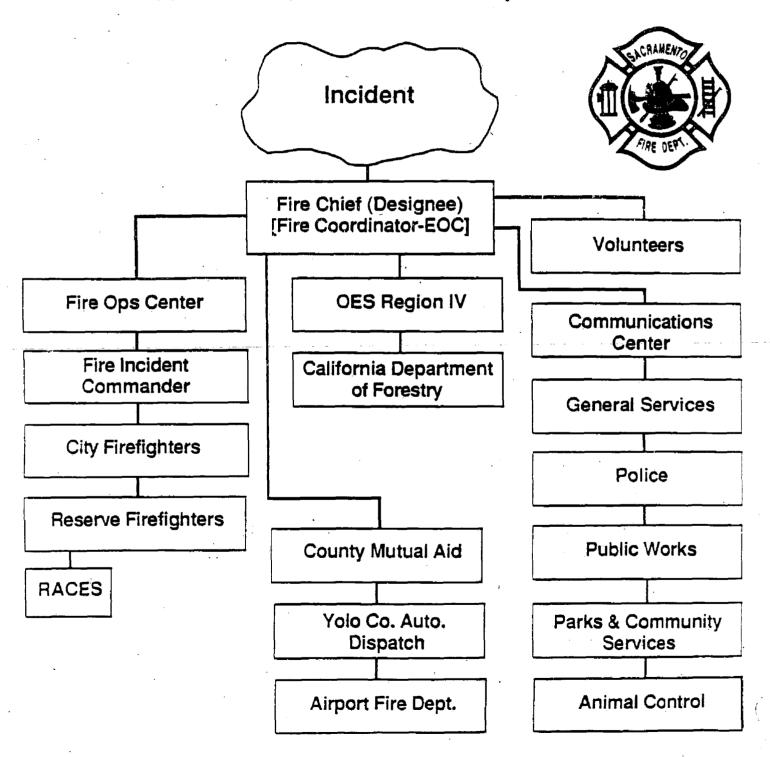
#### ANNEX B

#### FIRE AND RESCUE OPERATION

# City of Sacramento

## Fire Department

### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities

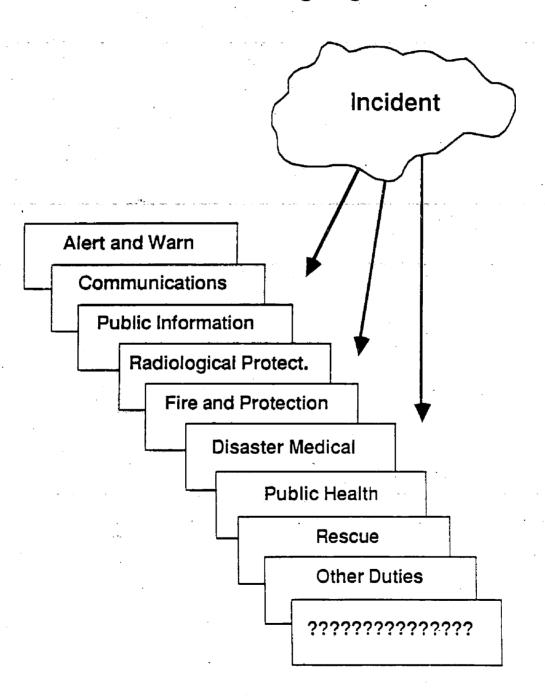




### City of Sacramento

## Fire Department

## Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





#### ANNEX B

#### FIRE AND RESCUE OPERATIONS

#### **B.1 INTRODUCTION**

This annex addresses general procedures for fire suppression and related rescue operations during natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense emergencies. In addition, it identifies the implementation procedures for mutual aid and other support depending on the magnitude of the occurrence.

#### **B.2 OBJECTIVES**

The overall objectives of fire and rescue operations will be to:

- o Mobilize and deploy fire resources and coordinate fire suppression and related rescue operations.
- o Coordinate light rescue operations and fire department responses to medical emergencies.
- o Coordinate and initiate fire safety measures appropriate to mitigation of fire hazards.
- o Perform containment and cleanup activities associated with hazardous material spills.
- o Assist in alerting and notifying the general public.
- o Assist law enforcement, as needed, in traffic control activities.
- o Assist law enforcement in perimeter access control.
- o Assist law enforcement agencies, as needed, in search and rescue efforts.
- o Coordinate heavy rescue operations with other agencies.

#### **B.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

During either peacetime or nuclear defense emergencies, fire and rescue operations will be conducted by: county and city fire departments, fire districts, or agencies normally providing fire protection as a secondary

function (e.g., County Water District (CWD), Public Utility Districts (PUD), Municipal Utility Districts (MUD) etc.), private fire services, California Department of Forestry, and any federal agencies having firefighting capabilities and functions relevant to the situation.

To assure the maximum efficiency in the use of fire resources, the Incident Command System (ICS) should be employed by the fire agencies for the on-scene management of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications.

Fire and rescue activities during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix B, Hazard-Specific Responses.

#### B.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

#### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing supporting plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) and checklists detailing the disposition of resources in an emergency. Such plans and procedures will provide for coordination and communication channels with counterpart agencies and organizations of other jurisdictions. Resource listings will also be prepared and maintained current. Auxiliaries and reserves should be trained.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin upon receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood which could impact the city or a rapidly deteriorating international situation which could lead to a possible enemy attack upon the United States. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOP's and resource information, accelerating training programs, inspecting equipment, and taking other feasible measures. Necessary actions will also be taken to mobilize available resources, to include auxiliaries and reserves.

#### B.3.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

#### Pre-Impact Phase

Most actions to be accomplished during this phase would be precautionary and would be centered around taking appropriate countermeasures to protect people should the city be impacted by an event such as a slow-rise flood situation, a health-endangering hazardous material incident, or nuclear attack. Fire and rescue personnel could be involved in assisting law enforcement personnel in moving persons from potentially hazardous areas to safer reception areas, and assisting them, as required, in implementing access control plans for vacated or threatened areas.

#### Immediate Impact Phase

Actions taken during this phase will be concentrated on the well-being of people impacted by an event. Examples of such events are: a tornado or major earthquake, a flash flood, a large explosion, a release of hazardous materials, or a nuclear attack. Priority activities will include fire suppression and rescue operations, performing any containment or cleanup of hazardous materials, and assisting in any traffic or access control operations.

#### Sustained Emergency Phase

As early lifesaving and property-protecting actions continue, attention can be given to other priority activities during this phase. This might include providing fire support to established mass care facilities, and assisting in detailed damage assessment activities.

#### B.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

Priorities during this period will be focused on continuing to provide essential fire services, and assisting with recovery operations.

#### B.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### B.4.1 City

The city Fire and Rescue Coordinator, who is a member of the Emergency Management Staff, will be responsible for:

- o Coordinating the activities of personnel engaged in fire and rescue operations.
- o Maintaining communications with field commands, including any established ICS organizations.
- o Evaluating status reports and determining priorities for commitment of fire and rescue resources.
- o Determining the need for additional assistance and submitting appropriate requests to the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator.

Organizations locally available to support fire and rescue operations are denoted in Enclosure B-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

#### B.4.2 Operational Area

The Operational Fire and Rescue Coordinator, who is selected by the Fire Chiefs within the Operational Area, is the next level of mutual aid responsibility and is responsible for countywide fire and rescue resources.

Mobilization of Operational Area fire resources is activated by the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator, or his representative, in response to a request for assistance from an authorized fire official of the participating agency in need. The Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinator must notify the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator of area resources committed.

#### B.4.3 Mutual Aid Region

Each Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region has a Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator who is selected by the Operational Area Fire and Rescue Coordinators within their respective regions. They in turn appoint two or more alternate Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinators. The Regional Coordinators, or their alternatives, serve on the staff of the OES Regional Manager during a State of War Emergency or State of Emergency proclaimed by the Governor.

Should a present or anticipated emergency be so great as to require the resources of one or more Operational Areas, the Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator will organize and dispatch the requested resources from those available to the requesting jurisdiction.

Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinators, upon dispatch of mutual aid resources from within the region, must inform the Chief, OES Fire and Rescue Division of the resources committed.

#### B.4.4 State

#### Office\_of Emergency Services (OES)

Responsible for the coordination and application of state resources in support of local jurisdictions during an emergency. The State Fire and Rescue Coordinator is the Chief of the Fire and Rescue Division of OES and is a staff member of the Director of OES. The State Fire and Rescue Coordinator is responsible for taking appropriate action on request for mutual aid received through Regional Fire and Rescue Coordinator channels. If federal aid is requested, the Chief, OES Fire and Rescue Division shall inform the appropriate federal counterpart.

#### Department of Forestry

Assists with personnel and equipment, including conservation camp crews in fire suppression, rescue and cleanup, communications, radiological monitoring, and personnel care as emergencies may require and dependent upon their normally assigned fire protection responsibility.

#### State Fire Marshal

Assists OES Fire and Rescue Division by providing personnel to facilitate coordination of mutual aid fire and rescue operations.

#### Department of Fish and Game

Assists other agencies in search and rescue missions.

#### Military Department

At the direction of the Governor, assists civil authorities in protecting life and property from fires, and conducts support operations designed to minimize devastation by fire (i.e., communications, transportation, evacuation and engineering assistance) and provides personnel and equipment for rescue operations.

#### B.4.5 Federal

Department of Agriculture (U.S. Forest Service)

Provides fire protection within the National Porest System and, under existing agreements, provides assistance to state and local fire suppression agencies upon request.

<u>Dept. of the Interior</u> (National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management)

The National Park Service may provide fire protection and certain rescue services in the National Park System while the Bureau of Land Management may provide for fire protection on federal reservations.

#### Department of Defense (DOD)

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Upon specific request for emergency assistance from local jurisdictions, military commanders have the authority to commit military resources where a situation is of such imminent seriousness that delay in awaiting instructions from higher authority is unwarranted, and such action is justified in order to save human life, prevent immediate human suffering, or mitigate major property damage or destruction. Such support might include firefighting vehicles, equipment, supplies, personnel, aircraft and crews, and other related manpower and material.

#### **B.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES**

- (1) All requests for mutual aid support will be submitted through established channels (local fire chief to Operational Area Coordinator to Mutual Aid Region to state). Requests should include, as applicable:
  - Reason for request.

- Specifics on the number of resources needed, and what type.
- o When needed.
- o Where the resources are to be dispatched and who to report to.
- (2) Fire and rescue personnel will coordinate their services with law enforcement agencies to assist in any search and rescue functions, outside normal fire service light rescue functions (see Annex I, Rescue Operations).
- (3) Fire and rescue personnel will assist in any evacuation and/or warning functions as per request or need.
- (4) As necessary, fire and rescue personnel will conduct fire inspections of mass care facilities and initiate fire safety training as needed.
- (5) As necessary, fire and rescue organizations should train and organize a fire watch for mass care facilities.
- (6) Due to incompatibility of radio communications equipment between fire services, City fire agencies should, where possible, provide incoming mutual aid forces with portable radios using City frequencies.
- (7) During a disaster situation, fire services should utilize all reserve and auxiliary personnel and integrate them into their regular force.
- (8) Resources and circumstances permitting, mutual aid agreements will be honored.

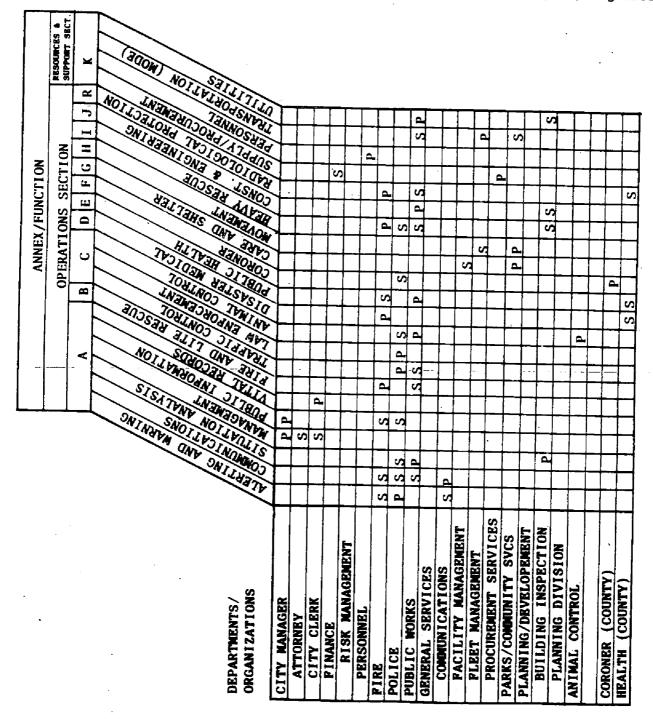
### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

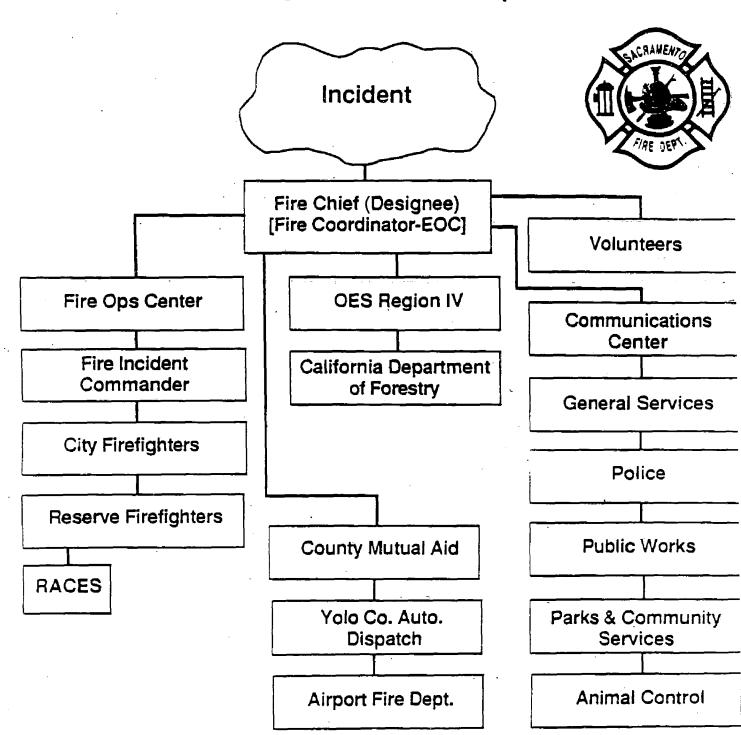
### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL\_AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



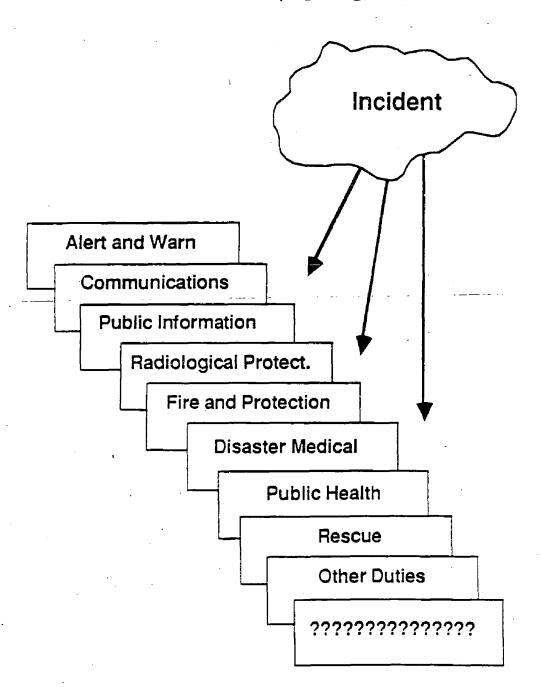
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### FIRE AND RESCUE

### - EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

<u>ACT</u>	ION	,	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.		ace Emergency Operations Center OC) to readiness state.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1
	Α.	Secure Cost Center Number.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1A
	В.	Notify or alert all key personnel of situation.	Duty Chief	B-OS2.1B
	С.	Make sure all necessary reference materials and supplies are at the EOC.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1C
	D.	Establish communications with Communications Center and determine current status of all communications systems.	Communications Officer	B-0S2.1D
	Ε,	Request security for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1E
	F.	Updating of status board and logs.	A.S.O/P.I.O	B-0S2.1F
e e	G.	Establish Liaison with Mutual Aid EOC's.		
		a) State OES.	Duty Chief	B-082.1G.a
		b) County EOC.		B-0S2.1G.b
		<ol> <li>Communications</li> <li>Designate a field representative</li> </ol>	City Coordinator	

ACT	ON		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
<u> </u>	1949	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
2.	of a fire	rnado or an earthquake significantly impair use station, relocate to a location.	Duty Chief	B-os3.2
	A. Secure	e Station	Station Officer	B-0S3.2A
	B. Alteri	nate fuel	Duty Chief	B-0S3.2B
3.	Maintain i coverage.	fire suppression	Duty Chief	B-0S3.3
٠	foreca	mine if current and ast weather conditions severely impact operations.	Duty Chief	B-0S3.3A
	routes	debris from pre-planned s to support fire and e activities	Public Works	B-0S3.3B
4.	Assist in aftermath	tornado or earthquake	Duty Chief	B-OS3.4
		tch units to initiate	Duty Chief	B-0S3.4A
	fa to	rder evacuation of any acility or area reported b be unsafe because of amage or other hazards.	First Responders	B-OS3.4A.1
		ize and direct light rescue	Incident Commander	B-0S3.4B
	debris	for equipment needed for sclearance and heavy duty corrations.	Duty Chief	B-0S3.4C
5.		medical support as needed.	EMS Coordinator	B-0S3.5
	A. Perfor	rm first aid		B-0S3.5A
	B. Iniția	nte Triage		B-0S3.5B
6.		th evacuation and self-help on to the public.	Duty Chief	B-0\$3.6

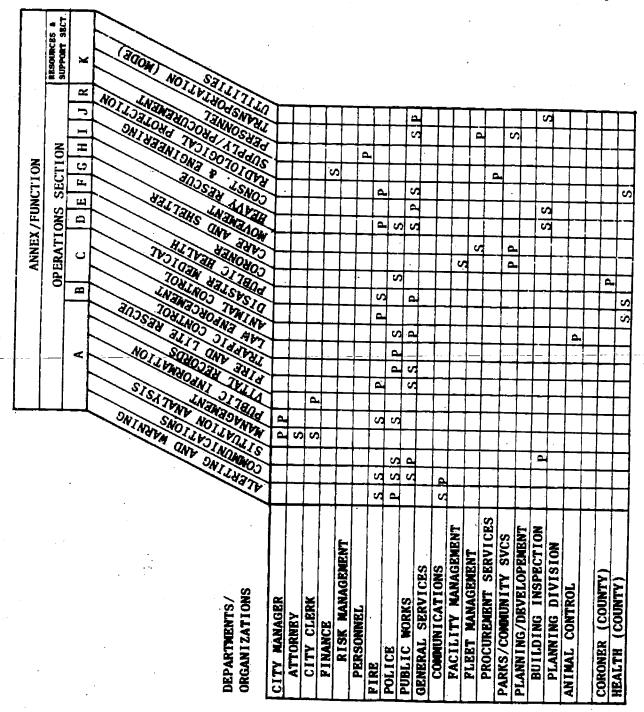
ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
7. Establish communications within city.	Duty Chief	B-0S3.7
A. Field Command Post	Incident Commander	B-083.7A
B. Shelters	RACES/OEP	B-0\$4.7B
C. O.E.S.	EOC/O.E.S.	B-0S4.7C
8. Ensure all major utility outages are reported to EOC.	Duty Chief	B-0S4.8
<ol><li>Coordinate all public awareness announcements with City PIO.</li></ol>	ASO/PIO	B-0S4.9
10. Consider Priorities, work loads and replacement manning.	Duty Chief	B-0\$4.10
A. Field units		<del>.</del> .
B. E.O.C.		* **
11. Radiological protection.	Duty Chief	B-0S4.11

# APPENDIX B-2 FIRE AND RESCUE EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

<u>RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT</u>

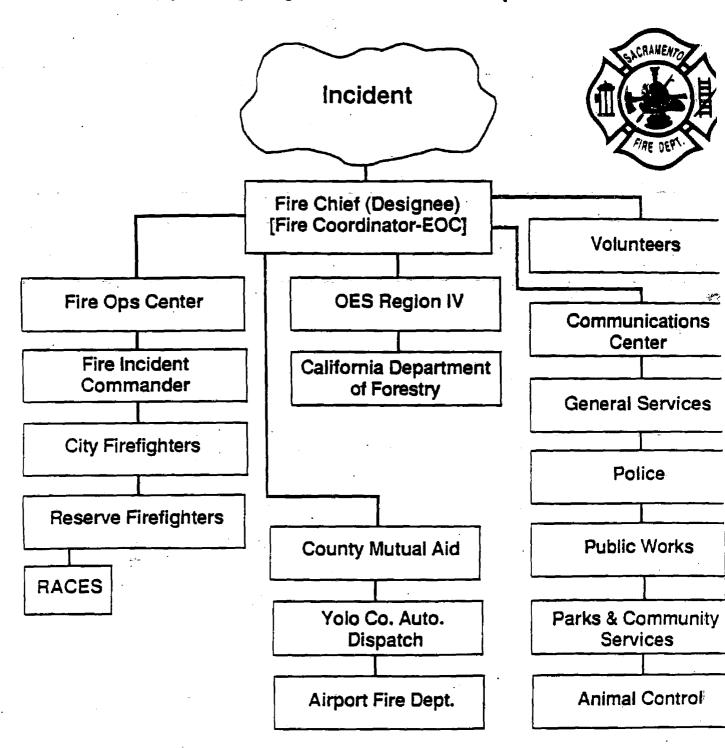
### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



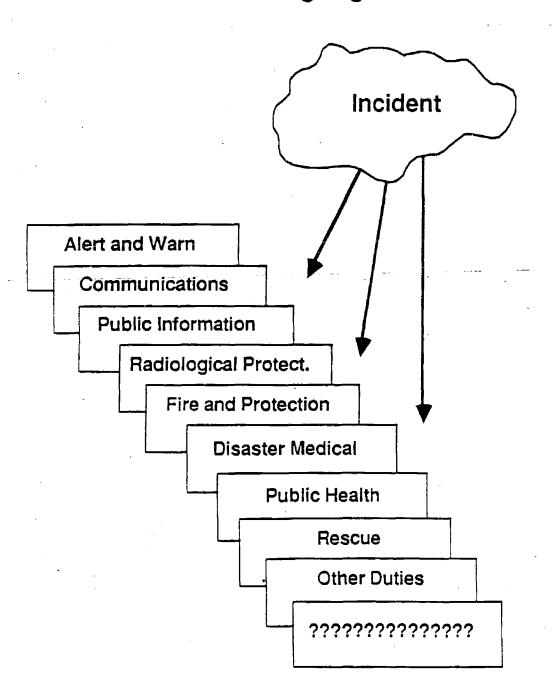
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources







### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

ACT1	ON		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.		nce Emergency Operations Center OC) to readiness state.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1
	Α.	Secure Cost Center Number.	Duty Chief	B-082.1A
	В.	Notify or alert all key personnel of situation.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1B
	С.	Make sure all necessary reference material and supplies are at the EOC.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1C
a sast	D.	Establish communications with Communications Center and determine current status of all communications systems.	Communications Officer	B-0S2.1D
	<b>E</b> .	Request security for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1E
	F.	Updating of status board and logs.	A.S.O./P.I.O.	B-OS2.1F
	G.	Establish liaison with Mutual Aid EOC's.	·	
		1) State OES	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1G.a
		a) Communications		
		2) County EOC		B-0S-2.1G.b
		<ul><li>a) Communications</li><li>b) Designate a field representative</li></ul>	City-Coordinator .	

<u>ACT</u>	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
	and the second s		. *
2.	Make sure Level-III Haz-Mat has been called.	I.C. Duty Chief	B-0S4,13
	A. Defined		
3.	Refer to the Sacramento Fire Department Hazardous Materials Response Plan for S.O.P.	EOC Decision Makers	B-0S4.14
	A. Commodity Identification	Haz-Mat Team	
	B. Evacuation	SPD/SFD/Parks and Community Services	
	C. Clean-up and Disposal	Private Contractor	
	D. Public Notification/Warning	EBS/On scene first	
	E. Control Spread	Haz-Mat Team/Public Works	
	F. Proper Authority Notifications	Scene Manager	
.4	Maintain fire suppression	Duty_Chief	B <u>-0\$5.1</u> 5
5.	Assist in Haz-Mat activities.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.18
	A. Assist in warning and evacuation	EBS/Siren Network, Field personnel	B-0S5.16
•	B. Rescue trapped citizens	Suppression	B-0S5.17
٠,	C. Assist in stopping the spread of the commodity	Suppression	B-0S5.18
	D. First aid support	Suppression	B-0S5.19
6.	Establish communications within City.		
	A. Field C.P.'s	Incident Commander	B-083.7
7.	Ensure that all major utility outages are reported to EOC.	Public Works	B-0S4.8

<u>ACT</u>	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
8.	Coordinate all public awareness announcements with the PIO.	A.S.O.	B-0S4.9
9.	Consider priorities, work loads and replacement manning for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-OS5.23
10.	Radiological protection	Haz-Mat Team	B-0S4.11
11.	Insure that proper authorities are notified of incident	Duty Chief	B-0S5.26

FIRE AND RESCUE

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO FLOODING

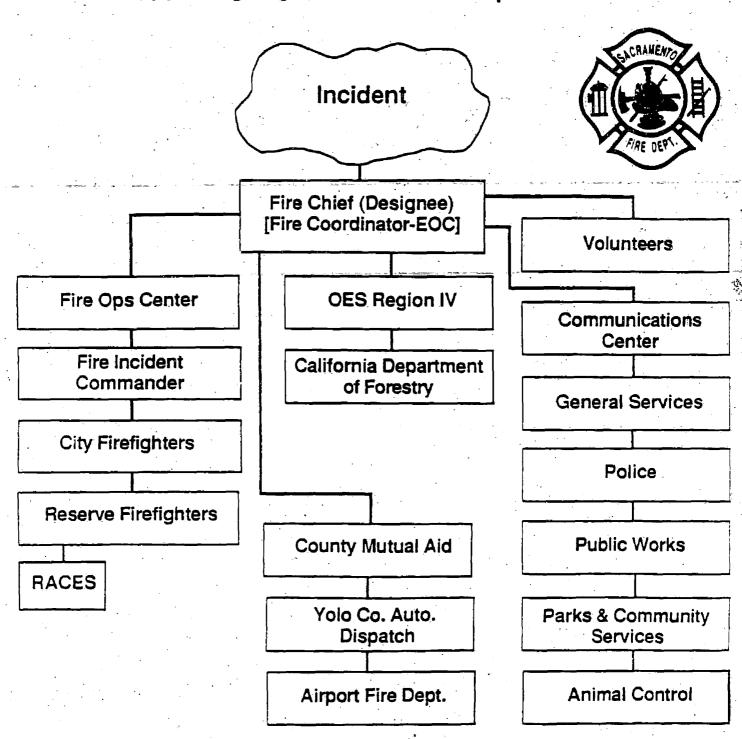
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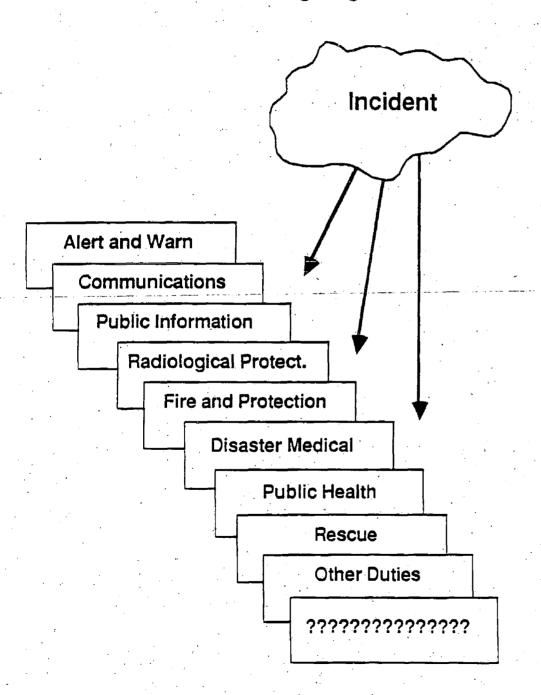
# Fire Department

### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources







### FIRE AND RESCUE

### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

### RESPONSE TO FLOODING

<u>ACT 1</u>	ON		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.		ace Emergency Operations Center OC) to readiness state.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1
	A.	Secure Cost Center Number	Fire Department Chief	B-082.1A
	<b>B</b>	Notify or alert all key personnel of situation	- Fire-Department	B=082.1B
	C.	Make sure all necessary reference material and supplies are at the EOC	OEP Coordinator	B-082.1C
	D.	Establish communications with Communications Center and determine current status of all communications systems	Communications Officer	B-082.1D
	B.	Request security for EOC	Fire Department Duty Chief	B-0S2.1E
	F.	Updating of status board and logs	Public Information Officer	B-0S2.1F
	G.	Establish liaison with Mutual Aid EOC's		
	•	1) State OES	Fire Chief	B-082.1G.a
		a) Communications		,
		2) County EOC		•
		<ul><li>a) Communications</li><li>b) Designate a field</li><li>representative</li></ul>	OBP Coordinator	B-082.1G.b

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
			- ·
<b>2.</b>	If flooding is expected to significantly impair access to and from fire stations, implement plan for movement of emergency equipment to strategic locations.	Duty Chief	B-0S3.2
	A. Protect equipment and supplies left in a fire station subsequent to flooding	Station Officer	B-083.2A
	B. Determine alternate fuel source of fire department equipment	Duty Chief	B-083.2B
3.	Maintain fire suppression coverage.	Duty Chief	B-085.15
4.	Assist in flood fighting activities.	Duty Chief	
	A. Assist in warning and evacuation	EBS/Siren Network, Field personnel	B-0S5.16
-	B. Perform Rescue Activity	Suppression	B-0S5.17
	C. Assist in stopping the spread of flooding	Suppression	B-0S5.24
	D. First aid support	Suppression	B-0S25.19
5.	Establish communications within City.		
	A. Field C.P.'s	Incident Commander	B-083.7A
	B. Shelters	RACES/OEP Coordinator	B-0S3.7B B-0S3 & 4
6.	Ensure that all major utility outages are reported to EOC.	Public Works	B~0S4.8

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
 7.	Coordinate all public awareness announcements with the PIO.	Fire Dept. A.S.O.	B-0S4.9
8.	Consider priorities, work loads and replacement manning for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-085.23
9.	Radiological protection	Haz-Mat Team	B-0S4.11

APPENDIX B-4

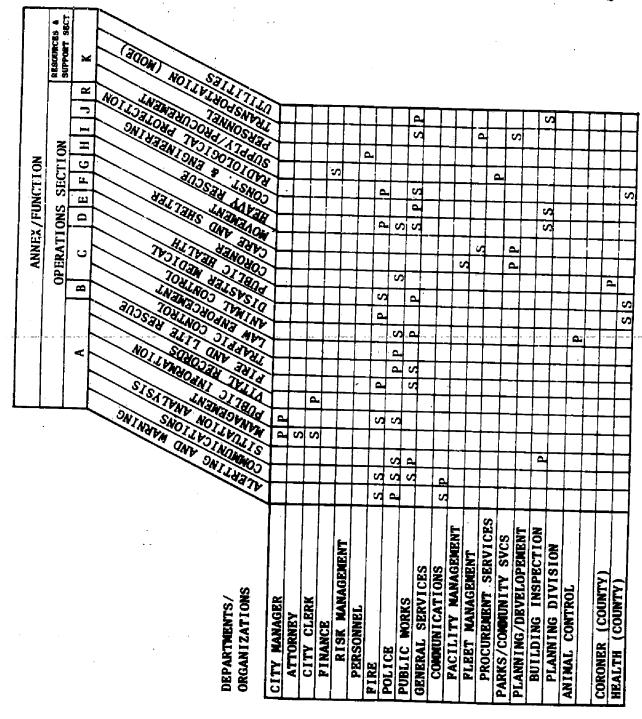
FIRE AND RESCUE

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

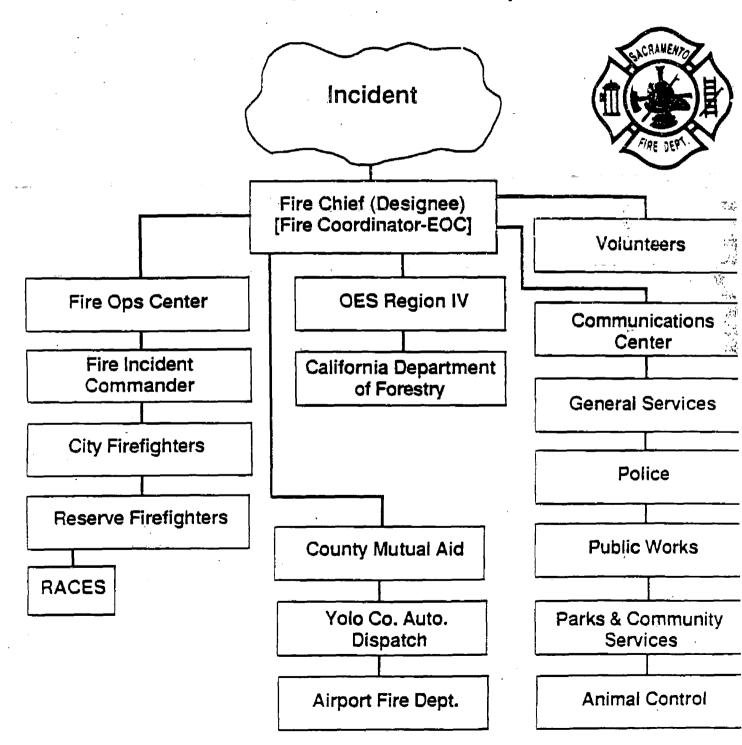
### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



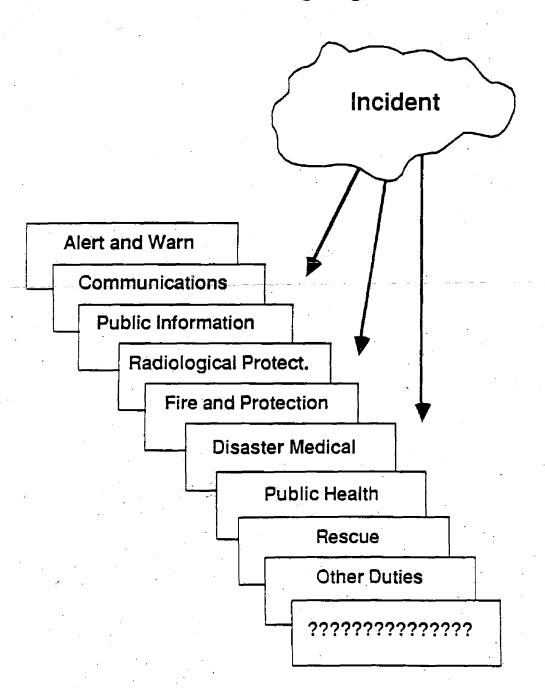
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

ACT	<u>LON</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.		nce Emergency Operations Center OC) to readiness state.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1
	-A.	Secure disaster job numbér.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1A
	В.	Notify or alert all key personnel of situation.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1B
	С.	Make sure all necessary reference material and supplies are at the EOC.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1C
	D.	Establish communications with Communications Center and determine current status of all communications systems.	Communications Officer	B-0S2.1D
	Ε.	Request security for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1E
	F.	Updating of status board and logs.	P.I.O.	B-0S2.1F
	G.	Establish liaison with Mutual Aid EOC's.		
		a. State OES	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1G.a
		b. County EOC	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1G.b

- 1) Communications
- 2) Designate a field representative

ACT1	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
	en en en en en en en en en en en en en e	- Aug	
2.	If fire stations are located in inundation area or flood water will impair movement to or from	Duty Chief	B-0S3.2
	a station initiate movement of equipment to strategic location.		
	A. Protect equipment and supplies left in a fire station prior to departing.	Station Officer	B-0S3.2A
	B. Determine alternate fuel sources for fire department equipment.	Duty Chief	B-0S3.2B
3.	Maintain fire suppression coverage.	Duty Chief	B-083.3
4.	Assist in notification.	Duty Chief	
	A. Assist in warning and evacuation.	Field Personnel EBS/Siren Network	B-0S5.16
	Coordinate all public awareness announcements	A.S.O.	B-0S4.9
	B. Perform rescue activity	Suppression	B-0S5.17
	C. First Aid Support	Suppression	B-0S5.19
*	D. Assist in limiting spread of flooding.	Suppression	B-0S5.24
5.	Establish Communications within City		·
	A. Field Command Posts	Incident Commander	B-0S3.7A
	B. Shelters	RACES/ OEP Coordinator	B-083.7B
6.	Ensure that all major utilities outages are reported to EOC	Public Works	B-0S4.8

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
7.	Consider priorities, work loads, replacement manning for E.O.C.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.23
8.	Coordinate with pre-designated facility operators to ensure that actions are being taken to prevent release of any hazardous	Haz-Mat Team	B-0S4.11

# APPENDIX B-5 FIRE AND RESCUE RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCE IS

### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

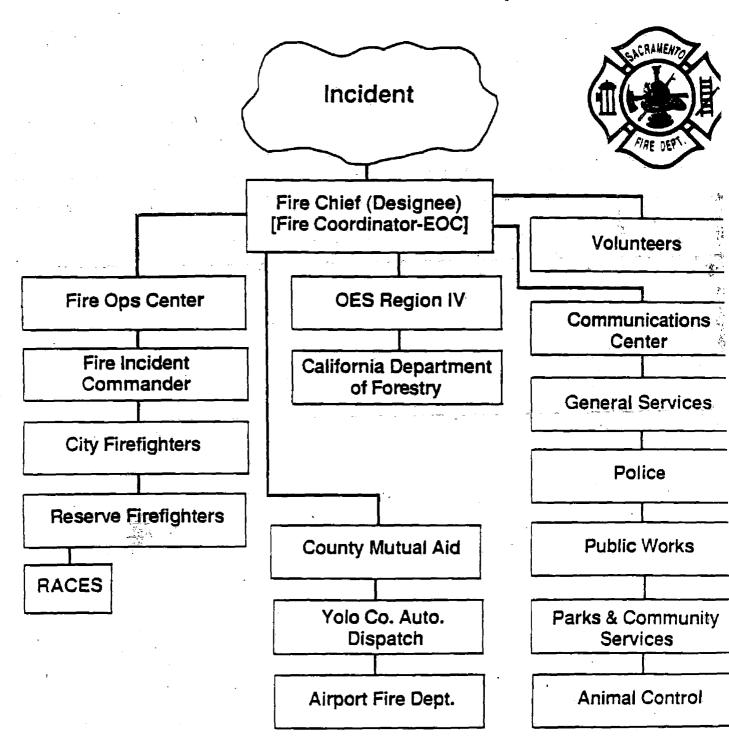
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S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

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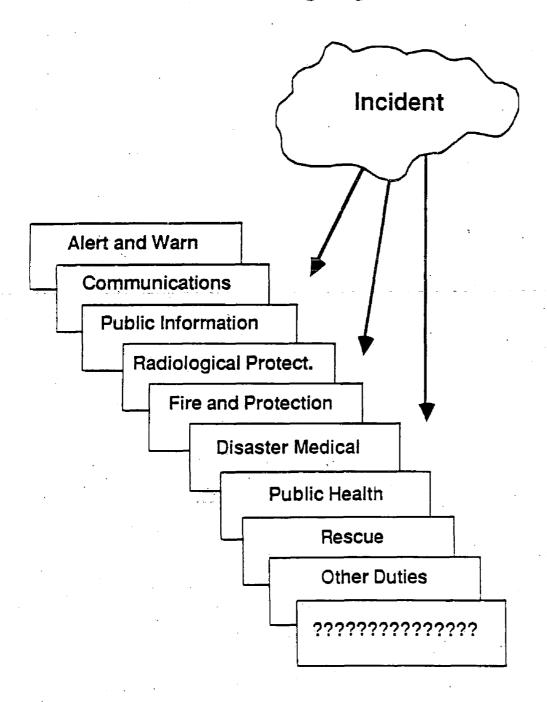
# Fire Department

### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



## Fire Department

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources







### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

Fire and rescue operation during WAR emergencies will be governed by the following essential actions relating to increased readiness, in-place sheltering, attack (with or without warning), and evacuation. Detailed actions are provided in the Emergency Action Checklist, which is include as a part of this Appendix.

#### Increased Readiness Operations

During an international crisis which poses a threat of war, all fire agencies will prepare for the possibility of in-place sheltering, attack, and evacuation. Agencies should review and update plans, alert personnel, and maintain equipment, including warning systems, in a state of readiness. If time permits, agencies should place emphasis on recruiting and training volunteers to expand capabilities. Fire prevention efforts should be concentrated on facilities which will be used extensively during in-place sheltering or evacuation operations.

#### Evacuation Operations

in-place sheltering and/or evacuation is ordered, increased and extraordinary demands will be placed on the fire agencies. increase in the incidence of fires is not expected; however. emergency responses may increase substantially in reception rareas due to the evacuated population. The inspection of lodging and food service facilities, monitoring of shelter upgrading, and educating people in fire safety will require a large number of trained personnel. Consequently, reception areas must be augmented by fire resources from hazard areas if these individual missions are to be accomplished. With regard to operations in hazard areas, some changes in firefighting tactics may be required and if major firefighting problems arise, it is expected that forces can be recalled from the reception areas. Fire agencies in hazard areas will dispatch liaison teams to designated reception areas at the beginning of evacuation operations to assist in coordinating the movement into reception areas and the fire resources assignment responsibilities to evacuating personnel, who will come under operational responsibility of the Fire Chiefs in the reception areas.

#### Attack Operations

If an attack warning is received at any time during the crisis, the fire agencies will assist in disseminating the warning to the general public. When the population has completed the movement to shelter, fire and rescue personnel should station mobile units at designated locations and then take shelter and assist Shelter Managers in fire prevention, and, in the event of use of nuclear weapons, radiological monitoring.

### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1, ,	Place Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to readiness state.	OEP Coordinator	B-OS2.1
	A. Secure Cost Center Number.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1A
	B. Notify or alert all key personnel of situation.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1B
	C. Make sure all necessary reference material and supplies are at the EOC.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1C
	D. Establish communications with Communications Center and determine current status of all communications systems.	Communications Officer	B-0S2.1D
	E. —Request security for EOC. —	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1E
	F. Updating of status board and logs.	A.S.O./P.I.O.	B-OS2.1F
, :	G. Establish liaison with Mutual Aid EOC's.		
	1) State OES	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1G.a
	a) Communications		
	2) County EOC	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1G.a
	<ul><li>a) Communications</li><li>b) Designate a field representative.</li></ul>		
2 :	Implement attack warning system	OES Coordinator	B-0S5.16 B-0S5.22
3.	Implement fire suppression activities as required.	Battalion Chief	B-085.25
4.	Implement rescue activities.	Battalion Chief	B-0S5.17

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
5.	Provide for radiological monitoring as requested or	Duty Chief	B-0S4.11
	required.		
6.	Provide medical support.	EMS Coordinator	B-0S3.5
7.	Assist in evacuation.	Duty Chief	B-0S3.6
Gen	eral Actions	·	
8.	Review and update plans, and alert and brief personnel.	OEP Coord.	
9.	Recruit and train volunteers to expand capability.		
10.	Test radiological monitoring equipment and prepare to distribute to predesignated locations.		
11.	Expand public information program on fire safety.	Fire Dept ASO	
Act	ions in Hazard Areas		
12.	Prepare personnel assignements for duty in the hazard area and for support to predesignated areas.		
13.	Form liaison teams to be sent to predesignated areas.		
14.	Consider measures to reduce vulnerability in high-fire-risk areas.	Duty Chief	
Act	ions in Predesignated Areas		

- 15. Train personnel for fire safety inspections Safety & Training of lodging feeding facilities and failout Chief shelters.
- 16. Train personnel in the techniques of monitoring fallout shelter upgrading operations.

#### **EVACUATION OPERATIONS**

# ASSIGNED OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY SECTION

#### General Actions

- 17. Mobilize all personnel and place on Duty Chief continuous duty status.
- 18. Coordinate fire detection procedures with the Law Enforcement and Traffic Control Organization.

#### Actions in Hazard Areas

- 19. Send liaison teams to pre-designated Breas to coordinate arrival of augmentation forces.
- Assign personnel to duties in the hazard area and as augmentation forces in predesignated areas.
- 21. Implement 12-hour shift and commuting schedule for the hazard area fire protection forces.

### Action in Low Risk Areas

- 22. Receive and assign missions to incoming forces dispatched from hazard areas.
- 23. Assign personnel to fire safety inspection and surveillance of lodging and feeding facilities, and shelter upgrading operations.

### Attack Warning

24. Station mobile units at assigned locations and take shelter.

Bat Chief

# Actions in Areas Experiencing Weapon-Caused Damage and Fires

Assist in post-shelter remedial movement operations.

Duty Chief

### Actions in Areas Experiencing Fallout

26. Assist shelter management.

Bat Chief

27. Assist in post-shelter decontamination, as needed.

Haz-Mat Coord.

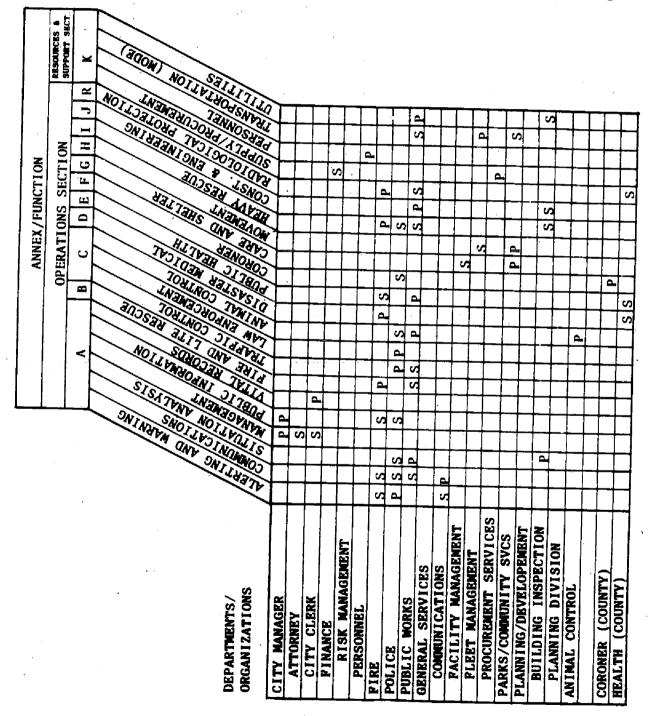
### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

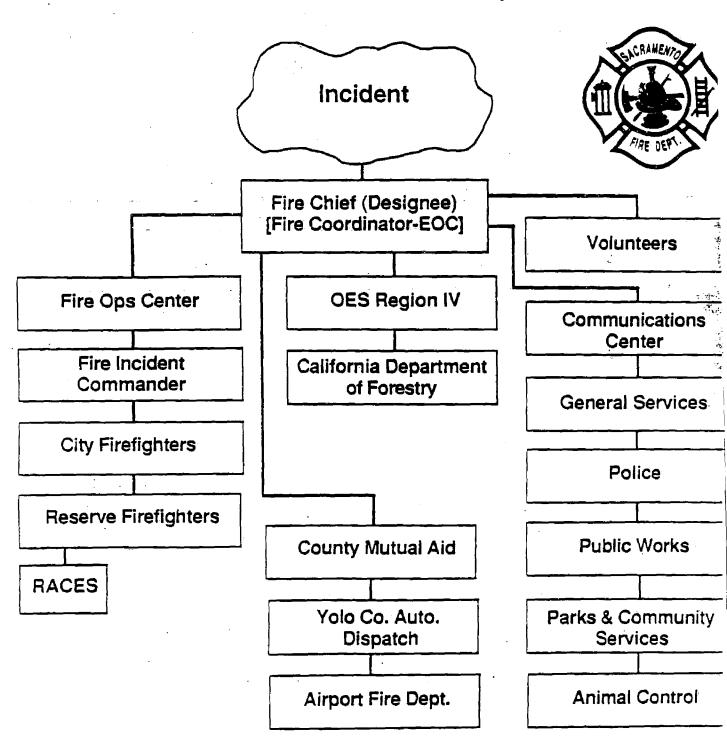
### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



# City of Sacramento Fire Department

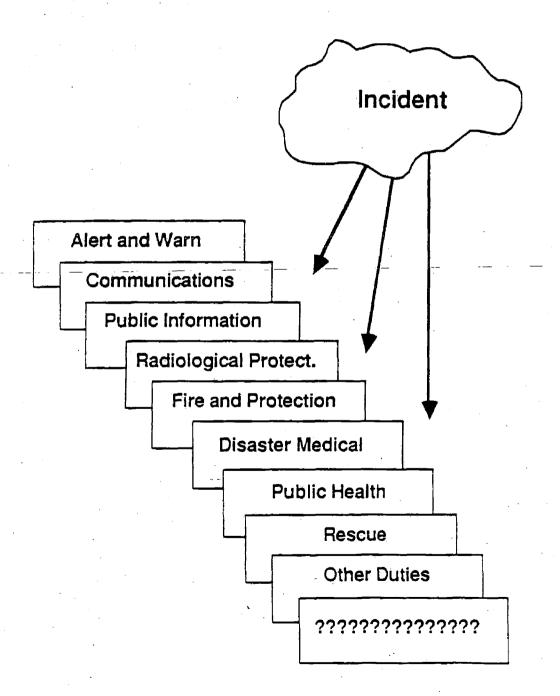
# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

ACT	ION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.		ace Emergency Operations Center OC) to readiness state.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1
	a.	Secure Cost Center Number.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1a
	- b:	Notify or alert all key personnel of situation.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1b
	c.	Make sure all necessary reference materials and supplies are at the EOC.	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1c
	d.	Establish communications with Communications Center and determine current status of all communications systems.	Communications Officer	B-0S2.1d
	е.	Request security for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1e
	f.	Updating of status board and logs.	A.S.O/P.I.O	B-0S2.1f
	g.	Establish Liaison with Mutual Aid EOC's.	·	
		a) State OES.	Fire Chief	B-0S2.1g.a
	•	b) County EOC.		B-0S2.1g.b
	-	<ol> <li>Communications</li> <li>Designate a field representative</li> </ol>	City Coordinator	

ACT]	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
-		. A. g.a . when .	dramate . vs =
2.	Assist in notification to public.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.16
	a. Warning and evacuation	•	
3.	Coordinate all public awareness announcements with the P.I.O.	A.S.O.	B-OS4.9
4.	Alert Haz-Mat Teams.	Duty Chief	B-0S4.11
	<ul><li>a. Monitoring</li><li>b. Decontamination</li></ul>		
5.	Maintain fire suppression coverage.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.15
6.	Consider priorities, workloads and replacement manning.	Duty Chief	B-OS5.23

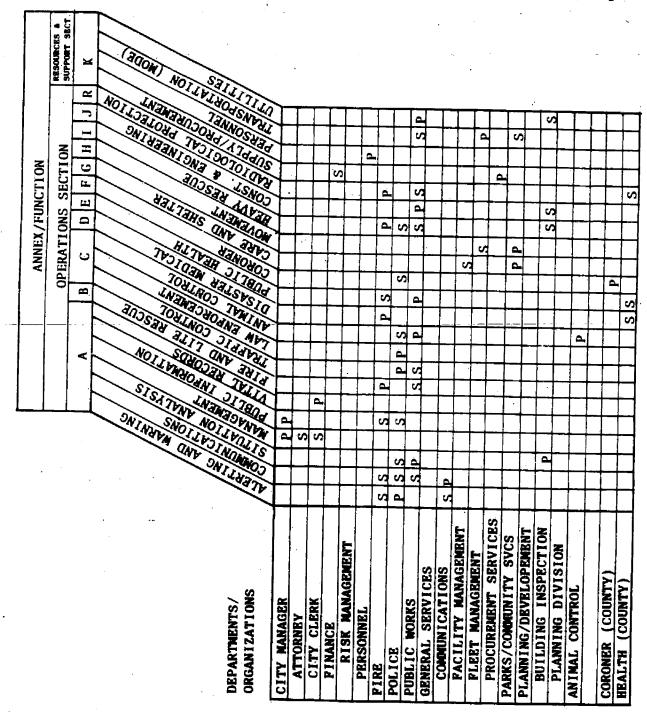
### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

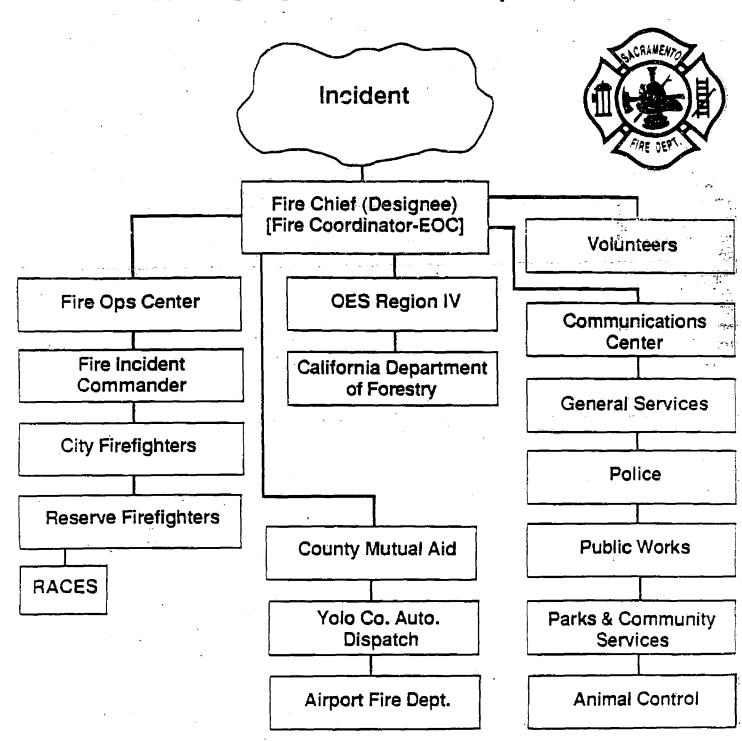
### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



# City of Sacramento Fire Department

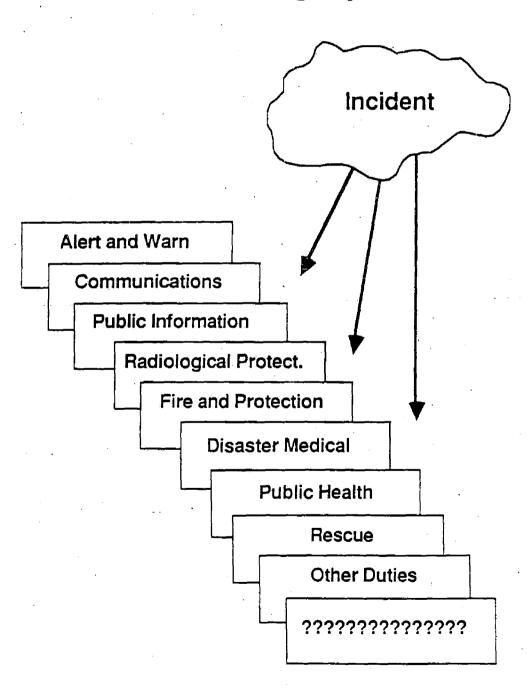
### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



## City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources







### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

<u>ACT I</u>	[ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Place Emergency Operations Cen (EOC) to readiness state.	ter OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1
	A. Secure Cost Center Number.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1a
	B. Notify or alert all personnel of situation.	key Duty Chief	B-0S2.1b
	C. Make sure all necessar reference material and suppl are at the EOC.	•	B-0S2.1c
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	E. Request security for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1e
	F. Updating of status board a logs.	nd A.S.O./P.I.O.	B-0S2.1f
	G. Establish liaison with Mutu Aid EOC's.	al	
	1) State OES	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1g.a
	a) Communications		
	2) County EOC	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1g.b
	<ul><li>a) Communications</li><li>b) Designate a fiel representative.</li></ul>	<b>d</b>	
2.	Proper authority notifications.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.26

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
3.	Insure subordinate response teams are requested: Haz-Mat, Medical	Duty Chief	B-0S5.19 B-0S4.11
4.	Coordinate response routes with Scene Manager.	Communications Center	B-0S5.27
<b>5</b> .	Establish field communications.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.20
6.	Coordinate all public awareness announcements with the P.I.O.	A.S.O.	B-084.9·
7.	Consider priorities, work loads and replacement manning for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.23

### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

P - Denotes principal agency/organization

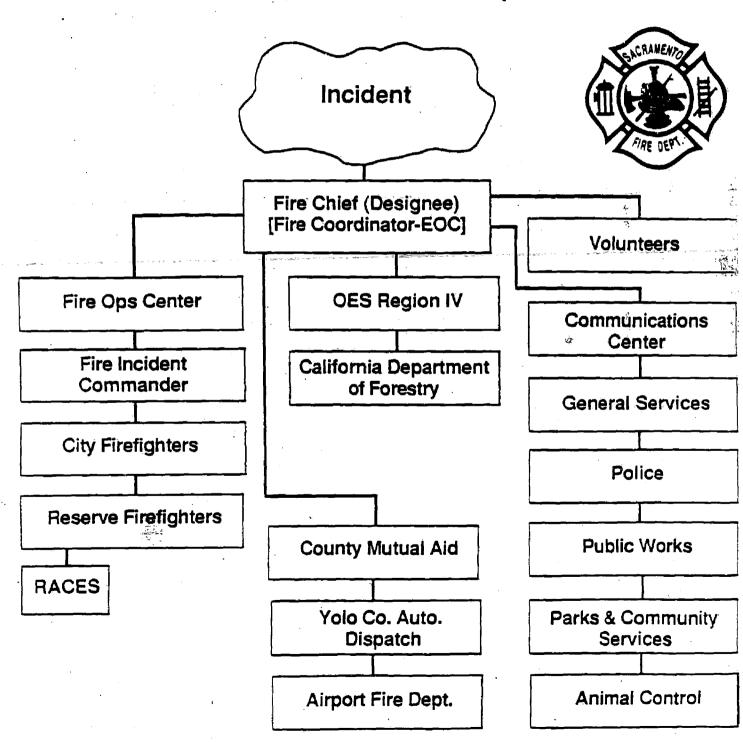
S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

ANNEX/FUNCTION	OPERATIONS SECTION RESOURCES D. SUPPORT SECT.	A B C DEFGHIJRK	//////			21/2/28/18/20/28/28/28/28/28/28/28/28/28/28/28/28/28/	101 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		12/8/5/4/P/P/P/3/3/5/P/8/3/P/8/3/9/	<del>}</del>	S					D 0	P S S S P P S S			TONS S.P.	ANAGEMENT	REENT	RVICES	dd		ON B	NOISI		MTY)	
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## City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

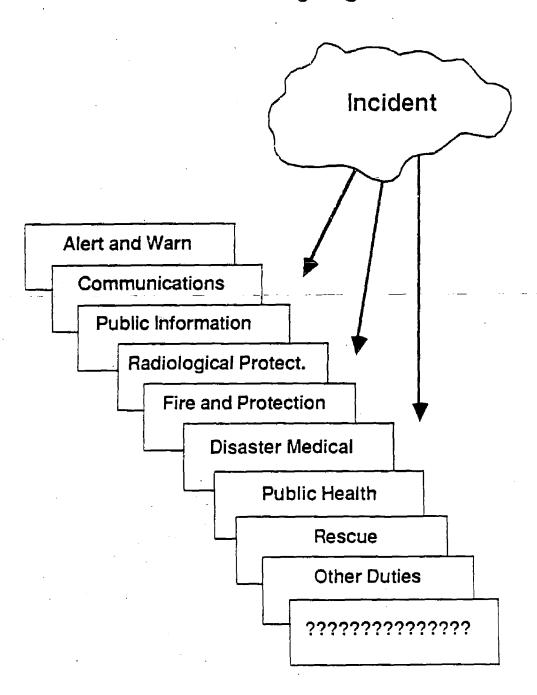
### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



## City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

## Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources









### FIRE AND RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

<u>ACT I</u>	CON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Place Emergency Operations Cent (EOC) to readiness state.	ter OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1
	A. Secure Cost Center Number.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1a
	B. Notify or alert all be personnel of situation.	key Duty Chief	B-0S2.1b
٠	C. Make sure all necessary reference material and suppliare at the EOC.		B-0S2.1c
	D. Establish communications wind Communications Center and determine current status of a communications systems.	and Officer	B-0S2.1d
	E. Request security for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1e
•	F. Updating of status board ar logs.	nd A.S.O./P.I.O.	B-0S2.1f
	G. Establish liaison with Mutua Aid EOC's.	1	
	1) State OES	Duty Chief	B-0S2.1g.a
	a) Communications		•
	<ul> <li>County EOC</li> <li>a) Communications</li> <li>b) Designate a field representative.</li> </ul>	OEP Coordinator	B-0S2.1g.b
2.	Proper authority notifications.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.26

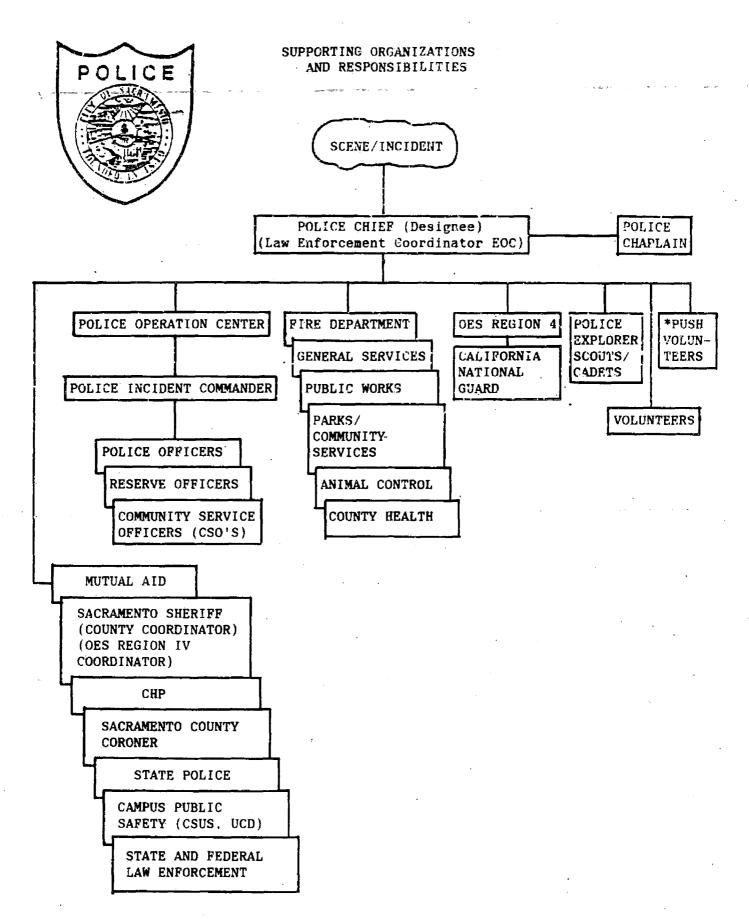
<u>ACT</u>	CON CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
3.	Coordinate response teams as requested by I.C. A. Fire B. Medical	Duty Chief	B-0S5.19
4.	Coordinate response routes with Scene Manager.	Communication Center	B-085.27
5.	Establish field communications.	Duty Chief	B-0S5.20
6.	Consider priorities, work loads and replacement manning for EOC.	Duty Chief	B-OS5.23

ANNEX C

LAW ENFORCEMENT

AND

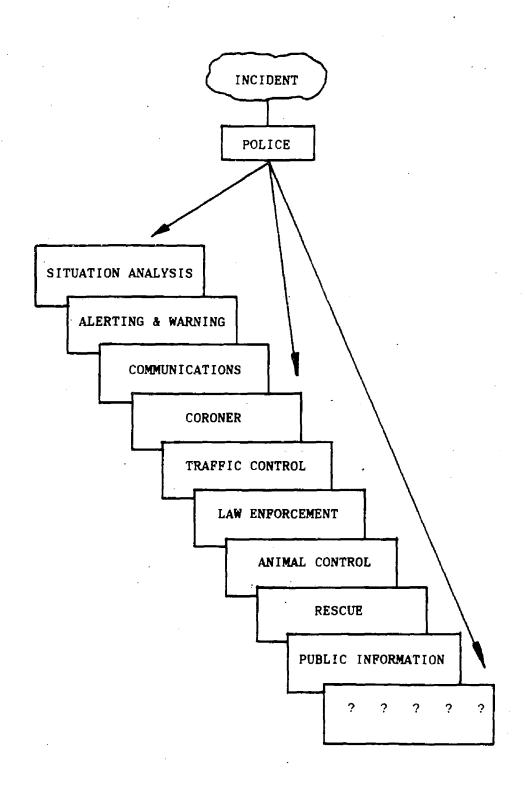
TRAFFIC CONTROL OPERATIONS



\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



#### ANNEX C

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL OPERATIONS

#### C.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex addresses general procedures for the maintenance of law and order and the preservation of life and property during natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense emergencies. It also provides guidelines for the functions of law enforcement and supporting agencies associated with evacuation operations and the control of access to vacated areas or to hazardous or potentially hazardous areas. Also identified are the implementation procedures for mutual aid and other related support depending on the magnitude of the occurrence.

### C.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of law enforcement and traffic control operations will be to:

- Mobilize, deploy, and organize for law enforcement and traffic control operations.
- o Assist in alerting and notifying the general public.
- o Report conditions, needs, damage assessment, and other vital information, to include closures, bridge failures, collapsed buildings, casualty estimates or any other situation which would normally require emergency response.
  - o Provide traffic and crowd control in support of evacuation plans and in cooperation with other agencies having similar responsibilities.
  - o Provide security and crowd control support at mass care facilities, Multipurpose Staging Areas, Casualty Collection Points, storage areas, vacated areas, key facilities, and vital institutions.
  - o Establish procedures to allow rapid access by authorized personnel to controlled areas. Predetermine accreditation procedures for vital services and disaster service personnel.
  - Protect critical facilities and supplies.

- o Assist in establishing Multipurpose Staging Areas for incoming mutual aid, supplies, equipment, food, medical resources, etc.
  - o Establish liaison with Coroner Services. Provide security protection of personal effects and assist with identification of the dead.
  - Support search and rescue operations.

#### C.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Law enforcement and traffic control activities during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix C, Hazard-Specific Responses.

### C.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

#### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing supporting plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) and checklists detailing the disposition of resources in an emergency. Such plans and procedures will provide for coordination and communication channels with counterpart agencies and organizations of other jurisdictions. Resource listings will also be prepared and maintained current. Auxiliaries and reserves should be trained.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin upon receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood which could impact the jurisdiction, or a rapidly deteriorating international situation which could lead to a possible nuclear attack upon the United States. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOPs and resource information, accelerating training programs, inspecting equipment, and taking other feasible measures. Necessary actions will also be taken to mobilize available resources, to include auxiliaries and reserves.

### C.3.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

### Pre-Impact Phase

Most actions to be accomplished during this phase would be precautionary and would be centered around taking appropriate countermeasures to protect people should the jurisdiction be impacted by an event such as a slow-rise flood situation, a health-endangering hazardous material incident, or nuclear attack. Law enforcement personnel could be involved in moving persons from potentially hazardous areas to safer reception areas and providing support to mass care operations in such areas. Access control plans for the vacated or threatened areas might also have to be implemented.

### Immediate Impact Phase

Actions taken during this phase will be concentrated on the well-being of people impacted by an event. Examples of such events are: a major earthquake, a flash flood, a large explosion, a release of hazardous materials, or a nuclear attack. Priority activities will include disseminating warnings, conducting evacuation and/or rescue operations and establishing pass and entry controls.

#### Sustained Emergency Phase

As early lifesaving and property-protecting actions continue, attention can be given to other priority activities during this phase. This might include providing law enforcement support to mass care operations, securing dangerous areas, and assisting in detailed damage assessment activities.

### C.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

Priorities during this period will be focused on continuing to provide essential law enforcement services, and assisting in recovery operations.

#### C.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### C.4.1 Local

The local Law Enforcement Coordinator, who is a member of the Emergency Management Staff, will be responsible for:

- o Coordinating law enforcement and traffic control operations within the jurisdiction.
- Coordinating law enforcement and traffic control support to other functions.

- o Evaluating status reports and determining priorities for commitment of law enforcement resources.
- o Providing support to other jurisdictions as required.
- o Determining the need for additional assistance and submitting appropriate requests to the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator.

Organizations locally available to support law enforcement and traffic control operations are denoted in Enclosure C-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

#### C.4.2 Operational Area

The next higher level of mutual aid responsibility is the county and its political subdivisions. In each county there is an Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator who is the County Sheriff (with one exception—the City and County of San Francisco, where the Police Chief will be the Coordinator). When an emergency cannot be handled by a law enforcement agency within an Operational Area, the Area Coordinator is responsible for providing assistance and coordination to control the problem.

### C.4.3 Mutual Aid Region

Each office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region has a Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator who is elected by the Operational Area Coordinators (Sheriffs) within the region. Should a present or anticipated emergency be so great as to require the resources of one or more Operational Areas, the Regional Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for organizing and coordinating the dispatch of resources from within the Region to affected areas.

#### C.4.4 State

#### Office of Emergency Services (OES)

Coordinates the procurement of state resources required to support local jurisdictions during an emergency. The OES Director, through the State Law Enforcement Coordinator (a member of the OES Staff), has the responsibility for law enforcement mutual aid coordination at the state level.

### California Highway Patrol (CHP)

Provides assistance to local jurisdictions to restore and maintain law and order.

### Military Department

When ordered by the Governor, provides available military equipment and personnel in support of civil law enforcement operations.

### Department of)Justice

Provides intelligence and support information, and communications assistance through the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS) to OES and local jurisdictions. May also furnish law enforcement personnel in support of local law enforcement operations.

### Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control

Provides available vehicles, and personnel who have peace officer powers, to support state and local law enforcement activities.

### Department of Corrections

Provides available personnel who have peace officer powers to assist with local law enforcement activities.

### Department of Forestry

Provides available personnel who have peace officer powers to assist with local law enforcement activities.

### Department of Fish and Game

Provides available personnel who have peace officer powers to assist with local law enforcement activities.

#### Department of General Services (California State Police)

Provides for the protection of constitution officers; personnel, including state officials; property; equipment; supplies; and records, provides for general security at designated state facilities.

### Department of Transportation

Assists the California Highway Patrol in implementing evacuation and traffic control plans.

#### C.4.5 Federal

### U.S. Department of Defense

The various agencies coordinated by the Department of the Army may provide defensive equipment in support of state and local law enforcement

operations; and, when ordered by the President, may provide military personnel and offensive weapons.

### Department of the Treasury

May temporarily assign to state and local governments law enforcement personnel who can be spared from essential departmental activities.

### Department of Justice (U.S. Marshal's Service)

May provide personnel needed for law enforcement on all federal lands, to assist agencies such as the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service which normally manage such property.

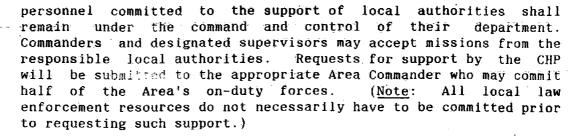
#### C.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- (1) The law enforcement officer responsible for the maintenance of law and order in a particular jurisdiction shall be in command of these operations. He shall meet and confer with the County Sheriff about the problem. If an agreement cannot be reached to resolve necessary decisions, the final responsibility shall rest with the Sheriff (except in the City and County of San Francisco, where the charter places such responsibility on the Chief of Police).
- (2) Security patrols will be maintained in evacuated areas when feasible. Appropriate precautions will be taken to protect personnel from potential hazards.
- (3) Priority for movement in impacted areas will be given to essential activities such as public safety, medical and health services, and the delivery of essential provisions and other resources.
- (4) If evacuation is ordered, attention should be directed to relocating detainees from facilities in the hazard area to similar facilities nearby.
- (5) If an emergency situation dictates the movement of persons from areas that might be, or have been, impacted, movement operations will be conducted in accordance with Annex H. Movement Operations
- (6) If Access control has to be established to facilitate ingress into and egress from impacted areas, or hazardous or potentially hazardous areas, such operations will be conducted in accordance with the procedures outlined in Enclosure C-2, Access Control. Control points will be established to assure that only authorized personnel are permitted to enter, pass through, or remain within controlled areas.

- (7) Auxiliary and reserve personnel should be utilized for low risk duties, such as security and traffic control.
- (8) Shifts and patrol areas should be reconfigured, as necessary, to meet the demands of the situation.
- (9) Due to the incompatibility of radio communications equipment between most law enforcement agencies, local agencies should, where possible, provide incoming mutual aid forces with portable radios using local frequencies.
- (10) Coordination of mutual aid support will be accomplished through established channels (cities to Operational Areas, to Mutual Aid Regions, to State). Requests should include, as applicable:
  - o Number of personnel needed.
  - o Type and amount of equipment
  - o Reporting time and location.
  - o Authority to whom they are to report.
  - o Access routes.
  - o Estimated duration of operations.

All law enforcement mutual aid support will, to the maximum extent possible, be provided in accordance with the California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan.

- (11) Whenever a STATE OF EMERGENCY exists within a region or area, the following personnel within the region or area, or who may be assigned to duty therein, have full peace officer powers and duties as provided by Section 830.1 of the Penal Code:
  - o All members of the California Highway Patrol.
  - o All deputies of the Department of Fish and Game who have been appointed to enforce the provisions of the Fish and Game Code.
  - o The State Forester and the classes of the Department of Forestry who are designated by the State Forester as having the powers of peace officers.
  - o All Members of the California State Police.
  - o Peace officers who are State employees within the provisions of Section 830.5 of the Penal Code.
- (12) California Highway Patrol (CHP) support of mutual aid operations is normally provided after local and adjacent governmental resources within a given Operational Area have been reasonably committed. Such support may also be provided earlier if the Governor determines it to be in the best interest of the public. CHP



- (13) State military Forces (National Guard) in support of local law enforcement will accept and execute broad mission-type orders from the civil officer in charge, but will at all times remain under the military chain of command. The provisions of Section 365 of the Military and Veteran's Code place, solely on the military commander, all decisions as to tactical direction and troops, kind and extent of force to be used, and particular means to be employed to accomplish the objective specified by the civil officer in charge. (Note: The Department of the Army has issued certain regulations regarding temporary loan of federal military resources to National Guard Units and local civil authorities.)
- (14) When the State has committed all of its available forces, including State Military Forces, and when such forces are unable to control the emergency, only the Governor may request that the President assign federal troops to assist in restoring or maintaining law and order.

Note: The Above personnel also have statewide peace officer powers and duties in the event of a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY.

### ACRONYM LEGEND

PIC	Police Incident Commander
FIC	Fire Incident Commander
PICP	Police Incident Command Post
FICP-	Fire Incident Command Post
СМ	City Manager
COP	Chief of Police
COF	Chief of Fire
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
OOAS	(Police) Office of Administrative Services
001	(Police) Office of Investigations
000	(Police) Office of Operations
00C	(Police) Office of the Chief
COMM CENTER	(Police and Fire) Communications Center
PPM	Police Fleet Manager
CFM	City Fleet Manager
LEC	Law Enforcement Chaplain

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### CITY DEPARTMENT OPERATION CENTERS

POC Police Operations Center

FOC Fire Operations Center

AOC City Attorney Operations Center

CCOC Convention Center Operations Center

CMOC City Manager Operations Center

GSOC General Services Operations Center

PCSOC Parks and Community Services Operations Center

PLOC Planning Operations Center

PTOC City Personnel and Training Operations Center

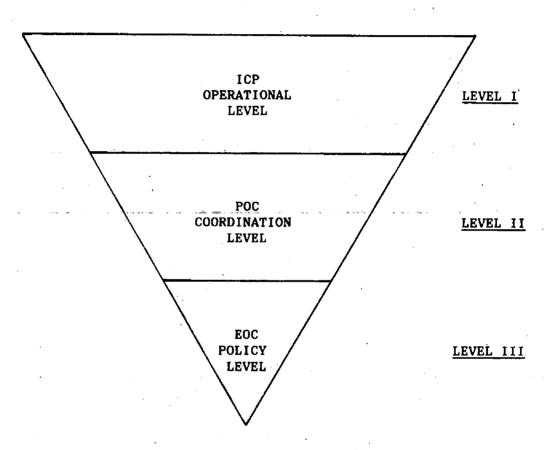
PWOC Public Works Operations Center

SSOC Support Services Operations Center

**WOC** Water Operations Center

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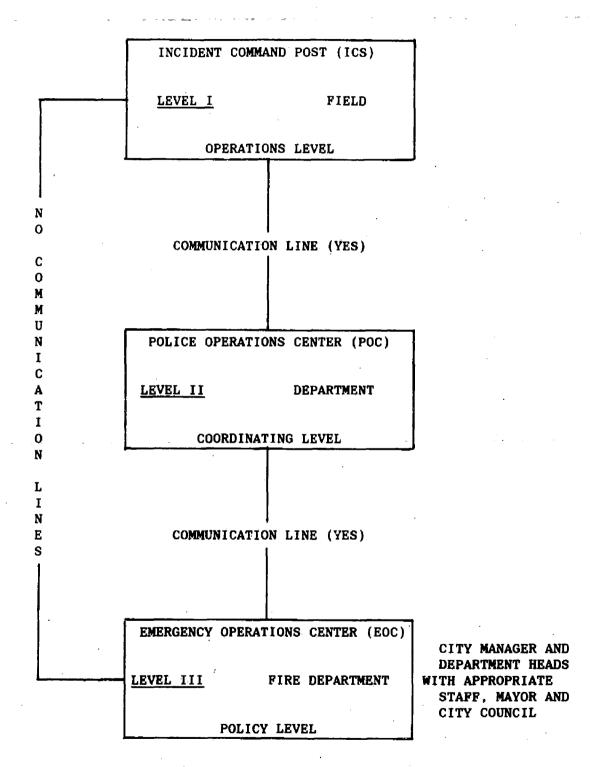
### INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)



EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

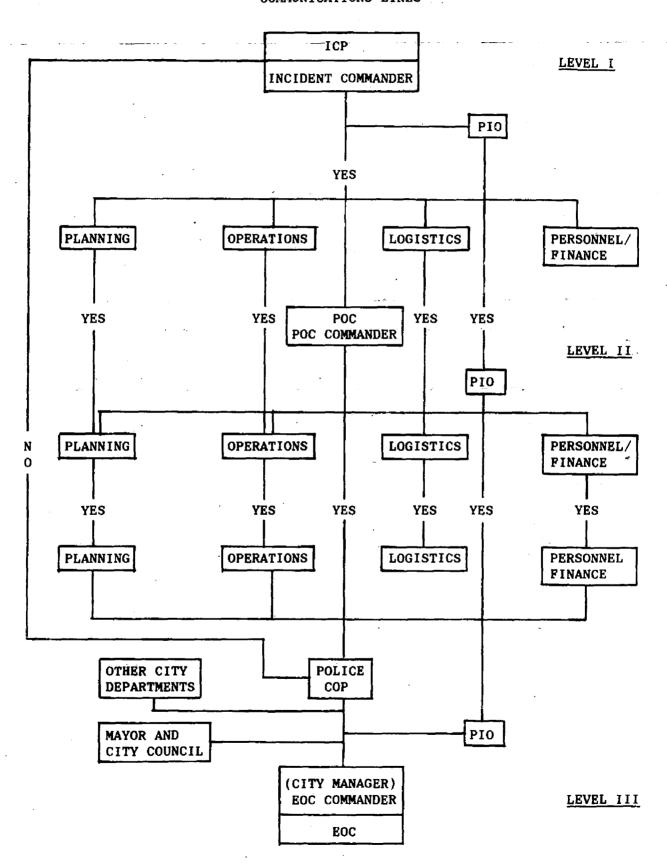
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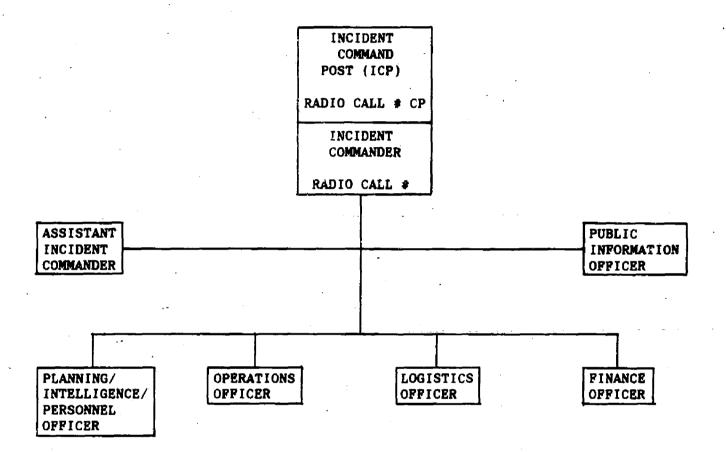
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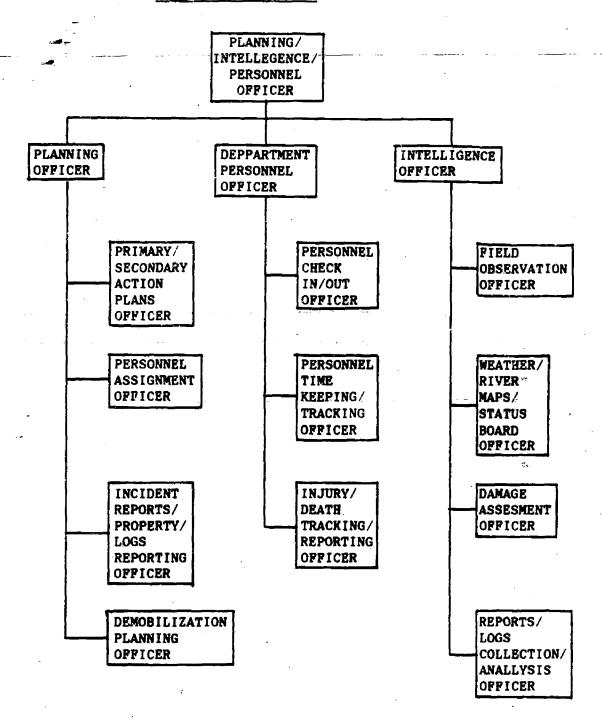
# INCIDENT COMMAND POST (ICP)



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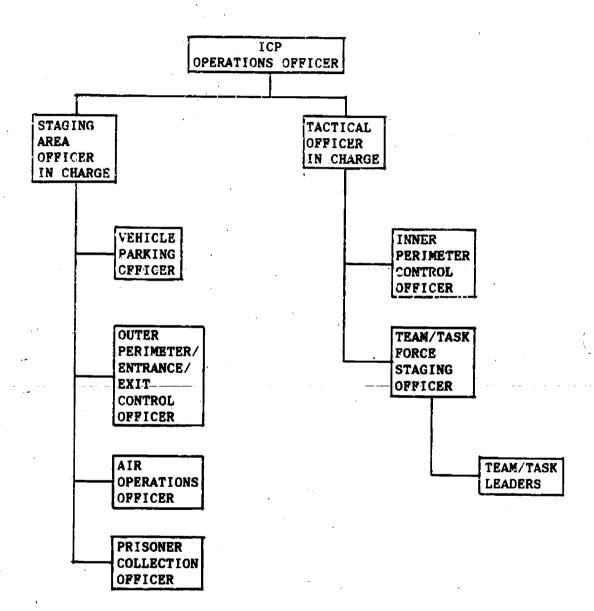
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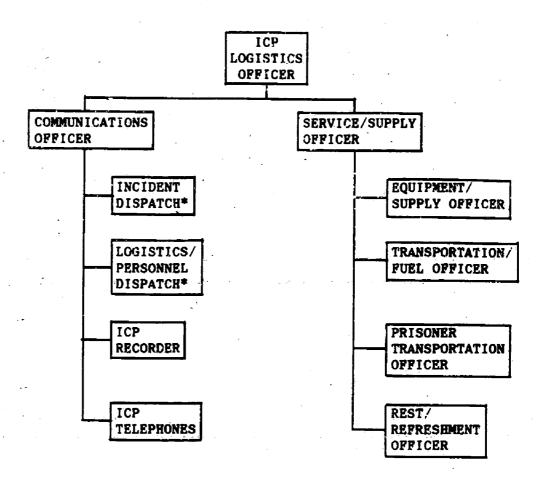
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## ICP OPERATIONS OFFICER



LEVEL I

## ICP LOGISTIC OFFICER

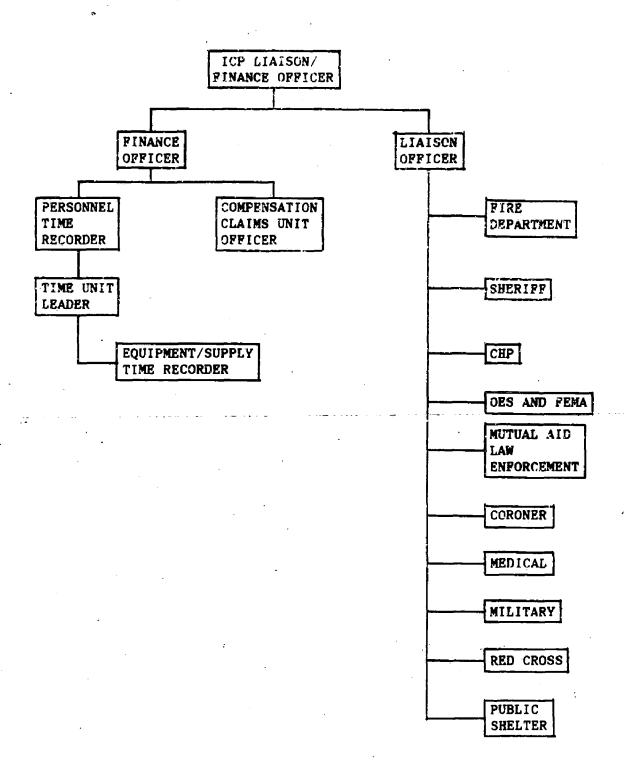


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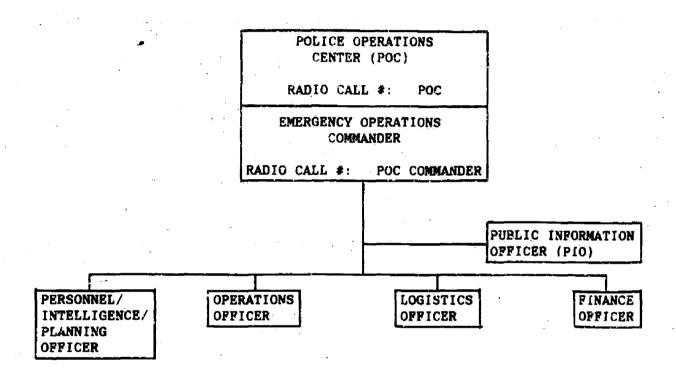
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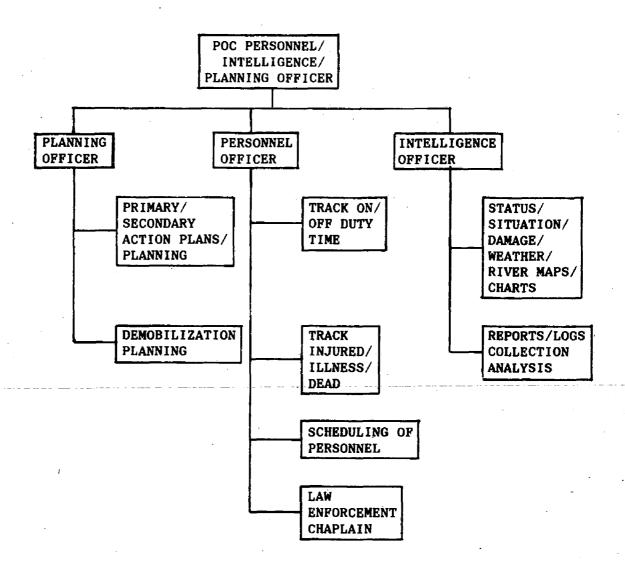
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## POLICE\_OPERATIONS\_CENTER (POC)



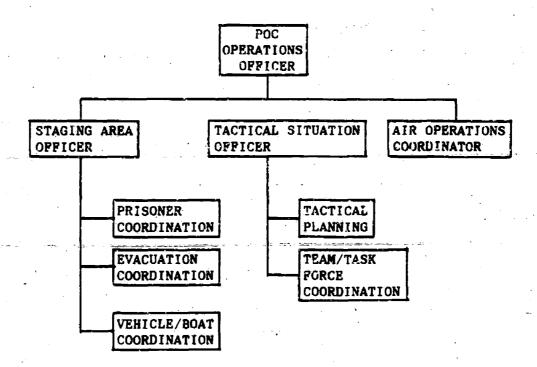
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#### POC PLANNING OFFICER



LEVEL II

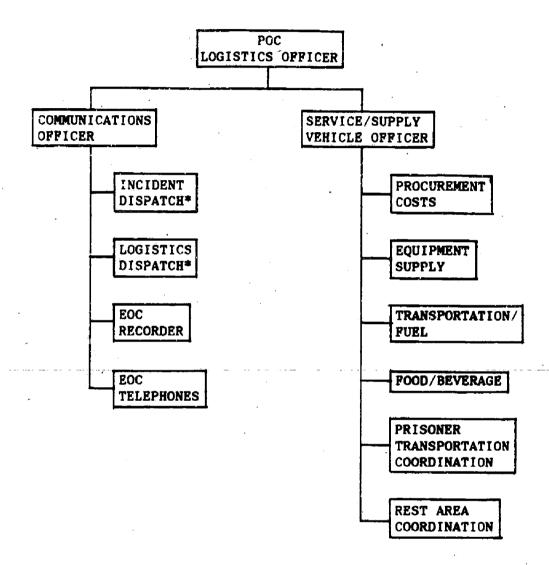
# POC OPERATIONS OFFICER



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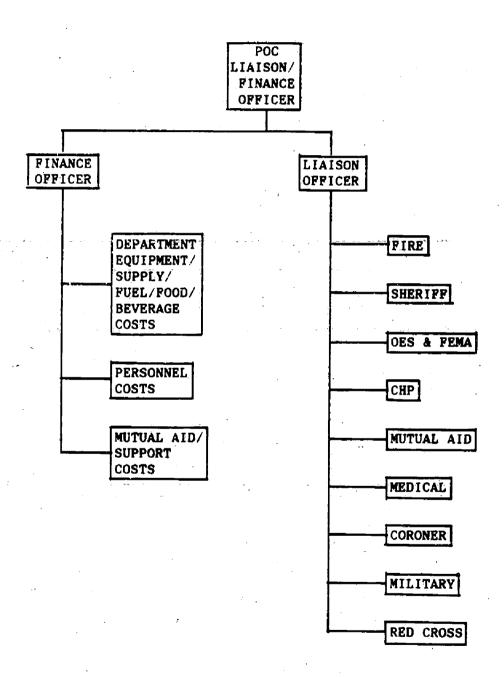
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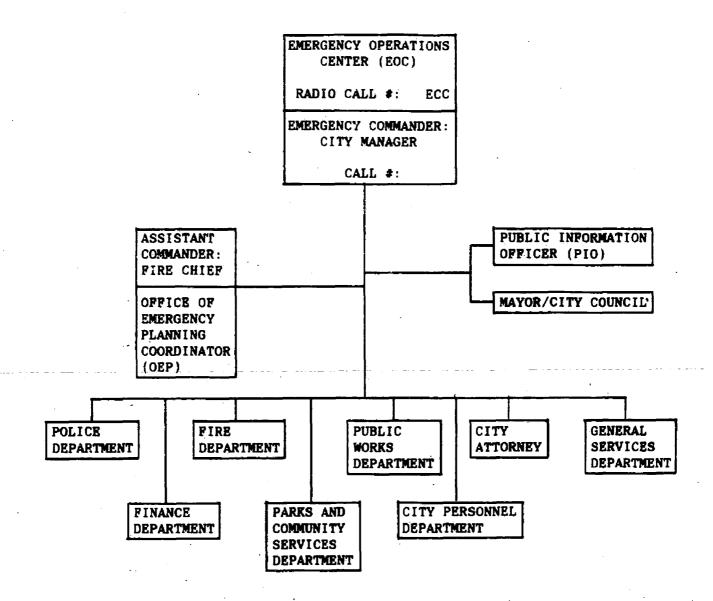


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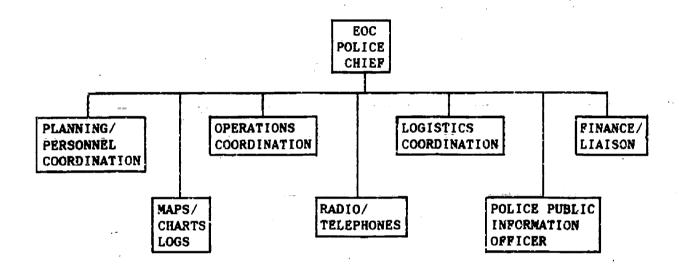
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LEVEL III

#### **ENCLOSURE C-3**

#### ACCESS CONTROL

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

In the event of a pending or existing natural disaster, technological incident or a nuclear defense emergency, it may be necessary to evacuate persons from a hazard area. During and following an evacuation, perimeter access controls will be necessary to eliminate any re-entry of the hazard area by unauthorized persons.

#### 2. OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of access control operations will be to:

- o Provide a controlled area from which evacuation will take place, and prevent entry by unauthorized persons.
- o Protect lives by controlling entry into extreme hazard areas, thus reducing public exposure to the current or pending hazard agent.
- o Maintain law and order in the hazard area as well as the normal areas of responsibility.

#### 3. SITUATION

A hazard or potential hazard situation could justify the need for evacuation for a short period of a few hours to several days or weeks, depending on the hazard and its severity. In order to limit access to the hazard area, various personnel and devices will be required, such as the following:

- o Personnel to direct traffic and man control points.
- Signs to control or restrict traffic.
- o Two-way radios to communicate to personnel within and outside the secured area.
- o Control point(s).
- Adjacent highway markers indicating closure of area.
- o Markers on surface roads leading into the secured area.

- Patrols within and outside the secured areas.
- o An established pass system for entry and exit of secured area(s) (see Attachment C-s-A). See Attachment A-6-D, Media Access Regulations, for media access privileges to closed area(s).

#### 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

#### 4.1 Local

#### Law Enforcement Agencies

- o Handle law enforcement duties within and outside secured areas.
- Direct the placement of barricades and traffic control devices.
- Initiate the entry pass system.

#### Public Works Agencies

- Provide for traffic control devices and their placement.
- Staff roadblocks as requested by law enforcement agencies.

## 4.2 County/Operational Area

# **Gounty Sheriff**

- Handles law enforcement duties within all unincorporated area.
- o Directs placement of barricades and traffic control devices in unincorporated areas.
- Channels requests for mutual aid.

#### County Public Works

- o Provides for traffic control devices
- Channels requests for mutual aid.

#### County Public Works

- o Provides for traffic control devices and their placement in unincorporated areas.
- O Staffs roadblocks as requested by the County Sheriff and the California Highway Patrol (CHP).

#### 4.3 State

#### California Highway Patrol

- o Manages and directs access control on the state/federal highway system.
- o Works with other government agencies to establish a pass system for authorized persons to enter controlled areas.

### Department of Transportation

- o Stockpiles and prepositions barricades at designated location on state roads.
- Supports local public works agencies.
- Staff roadblocks as requested by CHP.

#### 4.4 Federal

#### U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and National Park Service

- o Denies entry of federal land to the general public.
- Notifies persons already in the area to leave if evacuation is ordered.

#### 5. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- 5.1 Criteria for allowing entry into closed areas will be established for each incident. Two basic options are available:
  - o No access Prohibits public from entering the closed area.

    Authorized personnel, i.e., local, state, and federal emergency personnel will be allowed entry to perform emergency work as necessary. Media representatives will be allowed access on a controlled basis.
  - o Limited Access Allows persons into closed area according to criteria established by the Incident Manager. Entry criteria should define the persons who will be allowed entry and whether motor vehicles are allowed. Persons allowed entry might include residents with valid identification, and owners, managers, and employees of businesses located in

closed area. All persons allowed access will be required to sign a waiver of liability and complete an entry permit (see Attachment C-3-A).

5.2 Penal Code Section 409.5 (Authority of Peace Officers to Close Areas in Emergencies) indicates that any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters an area closed by a peace officer and who willfully remains within such area, after receiving notice to evacuate or leave, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Nothing in Penal Code Section 409.5 prevents a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, radio or television station or network from entering a closed area.

- 5.3 A record will be maintained of all vehicles and personnel who enter a closed area.
- 5.4 If hazardous conditions are present in the closed area, all personnel will be advised of the conditions and of appropriate precautions.

# Attachment:

C-3-A Entry Permit to Enter Restricted Areas

#### ATTACHMENT C-3-A, ENCLOSURE C-3

# APPLICATION FOR

#### ENTRY PERMIT TO ENTER RESTRICTED AREAS

	conditions for entry are attached to and made a part of this permit
	orizing Signature Date
ENTR	TIME/DATE:
ENTRY	GRANTED INTO HAZARD AREA. PERMIT #
4.	Type of 2-way radio system to be used and your base station telephone number we can contact in emergency (a CB radio or radio telephone will not be accepted).
	Alternate escape route if different from above
	Destination by location or landmark
	Route of Travel
	Description of Conveyance
	Method of Travel (vehicle, aircraft, boat, etc.)
3.	Travel (fill out application sections; if variable call information to dispatcher for each entry).
2.	Name address and telephone of applicant, organization, university, sponsor, or media group. Also contact person if questions should arise.
•	None olderes or to be be a second of the sec
	length of time needed for study, methodology, qualifications, sponsoring party, NSF grant number and date on separate page).
1.	Reason for entry (if scientific research, specify objectives, locations,

The conditions for entry are attached to and made a part of this permit application. Any violation of the attached conditions for entry can result in revocation of this permit.

The waiver of Liability is made a part of and attached to this permit application. All persons entering the closed area under this permit must sign the Waiver of Liability before entry.

#### WAIVER OF LIABILITY

#### (TO BE SIGNED AND RETURNED WITH APPLICATION FORM)

I, the undersigned, hereby understand and agree to the requirements stated in the application form and in the safety regulations and do further understand that I am entering a high hazard area with full knowledge that I do so at my own risk and I do hereby release and discharge the Federal Government, the State of California and all its political subdivisions, their officers, agents and employees from all liability for any damages or losses incurred while within the Closed Area.

I understand that the entry permit is conditioned upon this waiver. I understand that no public agency shall have any duty to attempt any search and rescue efforts on my behalf while I am in the Closed Area.

Signatures of applicant and members of his field party	Date/Time
Print full name first, then sign	
I have read and understand the above waiver of liability	
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Signature	Date:
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APPENDIX C-1

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

EMERGENCY ACTION-CHECKLIST

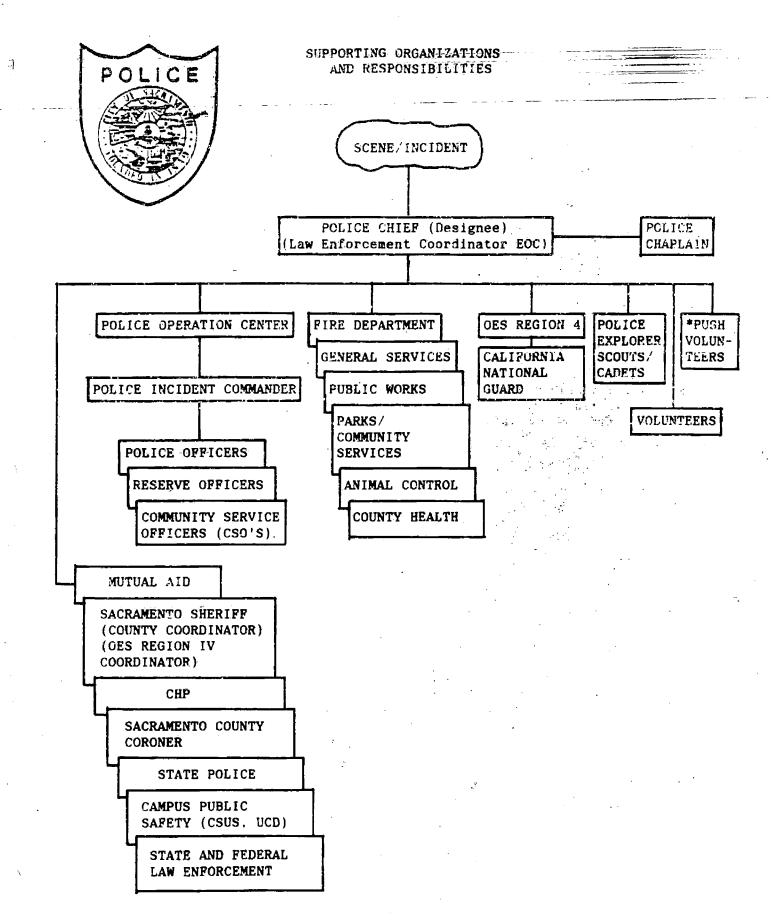
RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

F - Denotes principal agency/organization

S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

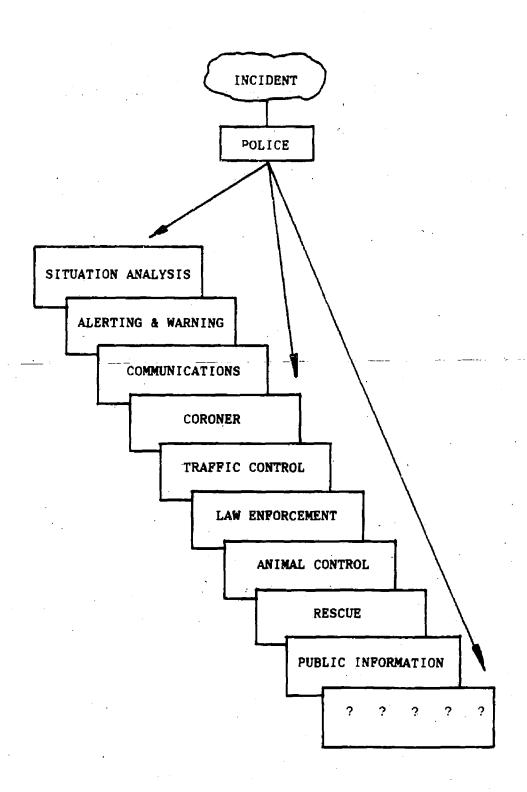
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\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



## APPENDIX C-1

# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

# EMERGENCY ACTION-CHECKLIST-

# RESPONSE TO A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

<u>ACTI</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Dispatch units to survey damage, particularly predesignated key locations.	WC Communications Center	C-OS1.1 A.B.C.
2.	Assure that all emergency equipment under cover has been moved to prevent damage in the event of aftershocks.	WC	C-0S2.2
3.	IF LITTLE OR NO DAMAGE IS REPORTED, PREPARE TO SUPPORT MORE HEAVILY DAMAGED JURISDICTIONS.		
4.	IF EXTENSIVE DAMAGE IS REPORTED, TAKE THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS AS APPROPRIATE.		: · · ·
5.	Provide alternate communications, if telephone or radio communications are not operational.	EOC/POC	C-0S2.5
6.	Call in regular personnel and reserves; assign responsibilities according to plan.	POC	C-OS2.6
7.	Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator, as required.	WC .	C-0S2.7
8.	Request assistance from Region 4 Office of Emergency Services Regional Director.	EOC/COP	C-0S2.8
9.	Provide information to the EOC Public Information Officer on matters relative to public safety.	PIC/POC/EOC	C-0S2.9

<u>ACT1</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
10	Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Coroner.	POC-	C-0S2.10
11.	Take required animal control measures if requested by City Animal Control.	PIC	C-0S2.11
12.	Constant surveys for further damage or hazards.	PIC	C-082.12
13.	Impose curfew, as directed.	EOC	C-0S2.13
14.	Protect inmates with detention facilities, if requested.	POC	C-0\$3,14
15.	Assist with the evacuation of institutionalized persons, if requested.	WC	C-083.15
16.	Assist in search and rescue operations.	PIC	C-0S3.16
17.	Assure that searched buildings are appropriately marked.	PIC .	C-083.17
18.	Search vacated areas to ensure that all people have received warnings.	PIC	C-083.18
19.	Relocate people to safe areas.	PIC	C-0S3.19
20.	Provide security to protect people remaining in area.	PIC	C-0S3.20
21.	Provide traffic control.	PIC	C-0S3.21
22.	Assist fire, medical and other emergency personnel units in entering or leaving area.	PIC	C-083.22
23.	Establish perimeter access control, as required.	PIC	C-0S4.23
24.	Coordinate the evacuation of hazardous areas with other agencies.	PIC/FIC	C-0S4.24

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
-25 <del>.</del>	Coordinate with the Construction and Engineering Coordinator for streets/roads barricades.	PIC	C-085.25
26.	Establish security for vital facilities and essential supplies.	EOC/POC	C-OS5.26
27.	Coordinate with traffic engineering to determine capacity and safety of evacuation routes.	EOC/POC	C-0S5.27
28.	Coordinate with Public Works for debris clearance and heavy rescue operations.	EOC/POC	C-0S5.28
29.	Evacuate persons if dam failure is possible.		C-OS5.29 A.B.C.D.
	A. Evacuation Order B. Announce Order C. Initiate Order D. Evacuation of Public Safety Personnel	EOC PIO's FOC/POC/PIC/FIC PIC/FIC	•

## APPENDIX C-2

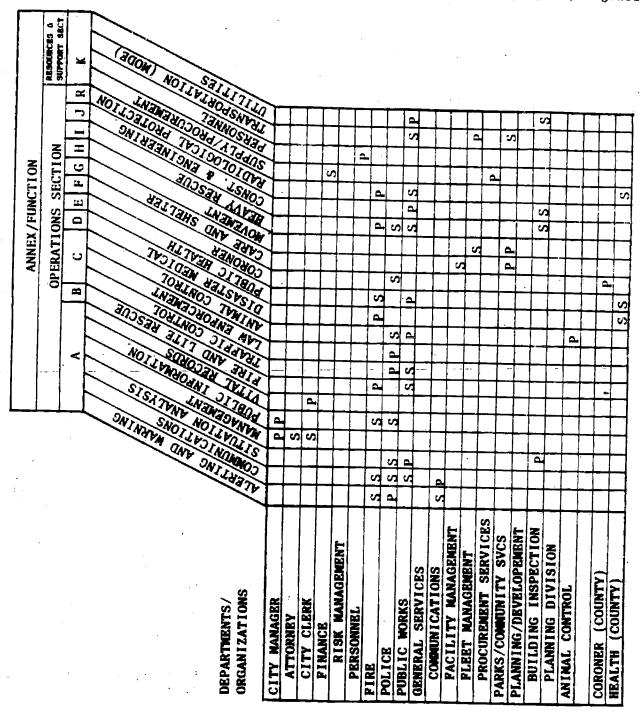
# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL .

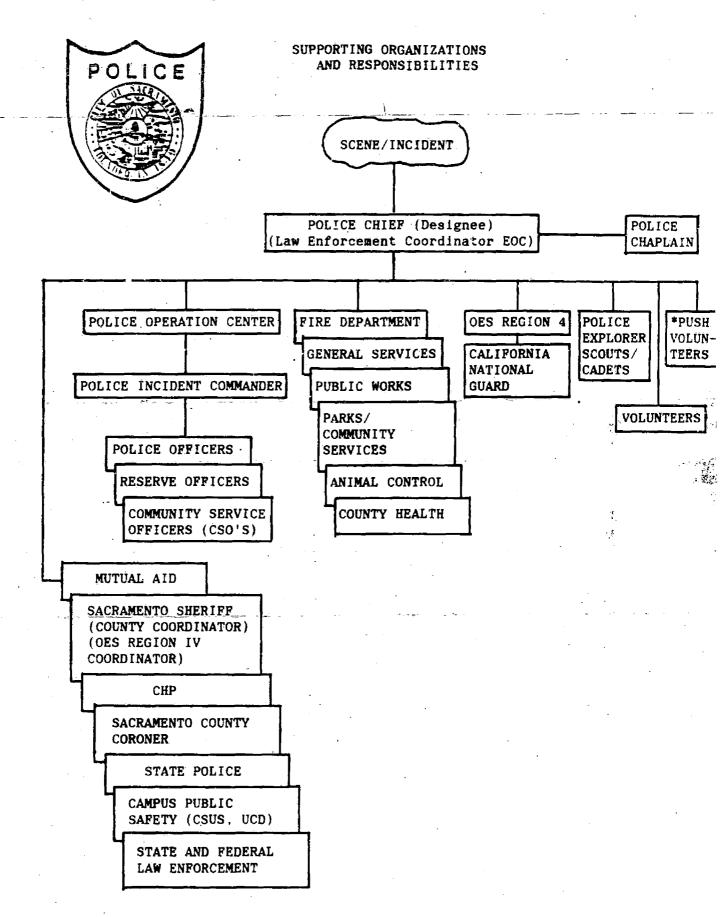
# **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

# RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

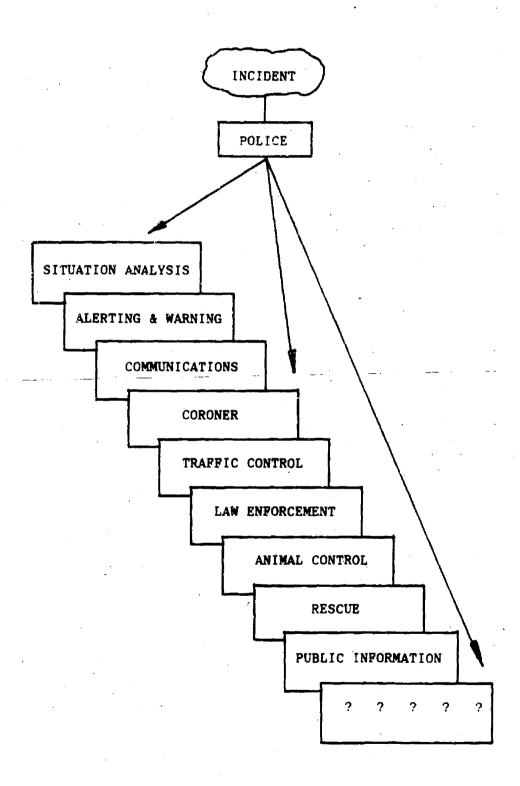




\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



# APPENDIX C-2

# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

<u>ACT 1</u>	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Dispatch a Patrol Lieutenant to the HAZMAT location to be Assistant Incident Commander to Sacramento Fire Department Incident Commander.	Watch Commander/ Communications Center	C-0S1.1
2.	Sacramento Fire Department is in charge of all hazardous materials incidents and responsible for directing all operations.	Signed contract between Sacramento Police and Fire Department	C-0S1.2
3.	Set up Police Incident Command Post and van next to Fire Incident Command Post and van	PIC/FIC	C-0S1.3
4.	Assess the HAZARDOUS MATERIAL threat to police. Determine: Should police operate in impact area?	PIC/FIC	C-0S1.4
	a. If yes, what safety precautions should be taken?		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8. <del>111. 111.</del>	b. If no, where can the police safely operate?	The state of the s	and the American Science American Constitution of the Constitution
5.	Notify appropriate local, state, and federal hazard response agencies.	FIC/Communications Center	C-0S1.5
6.	Contact National Weather Service for wind direction and other weather information.	FIC	C-OS1.6
7.	Ensure that all personnel remain upwind or upstream of the incident site. This may require repositioning of personnel and equipment as conditions change.	FIC/PIC Communications Center	C-0S1.7

ACT	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
8.	Direct designated hazardous incident responder to I.C. site.	FIC/PIC Communications Center	C-0S1.8
9.	Assist in efforts to identify spilled substance. This would include locating shipping papers and placards and contacting, as required (only in those areas that present no hazardous material threat to officer safety).	FIC/PIC	C-0S1.9
10.	Establish traffic and perimeter control for affected area.	FIC/PIC	C-0S2.10
11.	Assist in the coordination of medical assistance.	FIC/PIC	C-0S2.11
12.	Assist in the warning dissemination and rescue operations (only in those areas that present no hazardous material threat to officer safety).	FIC/PIC/FPIO/ Communications Center	C-0S2.12
13.	Search vacated areas to ensure that all people have received warnings (only in those areas that present no hazardous material threat to officer safety).	FIC/PIC	C-0S2.13
14.	Direct and monitor evacuation (only in those areas that present no hazardous material threat to officer safety).	FIC/PIC/FOC/POC	C-OS2.14 A.B.
15.	Provide security and crowd control at mass care facilities. (Only when requested.)	PIC	C-083.15
16.	Determine if the use of aircraft will make hazardous conditions worse. If so convey information to appropriate parties.	FIC/PIC/POC	C-0S3.16

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
		7 as the advantage of
17. Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested by the County Coroner (only in the areas that present no hazardous material threat to officer safety)	se ·	C-0S3.17
<ol> <li>Establish traffic and other control to permit re-entry when safe.</li> </ol>	ls FIC/PIC	C-0S3.18
<ol> <li>Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator.</li> </ol>	PIC/FAA/COP/ nt Watch Commander	C-0S3.19

## APPENDIX C-3

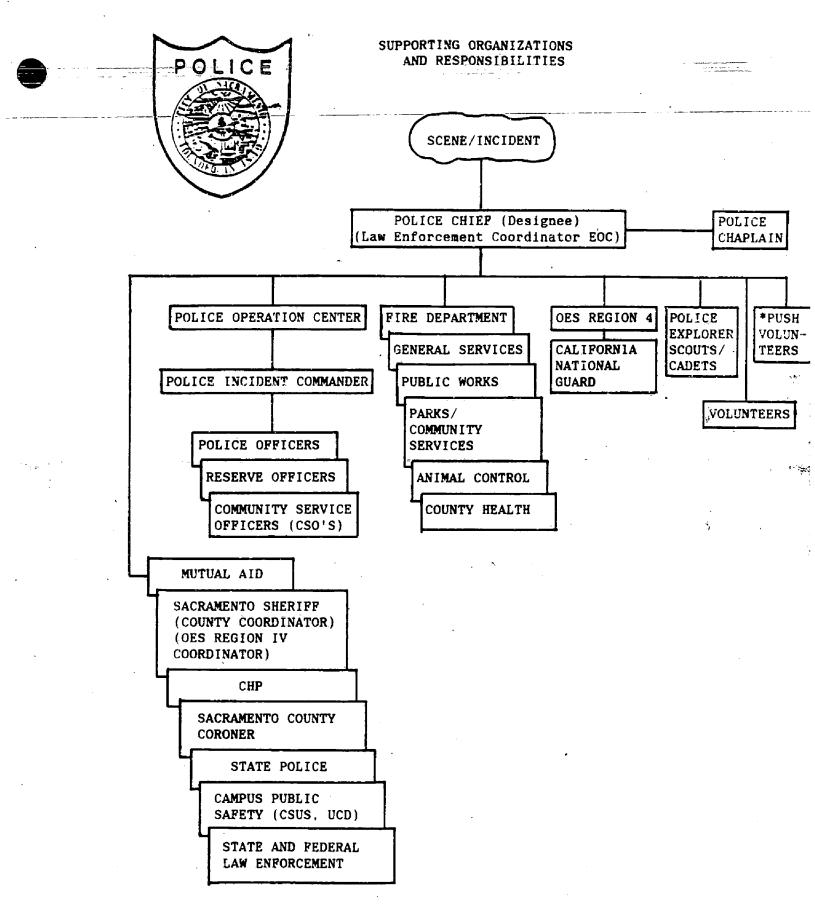
# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO FLOODING

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

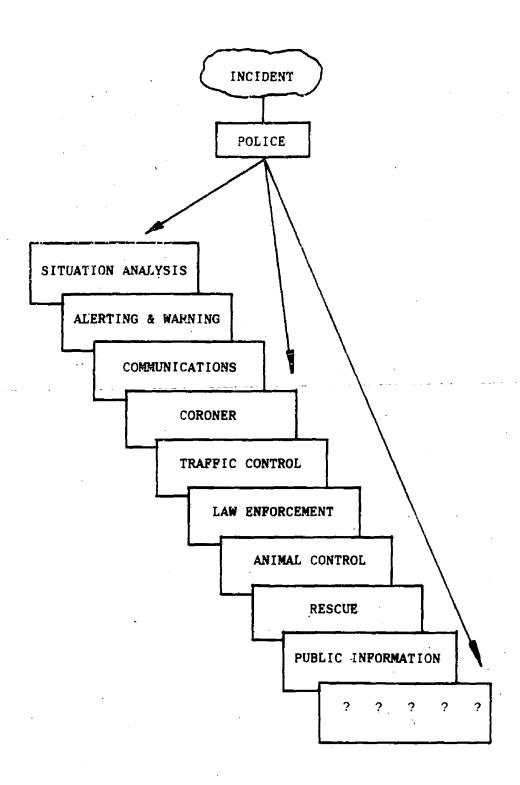
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\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

P - Denotes principal agency/organization-

S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

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#### LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO FLOODING

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Establish a Police Incident Command Post(s) (PICP) and a Police Incident Commander(s) (PIC).	Watch Commander	C-0\$1.1
2.	Place Police Operations Center (POC) personnel on standby or call them in.	Watch Commander	C-0S1.2
3.	Prepare to move personnel from detention facilities subject to flooding.	Sheriff's Dept.	C-0S1.3
4.	Prepare to relocate Police personnel and equipment from locations that are subject to flooding.	POC	C-0S1.4
5.	Check Police Department generators to be sure they are operational and have sufficient fuel.	POC	C-0S1.5
6.	Place Reserve Officers and off-duty officers on standby or recall.	Watch Commander	C-0S1.6
7.	Realign patrol areas to accommodate expected flood conditions.	Watch Commander	C-0S1.7
8.	Develop evacuation routes and warning procedures (see Annex H. Movement Operations). Coordinate with Caltrans and Street Department as appropriate.	POC	C-052.8
9.,	Implement evacuation plans (see Annex H, Movement Operations).	PIC/FIC	C-0S2.9

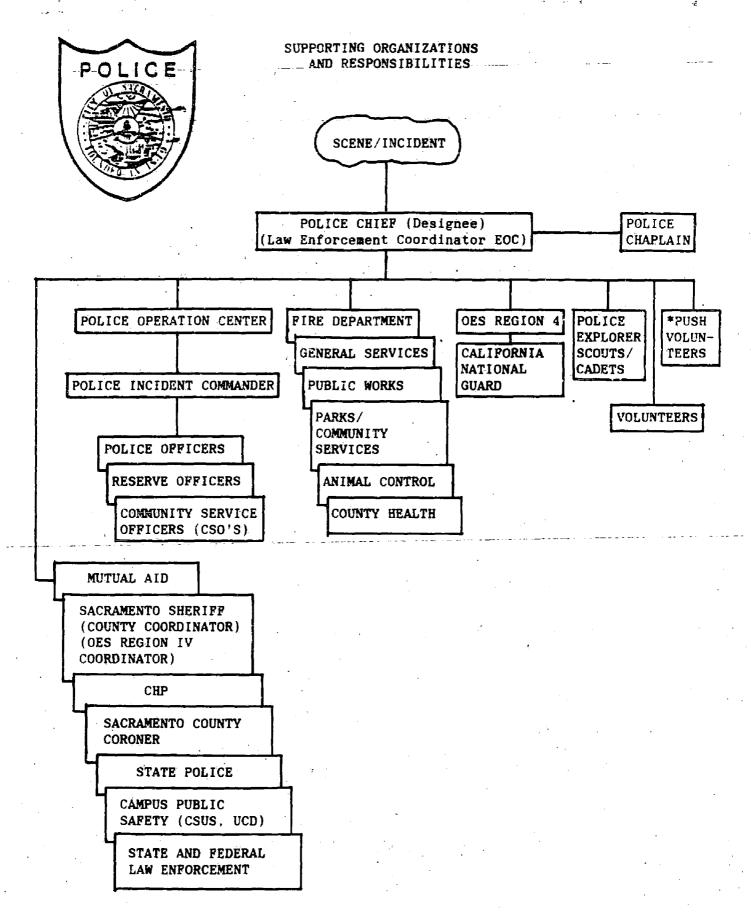
ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
10.	Place towing services on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Police Communi- cations & POC	C-0S2.10
11.	Warn population in threatened areas, if evacuation ordered.	PIC/FIC/PIO	C-082.11
12.	Coordinate with fire agencies for the rescue of persons trapped in flooded areas.	PICP	C-0S2.12
13.	Provide traffic control for evacuation.	PIC	C-0S2.13
14.	Provide assistance in evacuating institutionalized persons.	POC	C-0S2.14
15.	Provide security for evacuated areas	POC & PIC	C-0S2.15
16.	Establish access controls to evacuated areas.	PIC	C-0S3.16
17.	Provide law enforcement and crowd control services at mass care facilities.	POC	C-0S3.17
18.	Coordinate with Animal Control officers if requested.	PIC/Animal Control	C-083.18
19.	Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area 4 Law Enforcement Coordinator.	EOC	C-0S3.19
20.	Request assistance from the OES Region 4 Coordinator.	EOC	C-0S3.20

# APPENDIX C-4 LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

P - Denotes principal agency/organization

S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

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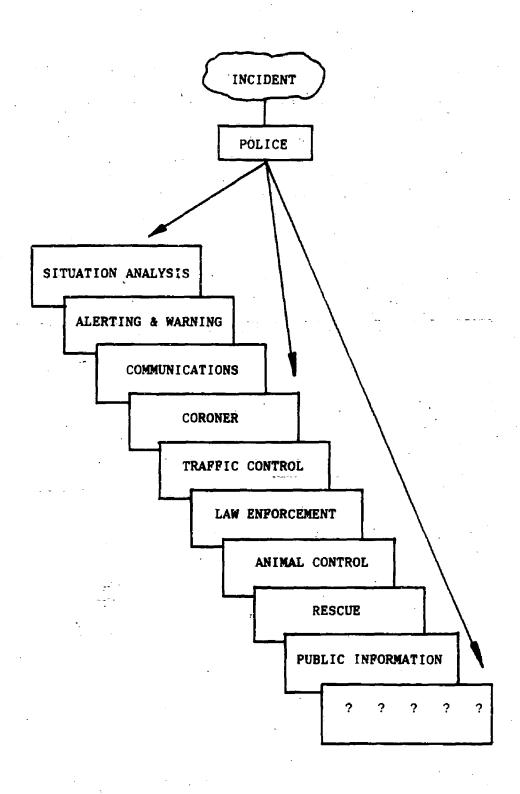


\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

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# . RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



## LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

## EMERGENCY-ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Ä.	DAM FAILURE IMMINENT	and the second second	·
1.	Established PIC's.	Watch Commander	C-0S1.1
2.	Call in POC personnel.	Watch Commander	C-0S1.2
3.	Warn population in dam inundation area.	PIO's/PIC's/FIC's	C-0S1.3
4.	Check the inundation area to ensure that people have received warning	PIC's/FIC's	C-OS1.4
5.	Provide traffic control for evacuation.	PIC's	C-OS1.5
6.	Provide assistance in evacuatinginstitutionalized persons_if requested.	POC	C-OS1.6
7.	Provide security for vacated areas.	POC/PIC	C-OS1.7
8.	Establish access controls to vacated areas.	PIC	C-0S1.8
.9.	Establish staging areas for boat and helicopter patrols.	PIC's	C-0S2.9
10.	Establish secondary location for police facility and Communications Center.	EOC/POC	C-0S2.10
11.	Contact OES Region 4 Coordinator for assistance	EOC	C-082.11

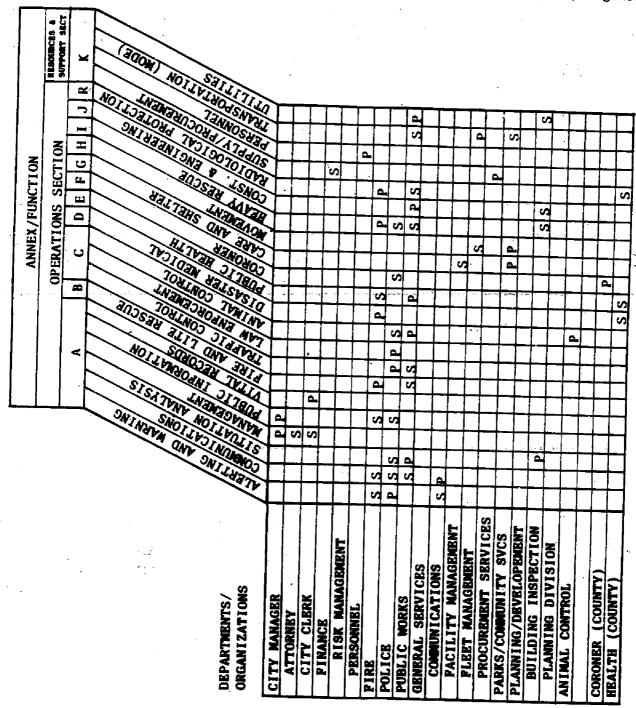
ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
В.	DAM FAILURE OCCURS		
12.	Relocate PICP's.	PIC's	C-0S2.12
13.	Dispatch units to survey extent and severity of damage.	PIC	C-0S2.13
14.	Move to secondary location for police facility and Communications Center.	POC	C-OS2.14
15.	Provide security for damaged areas.	POC/PIC	C-0S2.15
16.	Activate boat and helicopter patrols.	PIC	C-0S2.16
17.	Assist in search and rescue operations.	PIC	C-0S2.17
18.	Assist fire units and heavy equipment operators in entering or leaving vacated area.	PIC	C-0S2.18
19.	Coordinate with Public Works for debris clearance and heavy rescue operations.	EOC/POC/PIC	C-0S3.19
20.	Provide law enforcement and crowd control services at mass care facilities, only if requested.	POC	C-0S3.20
21.	Provide alternate mobile communications if necessary.	EOC	C-0S3.21
22.	Assist with the removal and disposition of the dead, if requested.	See Coroner	C-083.22
23.	Impose curfew, when directed.	EOC/PIO/PIC/FIC	C-0S3.23
24	Assure that searched buildings are marked.	PIC/FIC	C-0S3.24
25.	Establish traffic controls to permit re-entry, when conditions warrant.	PIC	C-083.25

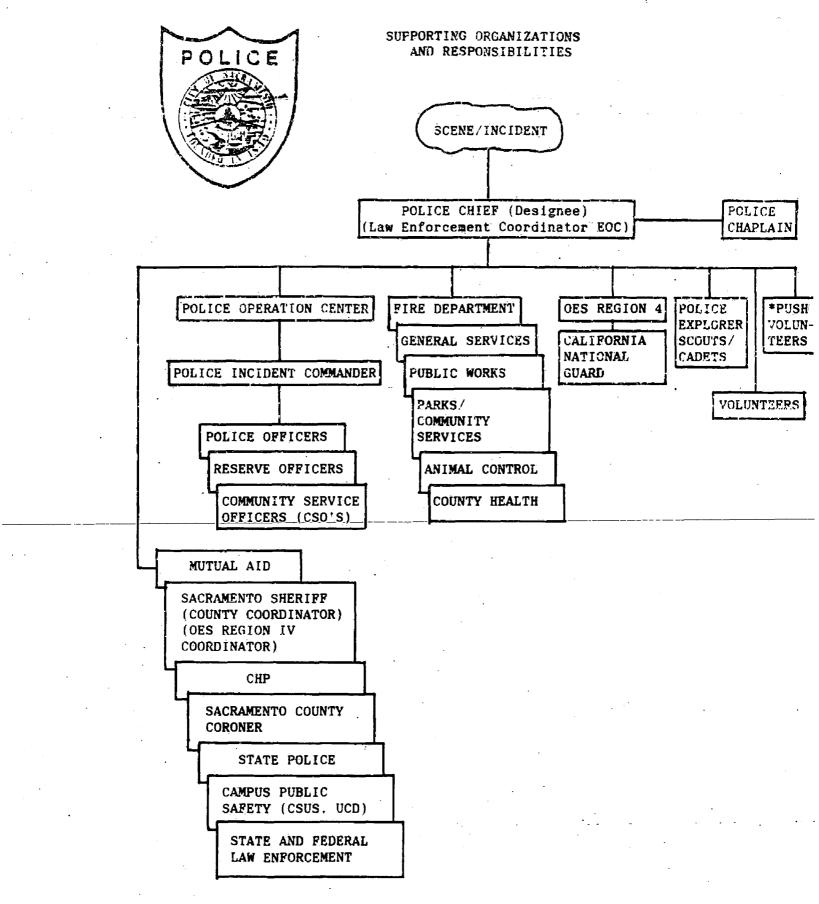
ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
26.	Request mutual aid assistance from the Operational Area 4, Sacramento County Law Enforcement Coordinator, as required, if available.	EOC	C-0S3 26
27.	Contact OES Region 4 Coordinator for assistance.	EOC	C-OS3.27

# APPENDIX C-5 LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST NATIONAL SECURITY/CIVIL DEFENSE

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

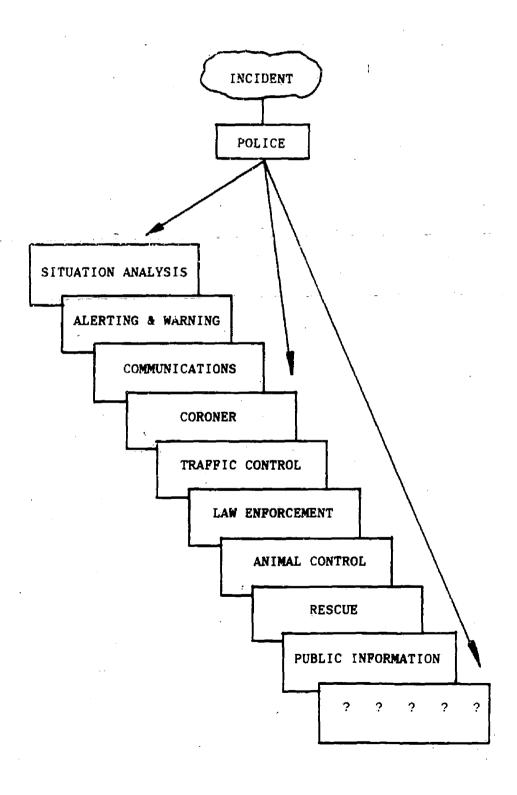




\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

# RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



#### LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

Law enforcement and traffic control operations during war emergencies will be governed by the following essential actions relating to increased readiness, in-place sheltering, and enemy attack (with or without warning). Detailed actions are provided in the Emergency Action Checklist, which is included as a part of this Appendix.

#### Increased Readiness Operations

During an international crisis which poses a threat of war, all law enforcement agencies should prepare for the possibility of in-place sheltering, and attack. Agencies should review and update plans, alert personnel, and maintain equipment, including warning systems, in a state of readiness. Time permitting agencies should place emphasis on the recruitment, training, and assignment of emergency missions to reserves and auxiliaries. Security efforts should be concentrated on facilities having the greatest operational significance during evacuation operations. Most importantly, warning systems should be tested.

#### Attack Operations

If an attack warning is received at any time during the crisis, law enforcement agencies will assist in the dissemination of warning information and will provide crowd and traffic direction and control during the movement of people to shelter. When the general population has completed the movement to shelter, law enforcement personnel should station mobile units as assigned locations and then take shelter. If the area experiences any weapons effects, personnel will assist the fire agencies in suppression activities and, as necessary, in remedial movement.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Emergency Operations Center (EOC) will be opened and the Chief of Police, or designee, will respond with appropriate staff.	ÇOP	C-OS1.1
2.	Police Operations Center (POC) will be opened and POC staff will respond.	POC Staff	C-0S1.2
3.	Emergency procedures, staffing and responses will be made based on nature of incident and/or threat.	EOC/POC	C-0S1.3
4	Inventory of logistics will be conducted, i.e. fuels, oils, vehicles, weapons, ammunition, portable radios, spare portable radio batteries, etc., based on nature of incident and/or threat.	POC	C-OS1.4
5.	Take necessary action to implement orders issued by the President of the United States and/or the Governor of California.	EOC/POC	C-0S1.5

**ASSIGNED** 

**OPERATIONAL** SECTION

#### ACTION

# RESPONSIBILITY

#### General Actions

- Review and update plans, and alert and brief personnel.
- 7. Recruit and train personnel needed to expand capability.

#### Actions in Hazard Areas

- 8. Prepare personnel assignments for duty in hazard area and support, to include liaison, to designated reception areas.
- Prepare to transport prisoners 9. detention facilities in reception areas.
- 10. Prepare to assist in the transfer of the judicial system and personnel to designated reception areas.

#### Actions in Reception Areas

- Prepare to provide traffic control to and security for reception and care centers, lodging and feeding facilities, and other essential facilities.
- Devise methods of communicating with pre-designated augmentation units from hazard areas.
- 13. Prepare to establish expedient detention facilities as needed.

#### **EVACUATION OPERATIONS**

RUMBLE DIVITE SA

ASSIGNED OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY SECTION

#### ACTION

#### General Actions

- 14. Mobilize all personnel and establish 12-hour shifts.
- 15. Shift patrol areas to increase security for potential high crime areas and essential facilities.

#### Actions in Hazard Areas

- 16. Send liaison teams to designated reception areas.
- 17 Assist in the transfer of the judicial system.
- 18. Relocate personnel and equipment assigned to reception area support.
- 19. Relocate prisoners.

#### Actions in Reception Areas

- 20. Assign uniformed personnel to reception and care centers; deputize additional personnel, as required.
- 21. Increase patrol coverage of lodging, feeding, and other essential facilities.
- 22. Expand detention capabilities.

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

#### ACTION

#### Attack Warning

- 23. Assist in the dissemination of the attack warning.
- 24. Assist with movement to shelters.
- 25. When movement to shelter is complete, station mobile units at assigned locations and take shelter.
- 26. Assist shelter managers by maintaining law and order.
- Actions in Areas Experiencing Weapon-Caused Damage and Fires
- 27. Assist in post-shelter remedial movement operations.

#### Actions in Unaffected Areas

28. Provide support to law enforcement and traffic control operations in damaged areas.

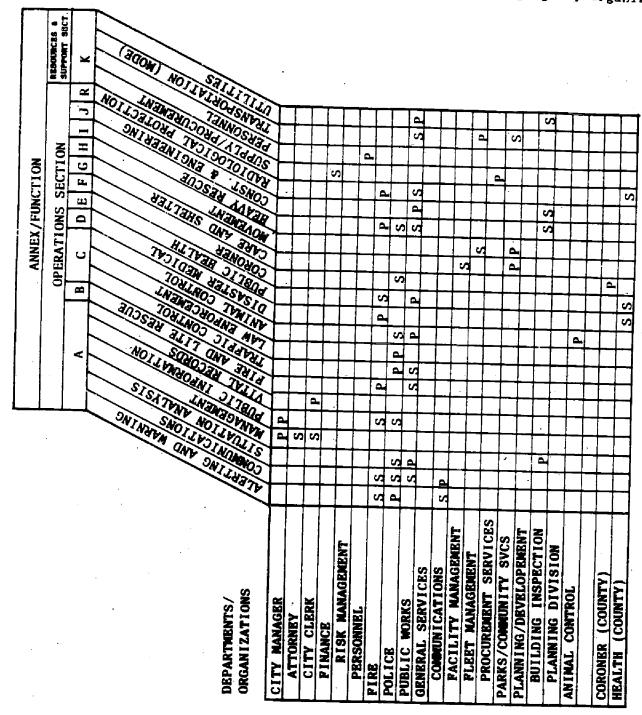
# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

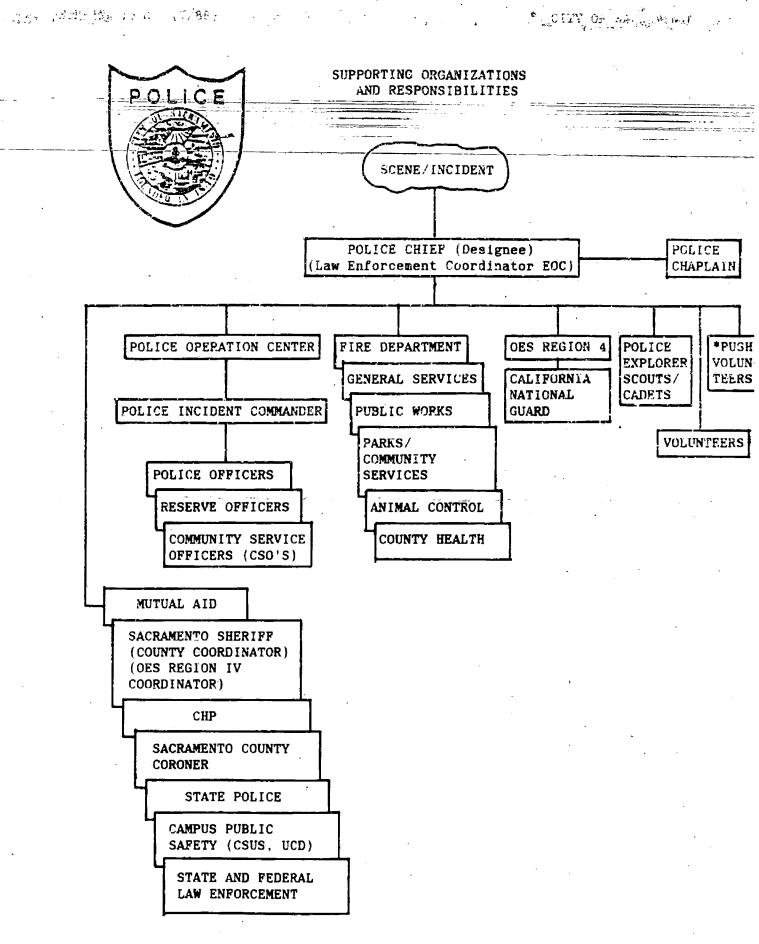
# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

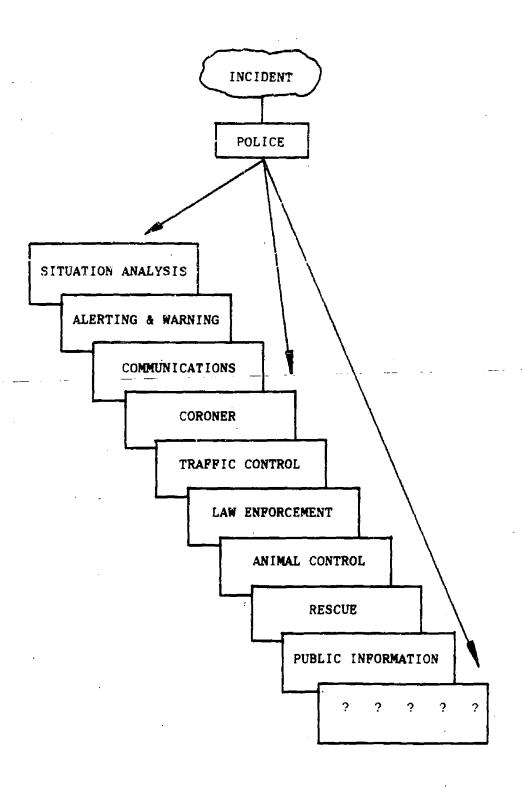




\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

TOTAL COLUMN (3788)

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

## EMERGENCY\_ACTION\_CHECKLIST\_

## NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY_	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Watch Commander contracts Sacramento Sheriff's Department, South Area Watch Commander to obtain information, establish lines of communication, and type of assistance required.	WC	C-0\$1.1
2.	Watch Commander assigns a Patrol Lieutenant or Sergeant to report to Sacramento Sheriff's Incident Command Post to act as liaison.	WC	C-0S1.2
3.	Watch Commander assigns a Patrol Lieutenant or Sergeant to Sacramento Sheriff's Operation Center (SOC) to act as liaison.	WC	C-0S1.3
4.	Watch Commander notifies "ON-CALL OFFICER" of situation and to respond to Department to evaluate the situation.	₩С .	C-0S1.4
5.	Mutual Aid Requests will be honored. The "ON-CALL OFFICER" and Watch Commander will open up the Police Operations Center (POC) in the 3rd Floor Conference Room, Main Police Building, 813 - 6th Street and notify the POC staff to respond.	WC	C-0S1.5
6.		WC .	C-0S1.6

<u>ACTI</u>	ON	ASSIGNED - RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
7.	Provide traffic control, directions and assistance to evacuees going from the County to mass shelters inside the City Limits.	WC .	C-0S1.7
8.	Respond to Mutual Aid Requests to handle Priority Calls in the County.	WC	C-0S1.8
9.	Refer to Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD), County of Sacramento Rancho Seco Nuclear Power Plant emergency plans and City of Sacramento Coordinator of Emergency Plans for detailed information and Plans.	₩C	C-0S2.9

# B. NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY THAT INVOLVES CITY OF SACRAMENTO

ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATION SECTION
1.	Watch Commander contacts Sacramento Sheriff's Department, South Area	₩C	C-0\$2B,1
	Watch Commander to obtain information and establish lines of communication.		
2.	Watch Commander immediately assigns a Patrol Sergeant to report to Sacramento Sheriff's OPERATIONS Center (SOC), 711 - G Street, to act as liaison and establish direct communications line with Sacramento Police Operations Center (POC).	WC	C-OS2B.2
3.	Watch Commander notifies "ON-CALL OFFICER" and Police Operations Center (POC) staff to report to POC.	WC	C-0S2B.3

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY _	OPERATIONAL SECTION
4.	Watch Commander has a Patrol Lieutenant set up a Police Incident		
	Command Post (SICP) next to Sacramento Sheriff's Incident Command Post (SICP) to:		
	a. Establish Liaison	PIC	C-0S2B.4a
	<ul> <li>Direct Police Activities in City limits.</li> </ul>	PIC	C-0S2B.4b
	<ul> <li>Provide assistance to Sheriff's Incident Commander.</li> </ul>	PIC	C-OS2B.4c
	<ul> <li>d. Provide continuous information to POC Commander.</li> </ul>	PIC	C-0S2B.4d
	e. Coordinate requests for personnel, equipment, and supplies with POC.	PIC	C-0S2B.4e
	<ul> <li>f. Establish evacuation routes to relocation shelters inside City Limits.</li> </ul>	PIC	C-0S2B.4f
	g. Provide personnel along evacuation route(s) to direct traffic, mark routes, and provide appropriate assistance to keep evacuees moving to shelter.	POC	C-0S3.4g
5.	Establish a priority of calls list for service, by citizens, that will be handled in the city and upon Sheriff's Mutual Aid Request to Sacramento County Citizens.	POC	C-0\$3.5
6.	Establish a priority of calls for traffic accidents that will be handled in the city and upon Sheriff's and/or California Highway Patrol Mutual Aid Request to Sacramento County.	POC	C-0\$3.6
7.	Provide security to the shelters in the City, both in the shelter and its perimeter, and to Sacramento County Shelters upon Mutual Aid Request of the Sheriff's Department.	POC	C-0S3.7

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**OPERATIONAL** SECTION

Upon Notification from Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD),... Sacramento the Department (SFD) Hazardous material Teams to evacuate any portions of the city that SMUD has declared to be a danger area.

EOC-POC -

Sacramento Fire Department Hazardous Material personnel will evacuate the Manager/ citizens from the danger zone to the evacuation collection points and routes.

SFD Scene Manager/ C-0S3.8a FIC & PIC

b. Sacramento Police personnel will be in-charge of evacuee collection points and routes.

PIC C-0S3.8b

to Sacramento Municipal Refer Utility District (SMUD), County of Rancho Seco Nuclear Sacramento Power Plant emergency plans and City of Sacramento Coordinator of Services for detailed Emergency information and Plans.

APPENDIX C-9

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

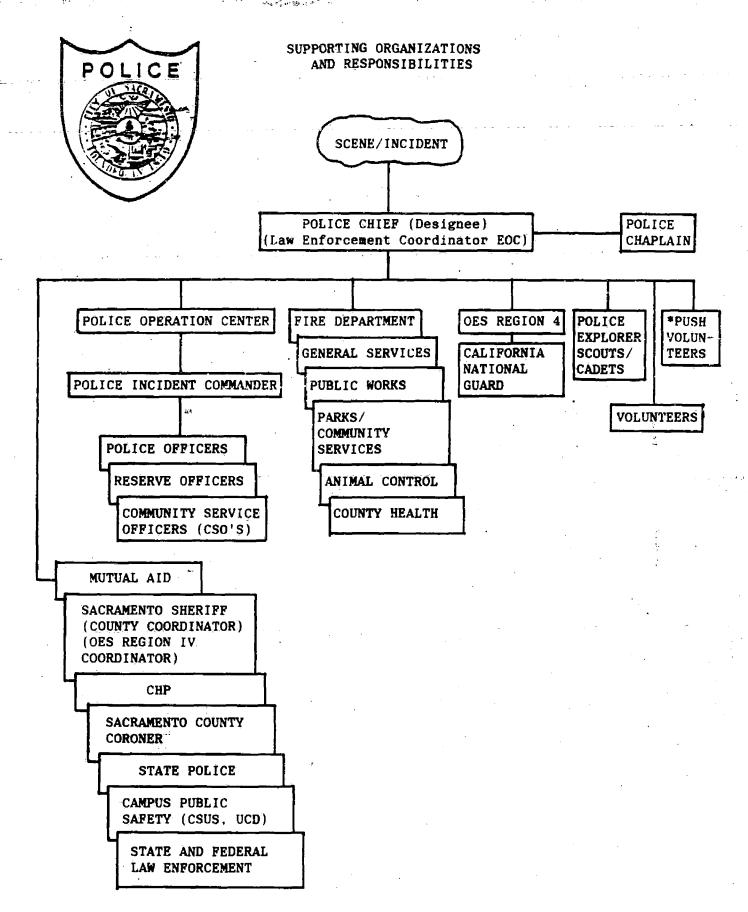
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

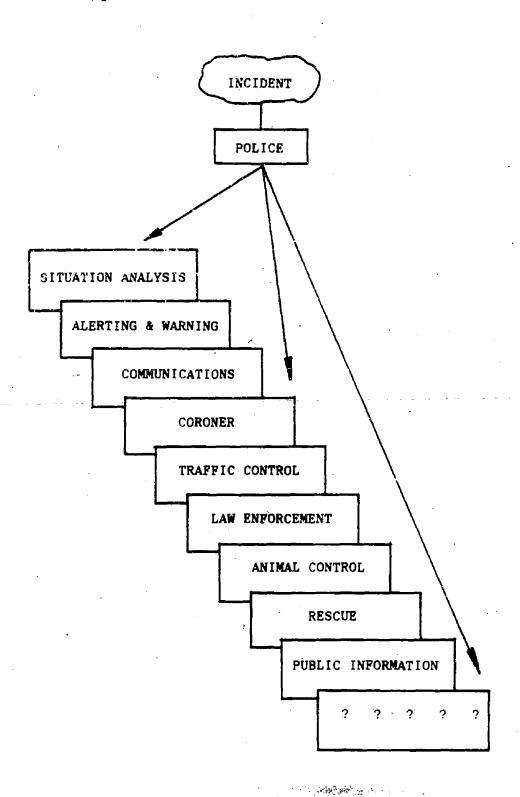
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\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

#### . RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(GUTGOING RESOURCES)



SECTION

#### APPENDIX C-9

# LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## MAJOR\_TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

ACTION	<del></del>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	
A. <u>BAS</u>	SIC PROCEDURES		
1	Watch Commander (WC) responds to the scene of the accident to evaluate the scene and requirements necessary to handle the situation.	WC	
2	Watch Commander designates a location for a Police Incident Command Post (PICP) and designates a Patrol Lieutenant or Sergeant as the Police Incident Commander	<b>W</b> C	
3	Watch Commander notifies the "ON-CALL OFFICER" to respond to the Police Operations Center (POC) located on the Third Floor of the main Police building in the Conference Room.	MCC	
4.	Watch Commander responds to the POC to open it up and has the POC staff respond.	WC	
5.	PIC designates where mutual aid and support Command Post Vehicles are to be parked. PIC establishes a line of communication with each of the other Incident Commanders.	PIC	
6.	Based on the nature of the scene, the Police and Fire Incident Commanders shall determine who will be the Scene Manager.	PIC/FIC	
7.	If the PIC is to be Scene Manager, the PIC will assume the Scene Manager's position and designate a Police Supervisor to assume the	PIC	

position of PIC.

ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
8.	The PIC will notify the POC and Communications Division that the Police are the Scene Manager and the name of the new PIC.	PIC	
9.	POC will be responsible for keeping EOC informed of developments at the scene and any special requirements that develop.	, POC	
10.	Any requirements for heavy duty equipment, demolition of buildings, or any other large equipment and/or services that require leases/contracts are to be forwarded to the EOC.	PIC/POC	
11.	All people requiring medical triage, emergency treatment, establish communications with UCD Medical Center for transportation to a receiving hospital and related medical care shall be the responsibility of the Sacramento Fire Department.	FIC	
12.	PIC will establish a collection point for people who need transportation to a Mass Care and Shelter Center.	PIC	
13.	POC will provide security for both inside and outside of Mass Care and Shelter Centers.	POC	
14.	PIC will be responsible for establishing traffic control, scene perimeter security, scene security and protection and control of ingress/egress to and from the scene.		

WORKING TOTAL TOTAL

touch and/or move dead bodies, body parts, air craft parts,

luggage, U.S. mail, etc.

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

THE WITTE OF CAUSTACES

ACTION

Looting is a major problem at all major accidents. As soon as the air craft and its body have come to parts rest, looting usually starts immediately. Ιt important to set up interior exterior security. unauthorized people are removed from the scene, they need to be completely searched thoroughly identified. Anv body part and/or property to be confiscated and the suspect(s) required to where the items were found.

PIC.

It is extremely important to record, diagram, photograph and video tape the entire scene for identification of individuals and crash reconstruction. human remains and parts, personal property, air craft parts and passenger compartment components are used to later identify and position the human remains for identification of the people. The aircraft parts and components assist in both the identification process and crash reconstruction.

PIC

7. Immediately start setting up a "GRID" search pattern with wood stakes and twine/rope/barrier tape/etc. Once the grid system is set up, it may take weeks to photograph, diagram, video tape and make complete reports on where each and every human remains, body parts, personal property, luggage, U.S. mail, plane parts, etc. were located.

PIC

ASSIGNED

**OPERATIONAL** 

ACTION

RESPONSIBILITY

SECTION

Precise reports will reduce the problems of identification—and-accident reconstruction that will occur. Every item and body part is necessary to establish the probable identify of people who have not been positively identified. The courts will use all evidence and information to determine if someone is eligible to be declared legally dead.

#### C. MILITARY AIR CRAFT ACCIDENT PROCEDURES

- 1. If the Major Transportation Accident involves the military, the Watch Commander shall have the Communications Division Supervisor immediately notify the Base Duty Officers shall be provided the information that is available and a request that they respond immediately.
- If the Major Transportation Accident involves and SECRET INFORMATION/ EQUIPMENT/SUPPLIES/ETC., or the Watch Commander/Police Incident Commander suspects that there is SECRET material involved, a perimeter tight immediately be placed around the scene. Only authorized Police/Fire/Medical personnel shall be authorized to enter perimeter. No one. including the news media, shall be allowed to take pictures/video/movies/etc. of the scene; photographing equipment classified is Federal Criminal Offense.

WC

WC and/or PIC

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
3. Military officer-in-char	rge WC	
requested to authors expenditures of funds accident recovery and clean by local government, if any needed.	for ing	
	nd, and	,
bodies. Do not allow anyone touch and/or move dead bodie body parts, air craft part luggage, U.S. mail, etc.	es,	
important to set up interi	oon ody st, art ery for As ved	

and

Any

completely searched

thoroughly identified.

suspect(s) required to
where the items were found.

body parts and/or property are to be confiscated and the

APPENDIX C-13

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

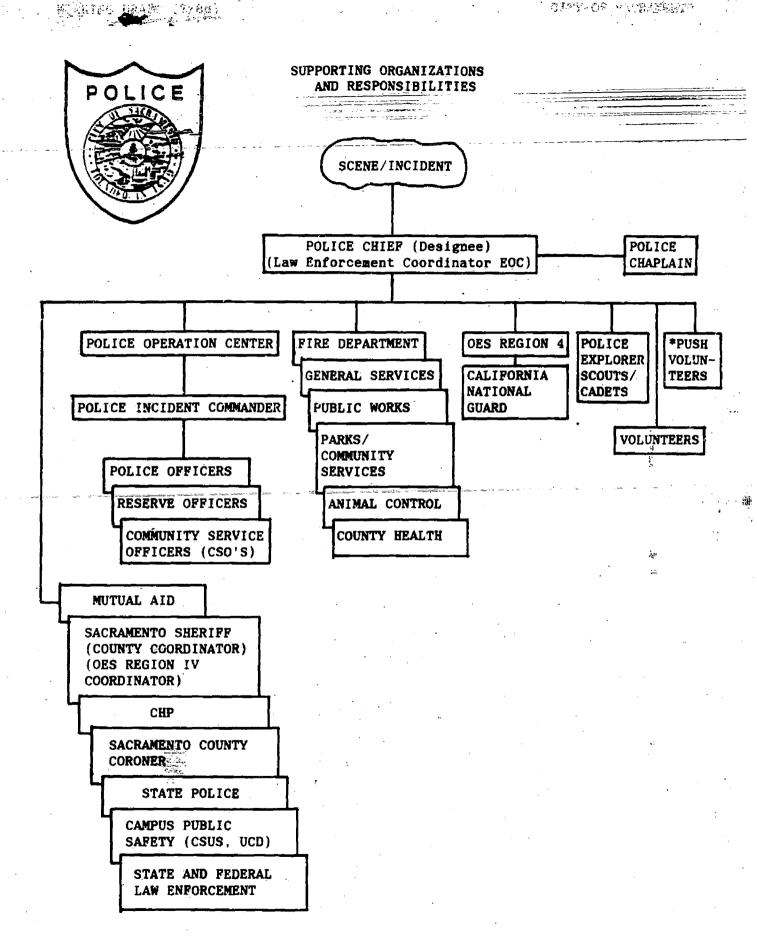
TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

P - Denotes principal agency/organization

S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

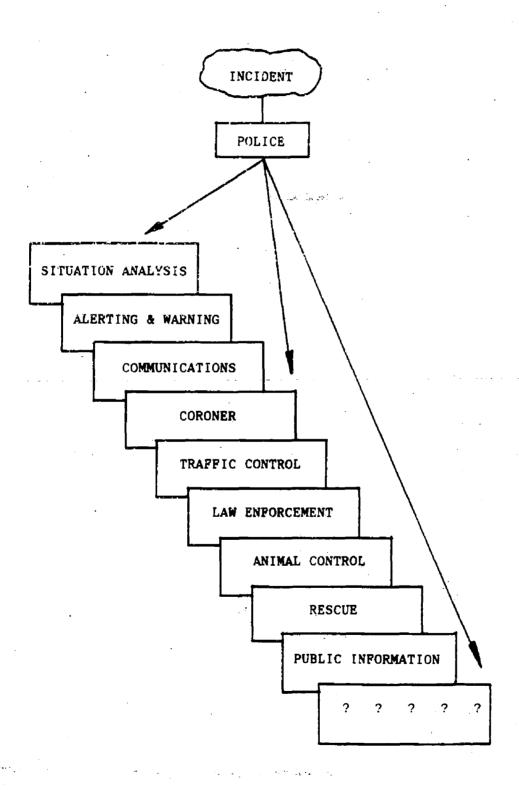
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\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

## . RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



#### APPENDIX C-13

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL

#### EMERGENCY ACTION-CHECKLIST

#### TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

ACTION	ASSIGNED OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY SECTION
<ol> <li>When a terrorist attack threatened and / or against elect / appointed industry / business community leaders, the Wat Commander shall immediately notify the "ON-CA OFFICER".</li> </ol>	/ eh
<ol> <li>Watch Commander shall immediate report to Main Building, Third Floo Conference Room, and open up the Police Operations Center (POC).</li> </ol>	r
<ol> <li>Watch Commander and/or "On-Ca Officer" shall have the POC Sta report to the POC.</li> </ol>	
4. Watch Commander shall designate Patrol Lieutenant, (if a Patrol Lieutenant is not available, Patrol Sergeant), to set up a operate a Police Incident Commander Post (PICP) at an appropriational operation of a PICP is required.	a a d d
<ol> <li>POC staff shall set up intelligence gathering and analys task force.</li> </ol>	n POC s
6. POC staff will develop responsible strategies based on the nature of the targets, goals and strategies.	e POC f
7. POC staff will make recommendation to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for their consideration and action based on the POC intelligence analysis.	r d

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

ACTION

8. THREAT ASSESSMENT TEAM(TAT) EOC will bring together a Threat Assessment Team (TAT) to evaluate all available information to determine the level of the threat and the ability of the terrorists to carry out the threat (s). TAT will recommend appropriate responses to the EOC. TAT will be comprised of the following members as a minimum:

EOC

TAT chaired by Sacramento Police Deputy Chief
Nuclear Physicists (Nuclear Threats)
Abnormal Behavior Psychologist
Abnormal Behavior Sociologist
Abnormal Behavior Anthropologist
Federal Bureau of Investigation Agent
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Agent
California Department of Justice Agent
Sacramento Fire Department Representative
Office of Emergency Services Law Enforcement
Division Representative
Other experts and/or representatives as deemed
appropriate for the threat.

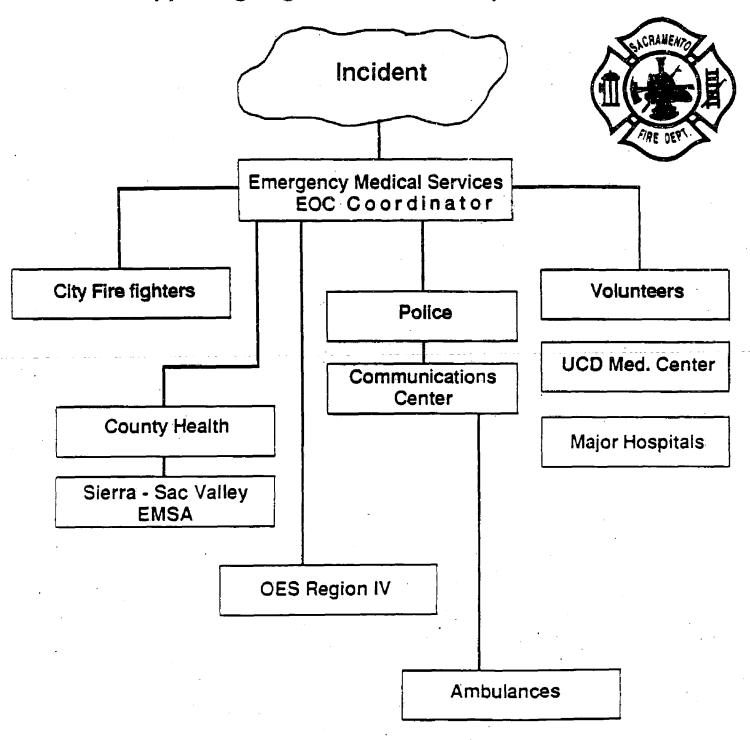
#### ANNEX D

#### MEDICAL OPERATIONS

## City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

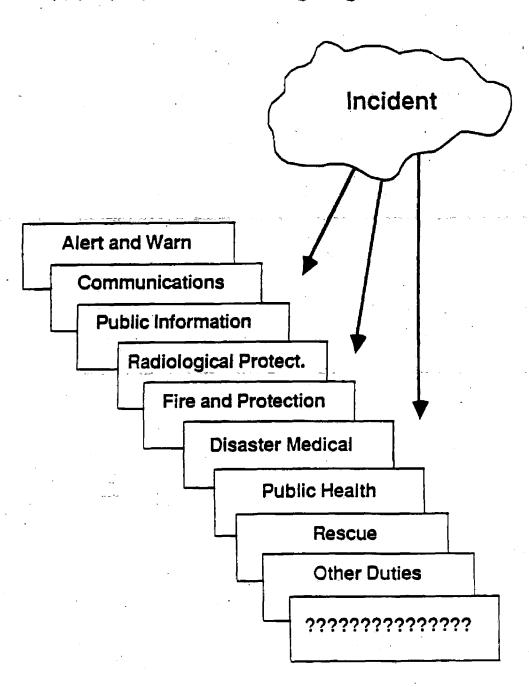
## **Supporting Organization and Responsibilities**





# Fire Department

## Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





#### ANNEX D

#### MEDICAL OPERATIONS

#### D.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex describes the basic concepts, policies and procedures for providing disaster medical care to persons during major natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense emergencies. The annex defines the Disaster Medical Care Organization and its responsibilities. This annex applies primarily to major area-wide disasters creating sufficient casualties to overwhelm local disaster medical response capabilities. Medical response plans for "point-type" emergencies, such as transportation accidents involving multiple casualties will be made in accordance with the guidelines in Enclosure D-1, Multicasualty Incident Plan.

#### D.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of disaster medical care operations will be to:

- o Minimize loss of life, subsequent disability, and human suffering by ensuring timely and coordinated medical assistance, to include evacuation of severely ill and injured patients.
- Coordinate the application of medical facilities and the procurement, allocation and distribution of medical personnel, supplies, communications, and other resources.
- o Provide a system for receipt and dissemination of information required for effective response to and recovery from the effects of a major disaster.

#### D.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Disaster medical care activities during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Guidance for plans detailing operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix D, Hazard-Specific Responses.

#### D.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

#### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing supporting—plans, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and checklists detailing—the-disposition of public and private medical resources in an emergency. Such plans and procedures will provide for coordination and communication channels with public and private agencies and individuals that normally operate independently. Resource listing will also be prepared and maintained current.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin upon receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood which could impact the jurisdiction, or a rapidly deteriorating international situation which could lead to a possible nuclear, attack upon the United States. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOP's and resource information, ensuring that facilities and equipment are in a state of readiness, alerting of resource suppliers and emergency personnel, and other measures to increase capabilities to accomplish emergency missions.

#### D.3.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

#### Pre-Impact Phase

Most actions to be accomplished during this phase would be precautionary and would be centered around taking appropriate countermeasures to protect people should the City be impacted by an event such as a slow-rise flood situation, a health-endangering hazardous material incident, or nuclear attack. If plans for moving persons from threatened areas are placed into effect, medical personnel will implement plans for moving patients in hospitals and nursing homes within the threatened area to facilities in reception areas. Hospitals will consider discharging ambulatory patients to facilitate an evacuation of the facility and will seek to ensure the safety of patients whose illnesses and injuries preclude evacuation.

#### Immediate: Impact Phase

Actions taken during this phase will be concentrated on the well-being of people impacted by an event. Examples of such events are: a major earthquake, volcanic eruption, a release of hazardous materials, or a nuclear attack. Priority activities will include providing disaster medical care to injured persons and/or continuing medical care to patients relocated to facilities in reception areas.

Persons requiring medical assistance will be treated at local facilities insofar as possible. Medical personnel and supplies will be transported to the affected area as rapidly as feasible to provide assistance. If local facilities are unable to adequately accommodate patients due to the large number of casualties or damage to local facilities, it will be necessary to move patients to suitable facilities elsewhere.

Casualties will be treated and transported in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Enclosure D-2, Disaster Triage Procedures.

#### Sustained Emergency Phase

As early lifesaving and property-protecting actions continue, attention can be given to other priority activities during this phase, such as assuring that hospital and nursing home patients receive continuing care, that other persons relocated to congregate care facilities receive medical care, and that continuing day-to-day medical emergencies are met.

#### D.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

Priorities during this period will be focused on continuing to provide essential medical care services, and assisting in recovery operations and restoration of the area's medical care delivery capacity.

#### D.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### D.4.1 Local

#### City Disaster Medical Coordinator

The City Disaster Medical Coordinator (physician or health professional) will be responsible for:

- o Coordinating the procurement and allocation of critical public and private medical and other resources required to support disaster medical care operations.
- o Coordinating the transportation of casualties and medical resources to health care facilities and to, or from, other areas as required.
- o Coordinating the relocation of patients from damaged or untenable health care facilities.
- Maintaining liaison with the American Red Cross Chapter and volunteer services agencies within the City.

- o Maintaining liaison with the coordinators of other relevant emergency services such as: communications, fire and rescue, health, law enforcement and traffic control, transportation, welfare, etc.
- Communicating with the Operational Area Disaster Medical Coordinator on matters requiring assistance from other jurisdictions, state or federal governments.
- o Developing and maintaining a capability for identifying medical resources, transportation, and communication services within the City.

The city disaster medical response will be supported by the following organizations:

#### American Red Cross (ARC)

Under its charter, the ARC provides supplementary medical and nursing care in Red Cross shelters and other health services upon request and within limited capabilities.

#### Professional Medical Service Personnel

Provides emergency medical care services in accordance with City plans and the California Emergency Plan, emphasizing mutual aid response.

#### Other Agencies and Volunteer Organizations

- Provides first aid, and pre-emergency disaster medical care training.
- o Provides, in coordination with local health authorities, manpower to establish and staff Emergency First Aid Stations.
- o Provides first aid treatment, litter bearers, and other ancillary medical assistance, including, but not limited to, medical care transport services and essential supplies according to local plans and under local direction.
- o Provides for feeding of medical personnel.

A listing of organizations locally available to support disaster medical care operations is provided in Operational Section (D-OS4), Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

#### D.4.2 Operational Area

The Operational Area Disaster Medical Coordinator (County Health Officer, or designee) may direct the countywide disaster medical care program or, by prior

agreement, support a multicounty emergency medical services program adapted for disaster purposes. Responsibilities at the Operational Area level include, but are not limited to:

- o Coordinating disaster Medical Care Operations within the county or multicounty area.
- o Coordinating the procurement and allocation of critical public and private medical and other resources required to support disaster medical care operations in affected areas.
- o Coordinating means of transporting casualties and medical resources to health care facilities including Casualty Collection Points (CCPs) within the area and to, or from, other areas as requested.
- o Responding to requests from the Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator (RDMHC) to provide disaster medical care assistance, as conditions permit.
- Developing and maintaining a capability for identifying medical resources, transportation, and communication services within the county or area.
- o Maintaining liaison with the appropriate American Red Cross Chapter, volunteer service agencies, and such sub-area representatives within the county as may be designated.
- Maintaining liaison with the Operational Area Coordinators of other relevant emergency functions such as: communications, fire and rescue, health, law enforcement and traffic control, transportation, care and shelter, etc.
- o Ensuring that the existing county or multicounty medical care system for day-to-day emergencies is augmented in the event of a disaster requiring utilization of medical mutual aid resources.
- o Communicating with the RDMHC on matters requiring assistance from other counties, state or federal governments.
- o Coordinating the activities of his/her staff or agents who perform these duties on a sub-area/district/municipal basis.

#### D.4.3 Mutual Aid Region

The Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator will:

o Coordinate the acquisition and allocation of critical public and private medical and other resources required to support disaster medical care operations in affected areas.

- o Coordinate medical resources in unaffected counties in the Region for acceptance of casualties.
  - o Request assistance from the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) and/or State Department of Health Services (DHS) as needed.

#### D.4.4 State

The following state agencies will be responsible for providing the disaster medical care services:

#### Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

The EMSA Director (State Disaster Medical Coordinator) will, in coordination with the State Department of Health Services and OES, be responsible for:

- o Coordinating state emergency medical response.
- o Allocating medical resources, both public and private, from outside the affected area.
- o Authorizing emergency travel and related expenditures and allied personnel, both public and private.
- o Responding to requests for emergency medical assistance from RDMHCs and/or County Health Officers.
- o Coordinating the evacuation of injured persons to medical facilities statewide using all available ground and air transportation resources.
- o Assisting local government to develop effective disaster response plans.
- o Assisting local government to restore essential emergency medical services.

#### Department of Health Services

- o Provides staff support to the EMSA in disasters resulting in mass casualties.
- o Provides staff support to the Joint Medical/Health EOC in Sacramento including: medical personnel unit; patient deployment unit; facilities liaison unit; and medical supplies unit.

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o Staffs various administrative functions including: recordkeeping; finance; transportation liaison, communications; and medical personnel.

#### Military Department

Provides, as directed by the Governor at the request of OES:

- o Medical support for the emergency field treatment of casualties.
- Evacuation of casualties to appropriate disaster medical facilities as required.
- Emergency medical care and treatment.
- o Communication and logistics support for medical response.

#### Other State Agencies

- o Department of Finance
- o Department of Forestry
- o Department of General Services
- o Department of Youth Authority
- o California Conservation Corps
- o Department of Social Services

#### D.4.5 Federal

Federal agencies operating under their own statutory authority may render direct assistance; however, following a Presidential Declaration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will coordinate the federal response system supporting emergency medical needs resulting from disasters. FEMA will be supported by the Sixth U.S. Army Headquarters, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Defense.

As state shortfalls occur, federal agencies will make their resources available to support state/local medical response efforts.

#### D.4.6 Business and Industry

Businesses and industries with personnel and resources needed to meet emergency medical requirements will be incorporated into the local emergency organization.



#### D.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

#### D.5.1 Managing Disaster Medical Care Operations

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Overall management of local disaster medical care operations will be the responsibility of the County Public Health Officer who will be supported by: Local Disaster Medical Coordinators; local rescue teams; field rescue and transport services provided by local fire forces and local paramedics; and emergency medical services personnel. Expedient medical care and first aid services for injured persons will be provided through a network of CCPs and first aid stations operated by the County Public Health and supported by local medical personnel. Intracounty hospital services will be coordinated by the County Public Health Officer, with intercounty hospital services being coordinated by the duly appointed RDMHC.

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In the event local medical resources are unable to meet the medical needs of disaster victims, the County Health Officer may request assistance from neighboring jurisdictions through the RDMHC or OES Regional Office. The RDMHC will coordinate the provision of medical resources to the affected county and the distribution of casualties to unaffected areas as conditions permit. If a state response is indicated, the functions of the affected Region's RDMHC will be subsumed under the overall state medical response.

#### D.5.2 Reconnaissance and Information

The following information will be required for managing disaster medical operations.

- The number, by triage category, and location of casualties.
- o The location and helicopter accessibility of CCPs.
- o Land route information to determine which CCPs may be evacuated by ground transportation.
- o The resource needs of affected areas.
- Location, capabilities, and patient evacuation needs of operational medical facilities in and around the affected area.

Information will be consolidated at the county (Operational Area) level and provided to the RDMHC who will transmit it to the EMSA Staff at the State Operations Center (SOC). In the event the RDMHC is unable to function, the EMSA will coordinate directly with County Health Officers.

#### D.5.3 Transportation of Casualties

Transportation of the injured to local medical facilities, CCPs, and from damaged to operational medical facilities, will primarily be the

responsibility of local government. In the event that available ambulances are not sufficient, expedient means of transporting minimally injured casualties may be required including the use of buses, trucks, and automobiles. To the extent feasible and consistent with triage priorities, patients requiring immediate transportation will have priority for ambulance transportation with other transportation used for less seriously injured.

Mutual aid channels will be used for requesting additional medical transportation resources if local resources are insufficient.

Casualty transportation resources will be in great demand; therefore, it is vital that casualties be transported on the basis of medical triage priorities.

#### D.5.4 Special Disaster Medical Operations and Procedures

A major areawide disaster creating mass casualties that overwhelm local capabilities (Level III disaster) will require activation of disaster medical operations not normally used in emergency medical care. These special operations include Casualty Collection Points and Disaster Support Areas. Predesignated sites for these operations are provided in **Part Three**,

**Operational Data.** Policies and procedures are provided in the following enclosures:

Enclosure D-4, Casualty Collection Point Operations
Enclosure D-5, Disaster Support Area (DSA) Medical Operations

#### D.5.5 Medical Resources

The sources of medical personnel, supplies and equipment are discussed in Enclosure D-6, Medical Resources.

#### MULTICASUALTY INCIDENT PLAN

#### Guidelines

#### SCOPE

The concepts and procedures outlined in a Multicasualty Incident Plan will be utilized in the event of, but not limited to, the following situations:

Fire, explosion, building collapse, transportation accident, hazardous materials accident, or other incidents occurring within the jurisdictions, in which a multiple agency, centrally coordinated, multiple provider response is required.

For area-wide disasters resulting in a large number of casualties, response will be in accordance with the concepts outlined in Annex D (to include related and applicable enclosures) to the Emergency Plan.

#### 2. ACTIVATION

The Plan should describe the process and criteria for activation of a response.

#### 3. INITIAL NOTIFICATION

Plans should provide for the first authorized unit to arrive at the scene to notify local dispatch and provide an assessment of the situation, to include:

- o Type of incident
- o Location of incident and best access routes
- Number and nature of injuries
- Need for additional resources
- Location of Command Post

#### 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The Multicasualty Incident Plan should include the methods and procedures for its implementation based on the organization and resources of the City. At a minimum, the Plan should include provisions for:

- o Alerting of appropriate public safety agencies.
- o Dispatching sufficient emergency transport vehicles and personnel to meet the medical care and transport needs of the victims.
- o Distribution of casualties to appropriate medical facilities based on the severity of patient injury and the capacity of the facility to provide definitive medical care.
- o Overall scene management and command post organization.
- o Management of the medical response including designation of the medical command and assignment team leaders for triage, treatment, transportation, etc.

#### DISASTER TRIAGE PROCEDURES

During disaster situations producing mass casualties which tax or overwhelm available local medical resources, it may be necessary to use unusual techniques to provide the most effective aid. Under such conditions, the rule of "the greatest good for the greatest number" will be the guiding principle.

Initial disaster medical-care triage procedure should be initiated at disaster sites and disaster medical care facilities in accordance with the following guidelines:

- Priority I Immediate transport. First priority casualties are those that have life-threatening injuries that are readily correctible. For purposes of priority for <u>dispatch</u> to hospital, however, a second sorting or review may be necessary so only those "transportable" cases are taken early. Some will require extensive stabilization at the scene before transport may be safely undertaken.
- 2. Priority II Delayed transport casualties are all those whose therapy may be delayed without significant threat to life or limb and those for whom extensive or highly sophisticated procedures are necessary to sustain life (this latter group are likely to have a poor chance for survival even with the best of care). (Note: The delayed category now includes those classified delayed and those classified expectant or pending in the army triage system and on the Department of Health and Human Services Triage Card.)
- 3. Casualties requiring minimal care will not be tagged, or registered. They will not be given professional level care and will not be admitted to hospitals. They will be sent from the incident scene in order to reduce confusion unless they are needed to assist as litter bearers or first aiders.
- 4. The <u>dead</u> will be identified by an "X" on the forehead or covered with marked material. Professional opinion will be sought where needed. They will be completely covered with a sheet, blanket or other available opaque material. They should be moved out of the immediate casualty sorting area by the County Coroner as soon as practicable.
- 5. Panic-stricken persons, or those psychologically disturbed, who might interfere with casualty handling, should be isolated from the incident scene as soon as possible. Sedation and/or restraints may be used as indicated.

#### No Enclosure D-3 in file

#### TO BE DEVELOPED AT A LATER DATE

#### CASUALTY COLLECTION POINT OPERATIONS

#### 1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this section is to provide guidance to authorities for the designation, activation, and operation of Casualty Collection Points (CCPs). Since CCPs will be the principal state/local operational response to a catastrophe, interjurisdictional consistency in CCP operations is important

#### 2. GENERAL

CCPs are sites predesignated by county officials for the congregation, triage, austere medical treatment, and stabilization for evacuation of casualties during a major disaster. They will be utilized to provide only the most austere medical treatment directed primarily to the moderately/severely injured or those who will require later definitive care and who have a substantial probability of surviving until they are evacuated to other medical facilities. CCPs should not be viewed as first aid stations for the minimally injured, although provisions may be made to refer them to a nearby site for first aid. Nor should CCPs be viewed as only short term staging areas because evacuation of casualties from the CCP may be delayed due to limited availability of transportation. Given the uncertainty of the flow of casualties, the availability of supplies and personnel, and the timeliness and rate of casualty evacuation, managers of CCPs must be cautious in the allocation of resources (especially during the first twenty-four hours of operation).

#### 3. DESIGNATION OF CCPs

The designation, establishment, organization, and operation of CCPs are the responsibilities of county government. Regional and state resources will be available to resupply and augment CCP operations, but are generally unavailable to activate a CCP during the initial response phase. Counties should designate two categories of CCPs:

- o Category A CCPs are those the county is reasonably sure it will activate in cases of a major disaster involving mass casualties. The locations of Category A CCPs should be publicized before a disaster occurs.
- category B CCPs are those which may be activated depending on the number and location of casualties, the resources available, and their accessibility. The location of Category B CCPs should be publicized only after they have been activated.

If a large number of casualties occur in an area distant from any CCP, City officials should set up a new one near the pocket of casualties and notify the local and state responders and the public of its location.

In selecting CCP locations, consideration should be given to: proximity to areas which are most likely to have large numbers of casualties; distribution of locations in potential high-risk areas throughout the affected area; ease of access for staff, supplies and casualties; ease of evacuation by air or land; and the ability to secure the area.

#### 4. MEDICAL CARE

Medical resources at CCPs should be oriented towards stabilization for transport and relieving suffering. Supplies, personnel and conditions will not usually allow definitive care of even minor or moderate injuries. Care should ordinarily be limited to:

- o Arrest of significant bleeding
- o Splinting of fractures
- o Maintenance or improvement of hemodynamic conditions by intravenous solution
- o Treatment of severe respiratory conditions
- o Pain relief

#### 5. CCP OPERATIONS

The flow of casualties into a CCP is unpredictable depending on its distance from casualties, the success of public information efforts, its accessibility, and the pace of search and rescue operations.

- o If delay is lengthy, reconsideration of triage of the seriously injured and a higher level of pre-hospital care at CCPs may be needed.
- o Supplies from outside the disaster area to the CCPs may be delayed.
- o Water, power, and other resources may be scarce, limiting the type of medical treatment feasible at a CCP.
- o Inclement weather and other atmospheric conditions may hinder helicopter delivery of personnel and supplies and evacuation of casualties.

The public, fire, and police agencies will be notified by county officials of the location of functioning CCPs. Status reports will be made by each CCP to the County Health Officer or Operational Area Disaster Medical Coordinator, describing: numbers and triage category of casualties; medical supply needs; personnel status and needs; and accessibility by helicopter and ground transportation.

Patient tracking will be begin at CCPs, using a Patient Tracking Tag which will be attached to the patient during triage operations. This tag will remain with patient until the final medical treatment facility is reached.

#### DISASTER SUPPORT AREA (DSA) MEDICAL OPERATIONS

- The DSA will serve as a medical staging area through which casualties requiring hospitalization for substantial care are transported for dispersal to medical facilities in uninvolved areas. A "Leap Frog" concept will be used in evacuating casualties and providing mutual Under this concept, casualties will be evacuated from Casualty Collection Points (CCPs) in the affected area to the DSA. to a more distant medical facility for definitive care. material resources will then be transported from the DSA to the affected area on the return trip. The movement of casualties and resources will be coordinated with all appropriate levels of government, and medical response and emergency medical agencies in the affected area. State Disaster Medical Coordinator (Director, EMSA). In general, only minimal medical stabilization services aimed at preserving life will be performed at the DSA.
- 2. Medical function responsibilities at the DSA include:
  - o Planning the organization and layout of the medical section of the DSA.
  - o Establishing procedures for patient flow.
  - Directing the establishment of the medical site and implementation of patient car procedures.
  - o Providing orientation for personnel staffing the DSA medical function.
- 3. The DSA will also serve as the site for the receipt, storage, and disbursement of medical resources into unaffected areas.
- 4. Satellite medical operations (medical DSAs) may be created by the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) at other locations depending on the location of large pockets of casualties and the amount of responding resources available.
- 5. Organization and Support of Personnel

Physicians and other licensed medical personnel arriving at the DSA shall sign a log sheet listing their name, specialty, and license number.

Medical personnel shall carry some proof of licensure with them. This information will be used by the Disaster Medical Coordinator to organize medical assistance teams with appropriate skills. Each team will triage and provide austere treatment to an average of 200 casualties per eight hour shift at CCPs (if needed) or at the DSA. Each team shall consist of:

- o Two physicians with specialties in emergency medicine, surgery, orthopedics, family practice, internal medicine, or gynecology.
- Four registered nurses.
- o Two physician's assistants or nurse practitioners. (May substitute RNs or paramedical personnel, if necessary.)
- o One medical assistance personnel (dentist, veterinarian, etc.)
- Four LVNs or aides.
- o Two clerks.

As soon as medical personnel arrive at the DSA, they will be provided with orientation material e.g., disaster tags, triage and austere medical care guidelines, DSA and CCP organization and operations material (currently under development).

Private sector medical personnel will be integrated with CNG Medical Brigade operations at the DSA.

#### Movement of Resources

Written agreements should be established with commercial airlines to provide transportation of medical personnel from throughout the state to the DSA. Other transportation for personnel and equipment from other areas of the State to the DSA will be requested of private air and surface carriers, the military, and the state and federal agencies through the State office of Emergency Services.

Most medical supplies and support equipment supplied by the federal government will probably originate from Department of Defense Logistic Supply Depots and the Veterans Administration. Initial transport of supplies will be accomplished by the military; later transport may be supplemented by the private sector.

Open market purchased resources will be delivered by the supplier. If the supplier is unable to transport, transportation will be requested through the DSA.

If land routes are open between CCPs and the DSA (or other sites of definitive or intermediate care), trucks and buses will be used to

transport large numbers of casualties requiring evacuation. However, ambulances from unaffected areas will be primarily needed for the transport of casualties from the receiving sites in reception areas to definitive care facilities.

Regional Disaster Medical Coordinators (RDMCs) will request assistance through County Health Officers (Operational Area Disaster Medical Coordinators) and will coordinate ambulance activity.

Transportation resources options include:

- o Commercial fixed-wing aircraft, trucks, and buses.
- o CNG and U.S. Armed Forces fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, and trucks.
- Private and public ambulance companies.
- Water transport.

#### MEDICAL RESOURCES



#### 1. Resources of Personnel

Local emergency medical services personnel.

Locally assigned physicians and nurses.

State employed physicians and nurses.

Volunteer physicians, nurses, dentists, veterinarians, etc.

Law enforcement and fire EMT personnel, if available.

Medical school residents and teaching staff from throughout the state.

Volunteers through professional societies (California Medical Association, California Nurses Association, California Ambulance Association, etc.).

Other volunteer medical personnel from throughout the state.

California National Guard (CNG).

U.S. Armed Porces.

Veterans Administration personnel.

Volunteer medical personnel from other states.

#### 2. Supplies and Equipment

Medical supplies and equipment will be needed for:

- o Initial supply and resupply of CCPs.
- o. Initial supply and resupply of DSA.
- o Resupply of functioning hospitals in the affected areas.
- o Resupply of hospitals outside the disaster area receiving casualties.

Sources of medical supplies and equipment

O U.S. Department of Defense, Department of Health and Human Services, and Veterans Administration (through the Federal Emergency Management Agency and California Office of Emergency Services).

- o Other local stores (hospitals, pharmacies, emergency vehicles, local government resources, etc.).
- o Mutual aid from unaffected areas.
- o Private sector suppliers in the state.
- County stored first aid stations, where available and usable.

#### Blood and blood derivatives:

- o Whole blood and plasma will be supplied by the California Blood Bank Association and the American Red Cross.
- o Supplies will be transported to the DSA by suitable available transportation. The State Disaster Medical Coordinator may request the provision of refrigeration trucks to act as storage facilities for the blood and blood products.
- o Personnel will be requested from the California Blood Bank Association to operate a blood bank at the DSA in coordination with the CNG Medical Brigade.
- o Since the DSA will not have resources for the storage of large quantities of blood, only a twenty-four hour supply will be stored at the DSA.
- Blood and blood products will be used primarily at the DSA and at hospitals in the affected and reception areas. Blood should be sent to CCPs only under extraordinary circumstances.

#### APPENDIX D-1

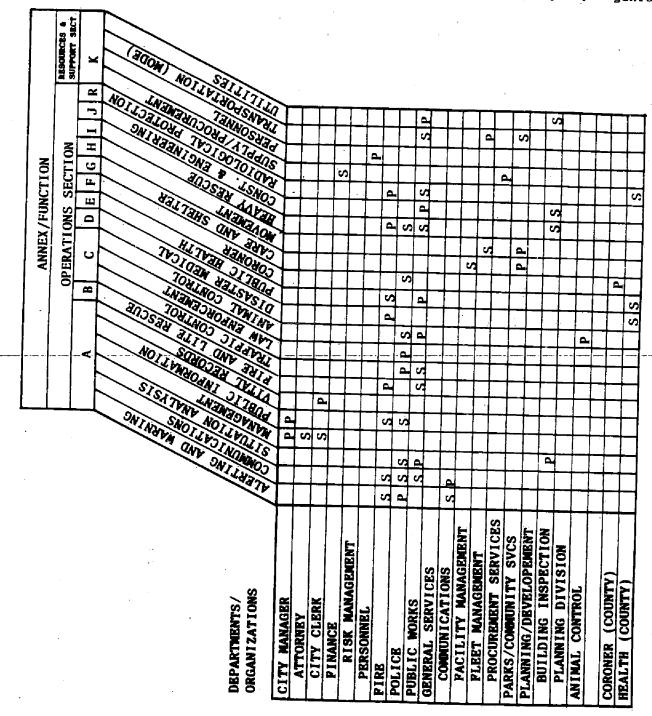
#### MEDICAL

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

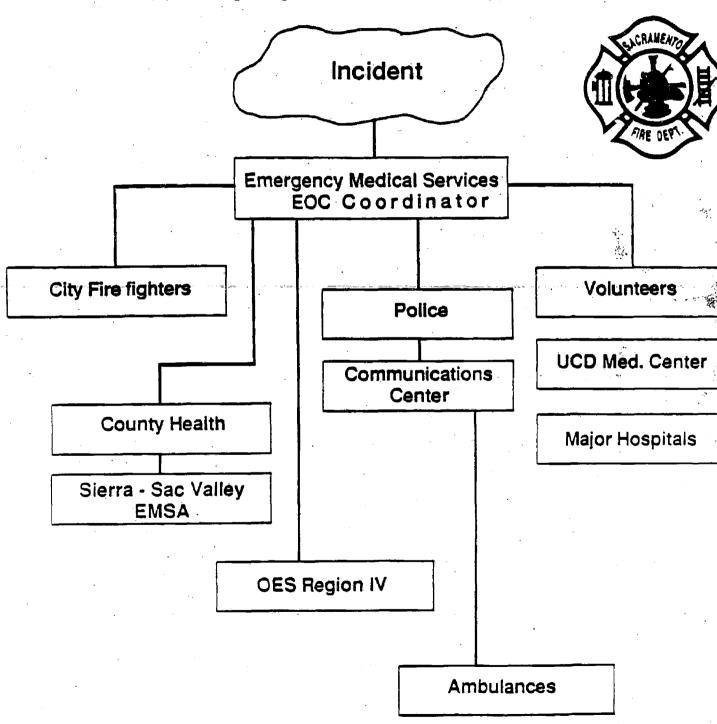
## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



# City of Sacramento Fire Department

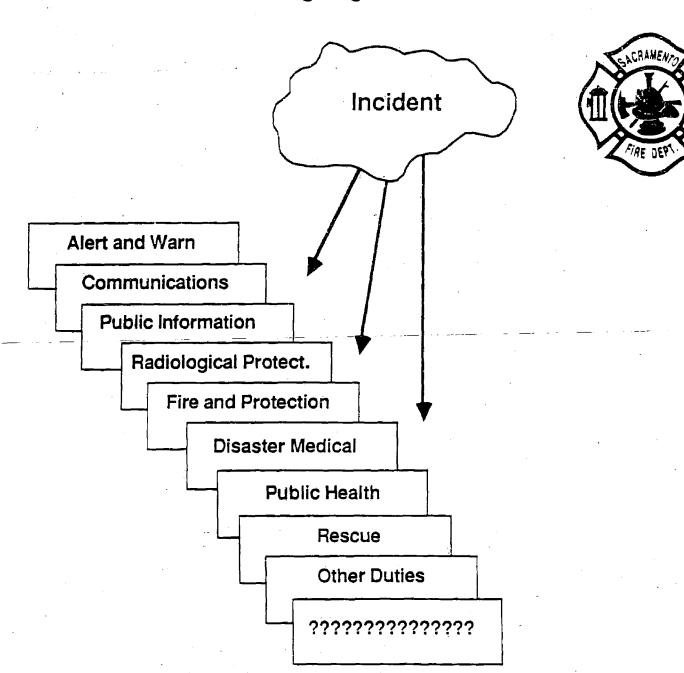
## **Supporting Organization and Responsibilities**



## City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

## Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



### MEDICAL

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

ACTI	<u>NC</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine needed EMS material.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.1
2.	Establish contact with County Health Director and determine:	EMS Coordinator	D-082.2
	<ul> <li>A. Status of facilities</li> <li>B. Injuries and deaths due to tornado or earthquake</li> <li>C. Status of medical and blood supplies</li> <li>D. Available beds</li> <li>E. Conditions of emergency power and communications systems</li> </ul>		
3.	Establish liaison with County Health Director.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.3
4.	Identify and establish evacuation points at unaffected area hospitals.	Parks & Community Services	D-0S2.4
5.	Alert helicopter transportation providers.	EMS Coordinator/ County Dispatch	D-082.5
	A: Life Flight		
	B. California Highway Patrol		
	C. National Guard	•	•
6.	A. Notify facilities to evacuate from facilities in affected areas.	EMS	D-0S2.6
•	B. Assist in the removal of patients from nursing homes in affected areas.	EMS Coordinator/ Duty Chief	D-0S2.6

ACTI	<u>00</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
7.	Confirm ambulance companies in affected areas have moved to a safe location.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.7
8.	Move pharmaceuticals out of affected area.	EOC Personnel	D-082.8
9.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator.	EMS_Coordinator	D-0\$39
10.	Request additional medical supplies as requested.	EMS Coordinator	D-083.10
11.	Make information available to Public Information Officer.	EMS, Deputy Chief	D-083.11
	Establish and maintain log of all major activities. Close out log and any records pertinent to the position.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3,12

### MEDICAL

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

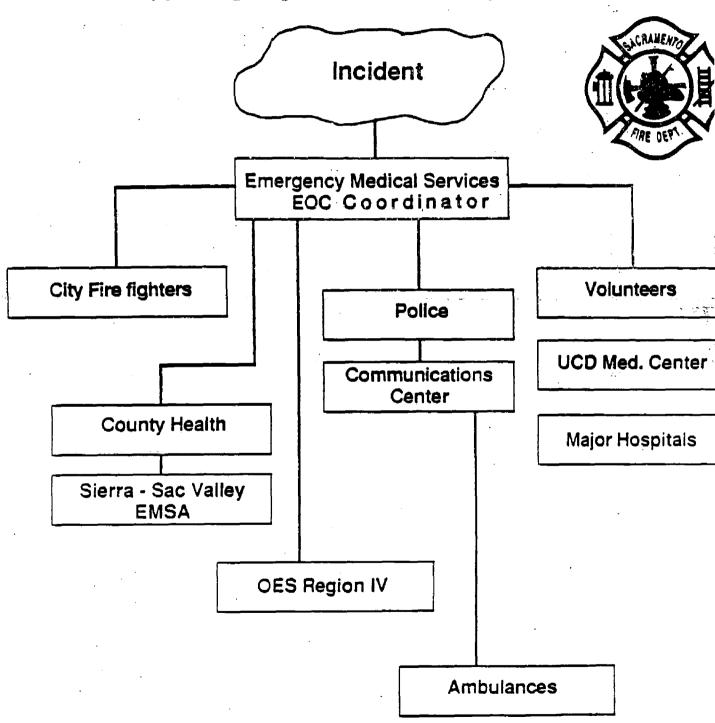
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S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

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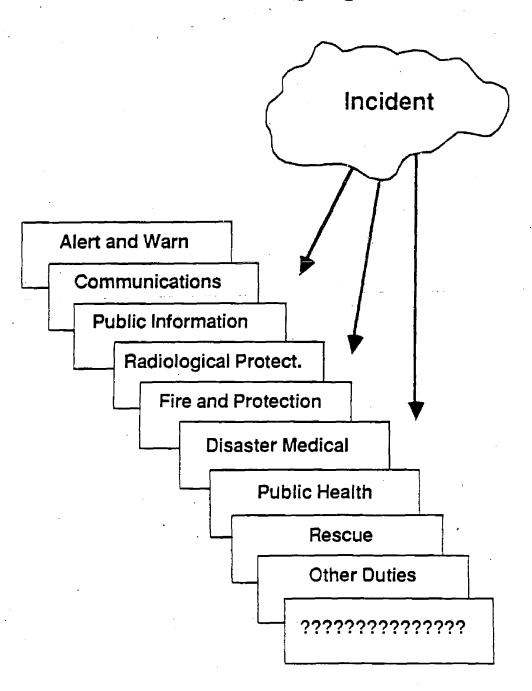
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

## **Supporting Organization and Responsibilities**



# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





C. National Guard

## APPENDIX D-2

### MEDICAL

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

ACT1	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine needed EMS material.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.1
2.	Establish contact with County Health Director and determine:	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.2
	<ul> <li>A. Status of facilities</li> <li>B. Injuries and deaths</li> <li>C. Status of medical and blood supplies</li> <li>D. Available beds</li> <li>E. Conditions of emergency power and communications systems</li> </ul>		
3.	Establish communication with Sutter General Hospital.	EOC Personnel	D-0S2.13
4.	Establish liaison with County Health Director.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.3
5.	Identify and establish evacuation points at unaffected area hospitals.	Parks & Community Services	D-0S2.4
6.	Alert helicopter transportation providers.	EMS Coordinator/ County Dispatch	D-082.5
	A. Life Flight		
	B. California Highway Patrol		

<u>ACT</u>	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
7.	<ul> <li>a. Notify facilities to evacuate from facilities in affected areas.</li> </ul>	Parks & Community Services	D-0\$2.6
	<ul> <li>Assist in the removal of patients from nursing homes in affected areas.</li> </ul>	Parks & Community Services	D-0S2.6
8.	Confirm ambulance companies in affected areas have moved to a safe location.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.7
9.	Move pharmaceuticals out of affected area.	EOC Personnel	D-0S2.8
10.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.9
11.	Request additional medical supplies as requested.	EMS Coordinator	D-083.10
12.	Make information available to Public Information Officer.	EMS, Deputy Chief	D-083.11
13.	Establish and maintain log of all major activities. Close out log and any records pertinent to the position.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.12

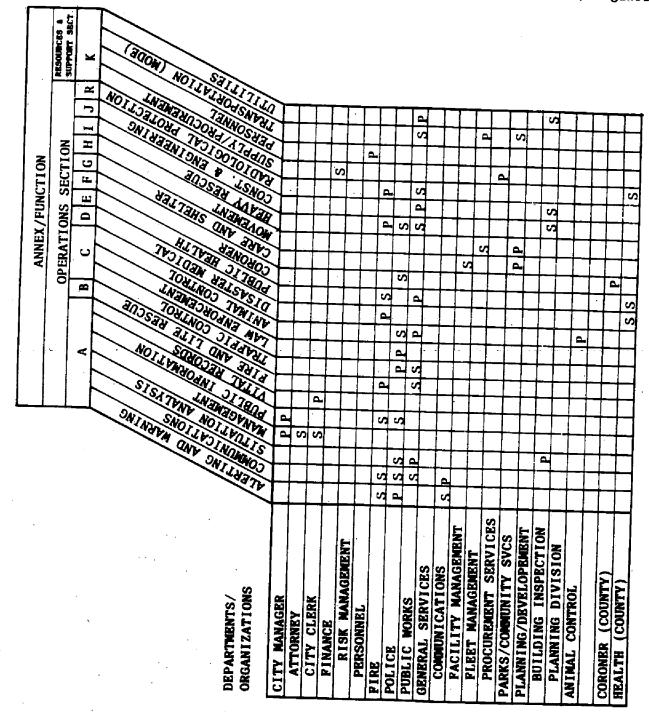
MEDICAL

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO FLOODING

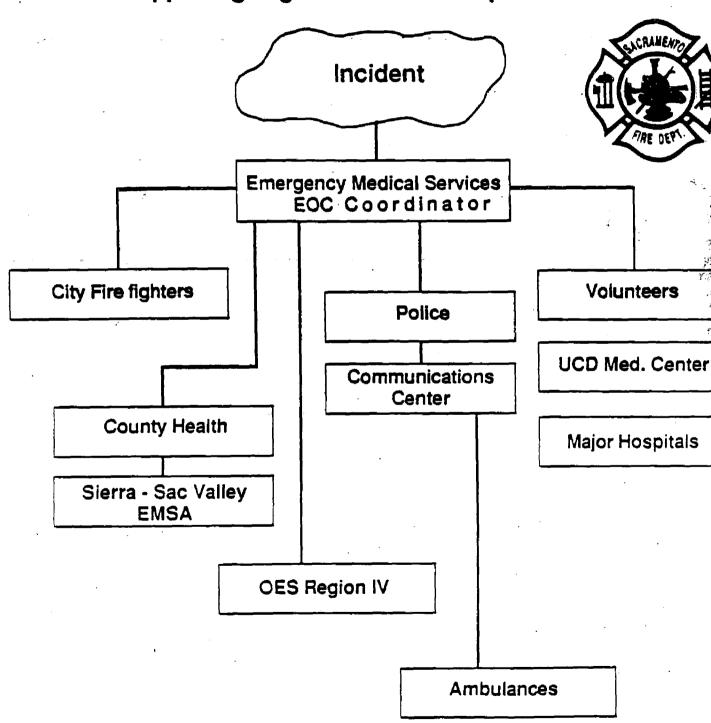
## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



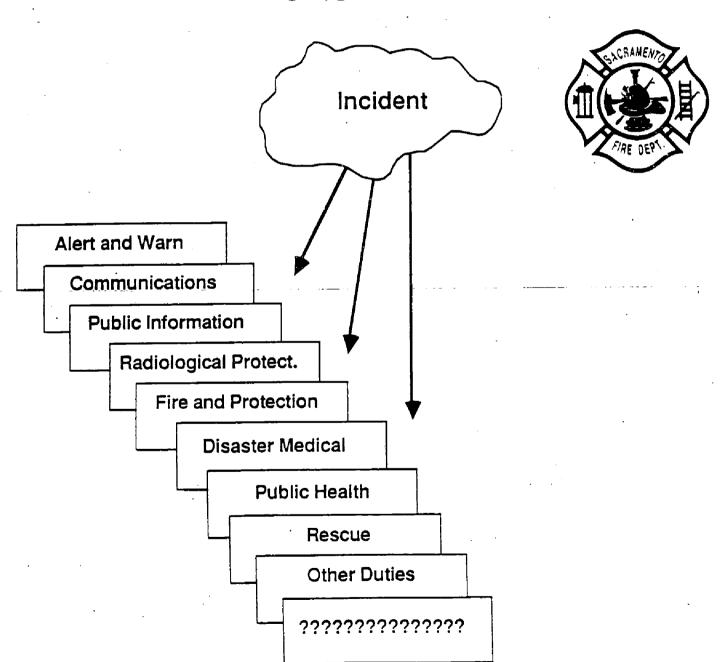
# Fire Department

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

## Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



### MEDICAL

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO FLOODING

ACT	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
			•
1.	Pre-determine needed EMS material for first responders.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.1
2.	Establish contact with County Health Director and determine:	EMS Coordinator	D-0\$2.2
	<ul> <li>A. Status of facilities</li> <li>B. Injuries and deaths</li> <li>C. Status of medical and blood supplies</li> <li>D. Available beds</li> <li>E. Conditions of emergency power and communications systems</li> </ul>		
<b>3</b> .	Establish liaison with County Health Director.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.3
4.	Establish evacuation points at unaffected area hospitals.	EOC Personnel	D-082.4
5.	Contact Mutual aid for helicopter transportation if required.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.5
,	A. Life Flight		
	B. California Highway Patrol		
	C. National Guard		
6.	A. Notify facilities to evacuate from facilities in affected areas.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.6
	B. Assist in the removal of patients from nursing homes in affected areas.	EMS Coordinator/ Duty Chief	D-0S2.6
7.	Determine primary acute care facility.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.14

			-,-
ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
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8.	Confirm ambulance companies in affected areas have moved to a a safe location.	EMS Coordinator	0-081.7
9.	Move pharmaceuticals out of affected area.	EOC Personnel	D-0S2.8
10.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.9
11.	Request additional medical supplies as requested.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.10
12.	Make information available to Public Information Officer.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.11
13.	Establish and maintain log of all major activities. Close out log and any records pertinent to position.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.12

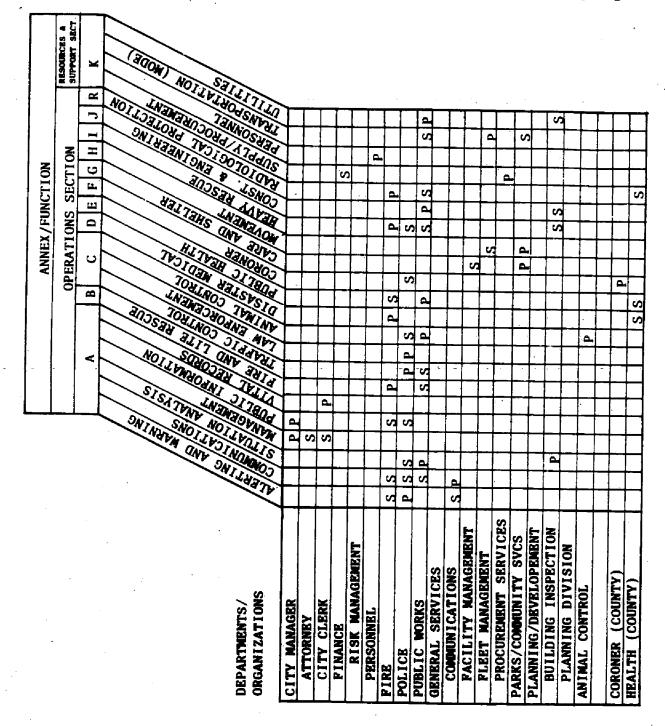
MEDICAL

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO DAN FAILURE

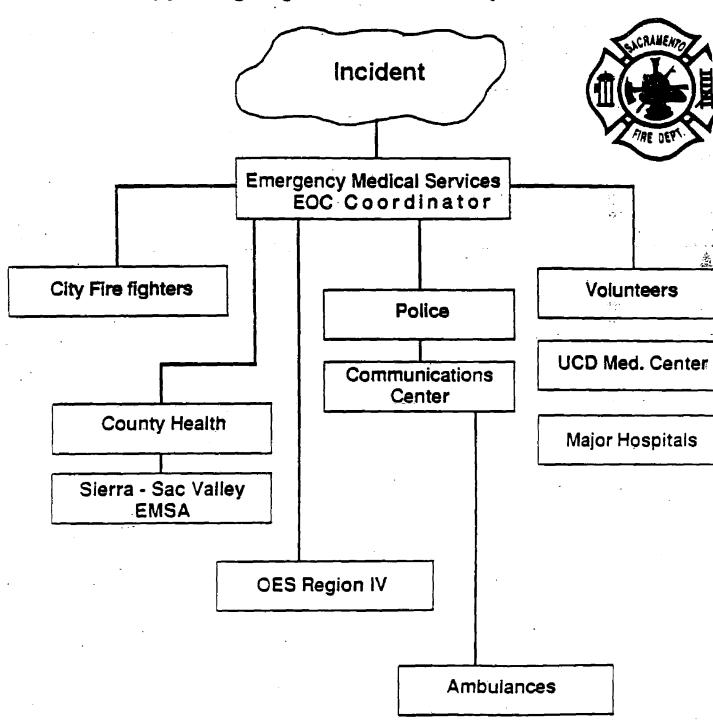
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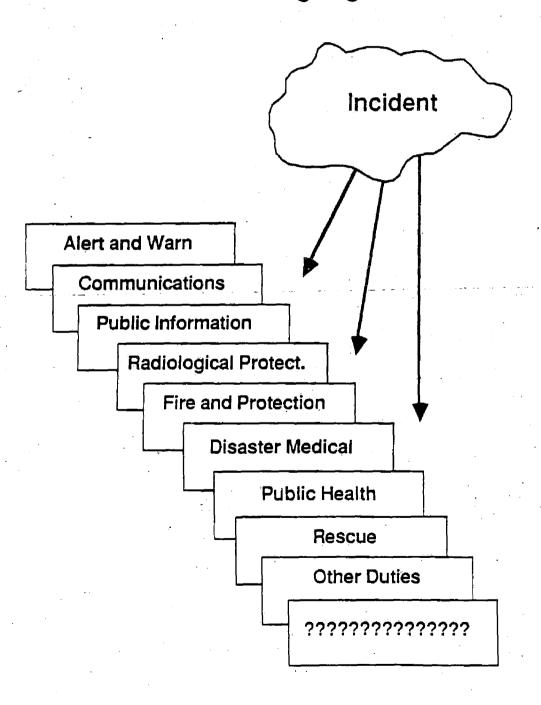
# Fire Department

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### MEDICAL

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Pre-determine needed EMS material for first responders.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.1
2.	Establish contact with County Health Director and determine:	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.2
	<ul> <li>A. Status of facilities</li> <li>B. Injuries and deaths</li> <li>C. Status of medical and blood supplies</li> <li>D. Available beds</li> <li>E. Conditions of emergency power and communications systems</li> </ul>		
3.	Establish liaison with County Health Director	EMS Coordinator	D-082.3
4.	Establish evacuation points at unaffected area hospitals	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.4
5.	Alert Mutual aid for helicopter transportation providers.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.5
	A. Life Flight		
	B. California Highway Patrol		
	C. National Guard		
6.	A. Notify facilities to evacuate from facilites in affected areas.	EMS Coordinator	D-OS2.6A
	B. Assist in the removal of patients from nursing homes in in affected areas.	EMS Coordinator/ Duty Chief	D-0S2.6B

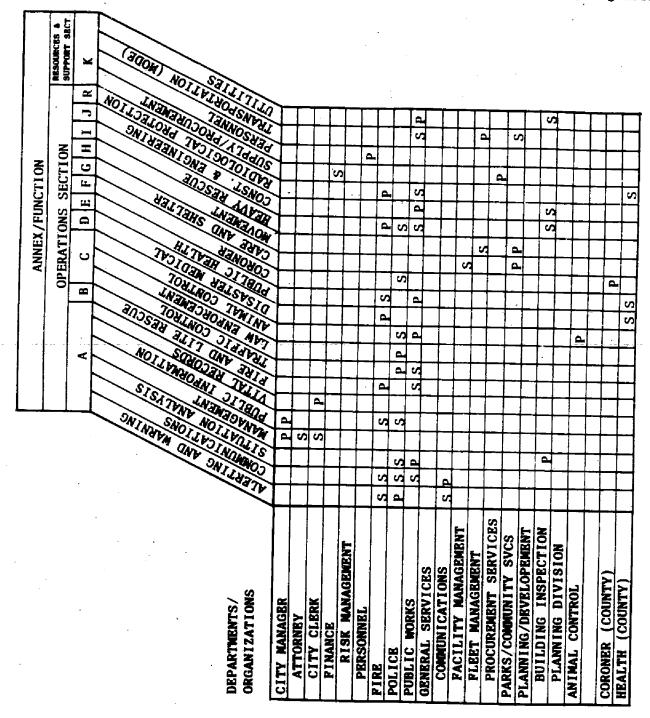
<u>ACT</u> 1	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
7.	Determine primary acute care facility	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.14
8.	Confirm ambulance companies in affected areas have moved to a safe location.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.7
9.	Move pharmaceuticals out of affected area.	EOC Personnel	D-0S2.8
10.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Diaster Medical/Health Coordinator.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.9
11.	Request additional medical supplies as requested.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.10
12.	Make information available to Public Information Officer.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.11
13.	Establish and maintain log of all major activities. Close out log and any records pertinent to the position.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.12

MEDICAL

RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

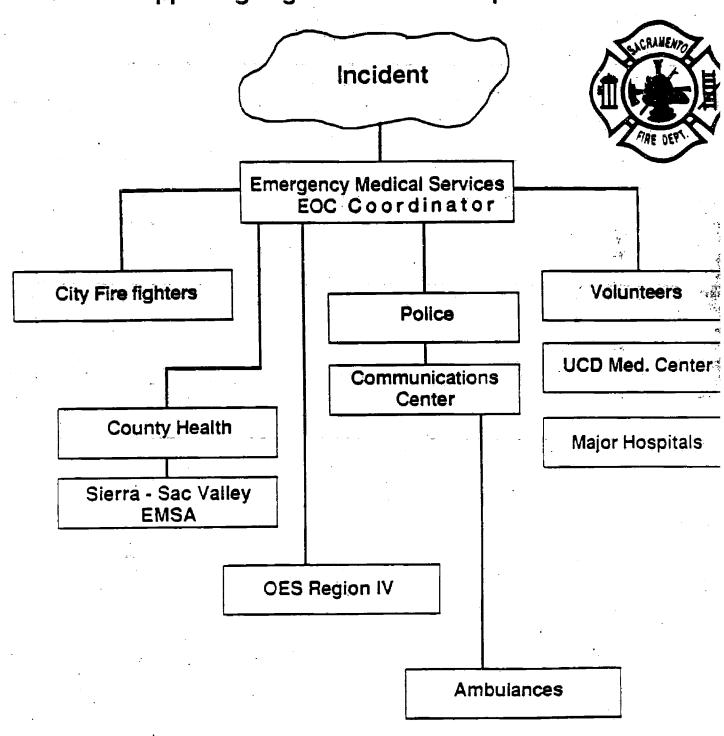
### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



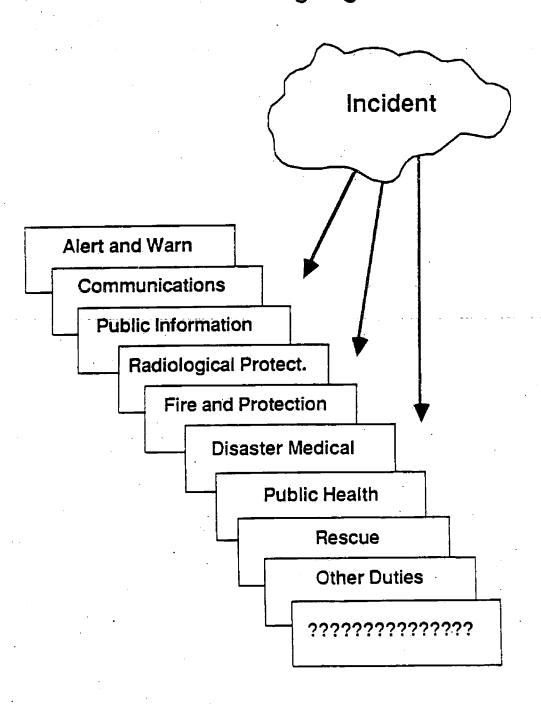
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

# Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

## Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### MEDICAL

### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

Medical operations during war emergencies will be governed by the following essential actions relating to increased readiness, in-place sheltering, and attack operations (with or without warning). Detailed actions are provided in the Emergency Action Checklist, which is included as a part of this Appendix.

### Increased Readiness Operations

Should a threatening international crisis develop, all public and private medical service providers will be mobilized, and a Disaster Medical Care Organization will be established. This organization will require participation by a large number of public and private agencies and individuals that normally operate independently. During a worsening crisis, measures to increase readiness and capability for in-place shelter and evacuation and attack operations will be undertaken by all elements of the organization. This will include reviewing and updating plans and resource information. alerting personnel, training and additional personnel, ensuring that facilities and equipment are in a state of readiness, and other measures to increase capabilities to accomplish emergency missions.

### **Evacuation Operations**

If evacuation is ordered, the large number of persons moving into evacuation areas will substantially increase the demand for medical resources. All elements in evacuation areas will be required to augment their capabilities with personnel, equipment, and supplies relocated from hazard areas. Hospitals in evacuation areas will be required to discharge certain patients and be prepared to receive and care for patients arriving from hazard areas, and all hospital staffs should be prepared to work 12-hour shifts. These staffs will be augmented by professional medical personnel from the evacuated or damaged area as they are available.

Once evacuees have been registered and assigned to lodging, feeding, and fallout shelter facilities, and patients from hazard areas have been moved to medical facilities in evacuation areas, the demands for medical resources will be altered considerably.

One or more Medical Aid Stations will be needed in evacuation areas and at each Reception and Care Center. One physician and two nurses should be on duty at all times at each Lodging Section. In sections with large populations, additional Aid Stations may be established as required. Ambulance and paramedic services in evacuation areas will be augmented by support from the hazard areas.

In the partially vacated hazard areas, the demands for medical services will be substantially reduced. However, a minimum level of service must be maintained to support essential workers and other persons.

### Attack Operations

If an attack warning is received, all service providers will take shelter in designated facilities and provide services to the sheltered population as available resources and conditions permit.

### Appendix D-5

### MEDICAL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

### INCREASED READINESS OPERATIONS

ACT	<u>ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Gen	eral Actions		
1.	Review and update plans and resource information.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.1
2.	Review status of hospitals, medical personnel, and other operating elements.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.2
3.	Review planned assignment of medical personnel.	EMS Coordinator	D-083.9
4.	Arrange for the reduction of in-patient census in medical facilities.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.4
5.	Prepare to disseminate medical self-help information to the general public. (Coordinate with the Emergency Public Information Officer.)	EMS Coordinator/ Public Info.	D-083.11
4-4	dans de Wassad Amas		
ACT	ions in Hazard Areas		-
6.	Prepare personnel assignments for hazard area duty and support.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.1
. <b>7</b> .	Determine number of patients to be moved to low risk areas.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.4

### Appendix D-5

# MEDICAL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

### **EVACUATION OPERATIONS**

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Gen	eral Actions		
1.	Mobilize public, private, and volunteer organizations that provide medical services.	EMS Coordinator Red Cross	D-0S3.9
2.	Advise all medical personnel to report to emergency duty stations.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.9
Act	ions in Hazard Areas		·
1.	Coordinate with designated medical facilities to assure their preparedness to respond to the needs of essential workers and other persons remaining in the area.	EMS Coordinator	D-0\$2.2
2.	Evacuate hospital patients who can be moved to designated evacuation areas.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.6
3.	Transport required medical resources to support operations in evacuation areas	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.8
Act	ions in Evacuation Areas		
1.	Coordinate with medical facilities to assure their preparedness to respond to the needs of both residents and evacuee		D-0S2.2
2.	As required, establish temporary hospitals and Aid Stations to accommodate patients being moved from hazard areas.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.4

### Appendix D-5

### MEDICAL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

### ATTACK OPERATIONS

ACT	<u>ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Att	ack Warning		
1.	Transfer patients who can be moved from medical facilities to fallout shelters.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.4
2.	As feasible, transfer medical supplies to fallout shelters to provide in-shelter emergency medical care.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.10
3.	Direct all medical personnel to move to fallout shelter and to assist shelter managers.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.1
Act	ions in Unaffected Areas		
1.	Provide support to medical operations in damaged areas.	EMS Coordinator	D-083.9
2.	Mobilize public, private, and volunteer organizations that provide medical services.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.9
3.	Provide required medical resources to support operations, Protect medical resources from contamination.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.8
4.	Activate Community Care Program and provide field medical care. Request assistance from Regional Disaster Medical Coordinator.	EMS Coordinator/ Red Cross	D-0 <b>S</b> 3.15

### ATTACHMENT D-5-A, APPENDIX D-5

### MEDICAL SERVICES IN EVACUATION AREAS

### DURING WAR EMERGENCIES

If evacuation is ordered during a war emergency, it will be necessary to expand medical services in evacuation areas. A tiered system of providing such services is one effective means.

### Tier 1

The first tier in the medical care delivery system will consist of first aid units, supervised by infirmaries. Essentially, the first aid units will act as a screen to prevent the over use of the infirmaries. The units will be responsible for servicing the medical needs of the general population who are afflicted with:

- o Minor injuries.
- o Illnesses needing limited medical attention/treatment.
- o Emergency conditions requiring quick transportation to a hospital or infirmary.

Depending on the medical needs that arise, the first aid units may be either mobile or stationary. Each infirmary should decide whether mobile or stationary units are most practical for its area. In most cases, some combination of mobile and stationary units will be desired. Some general criteria for first aid unit organization are set out below:

- o One unit should be available for every 1,000 persons.
- o Each unit should be composed of six nurses.
- o All units should operate on a 24-hour basis, with the staff scheduled for 12-hour shifts.
- o Staff members should report to the infirmaries before their shift begins.
- o Supplies should be distributed to the nursing staff when they report for duty.
- o Each staff team should have at least one driver and one vehicle to handle emergency transportation.

Records will not be required at this level of health care. Each unit, however, should be responsible for ordering all the supplies it needs for each day.

### Tier 2

The second tier of medical care will consist of infirmary facilities. These infirmaries would be responsible for the treatment of the most critical conditions. They will function as clinics for the seriously ill and as dispatchers for the second tier of medical care.

Each Reception and Care (R&C) Center should have an infirmary within its area of responsibility. Its size will be dependent on the total post-evacuation population of the area. The staff of the R&C Center should determine the number of people within its area after evacuation.

The following guidelines for staffing have been developed and should prove helpful in the organization of infirmaries. An estimate of required staffing, provided below, has been calculated based on an expected daily patient load of approximately 500 persons per 100,000 population in the infirmary area.

Staff	Per 100,000 Population
	4 6 6
Physicians	100
Nurses	200
Clerical Workers	100
Pharmacists	50

The patient load is broken down by condition in the next two sections.

Acute Conditions	Per 100,000 Population
Pregnancy, delivery and disorders	10
Injuries	105
Infective and parasitic disease	75
Respiratory conditions	175
All other acute conditions	50
Chronic Conditions	Per 100,000 Population
Cardiovascular disease	90
Diabetes	5
Respiratory attacks	9
Gastrointestinal disease	5
Convulsive disorders	1

Total: 525/100,000 population

The figures presented above may, of course, underestimate the actual case load. Increased numbers of patients requiring medical aid may result from stress-induced complications brought on my evacuation or from the outbreak of communicable diseases. If more staffing is needed, licensed persons in the health field who are not being utilized can be drawn on.

Although every infirmary should establish a reception desk to greet patients and begin record flow, each will be responsible for its own internal station organization. The records which are begun by the receptionist are necessary and should be organized in an efficient and logical manner. For each patient treated, the following information must be recorded:

- o Infirmary address
- o Patient name
- o Facility address or number

- o Pre-disaster address
- o Physician referred to
  - o Diagnosis
  - o Treatment
  - o Signature of physician or nurse

Based on the expected daily patient loads and staff observations of patient needs, the requisitionary personnel should be able to process orders for specific medical supplies. A store of pharmaceuticals should always be present in the infirmary facilities. Prescription pharmaceuticals should be made available only through the infirmary stations.

Infirmary staffs are responsible for dispensing critical supplies and prescription drugs to the first aid units of Tier 1.

### MEDICAL

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A NUCLEAR PLANT EMERGENCY

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

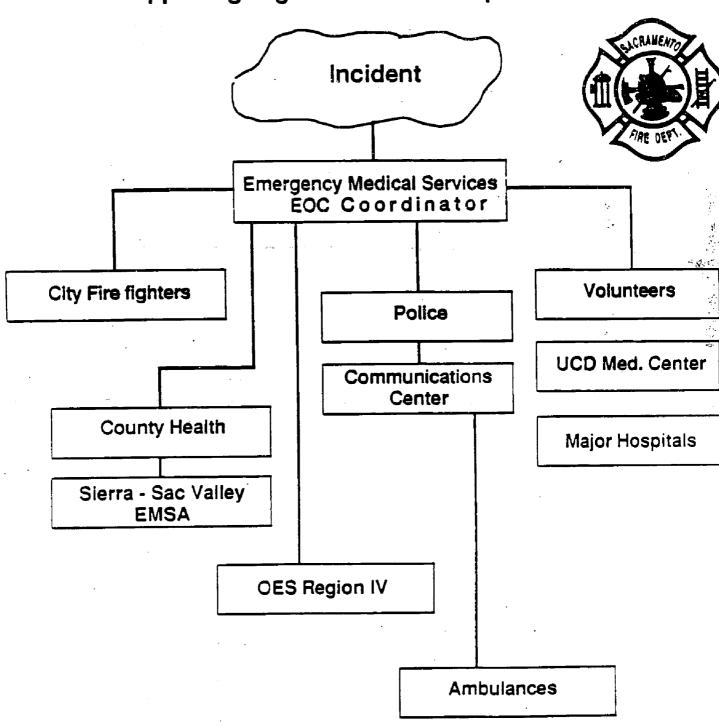
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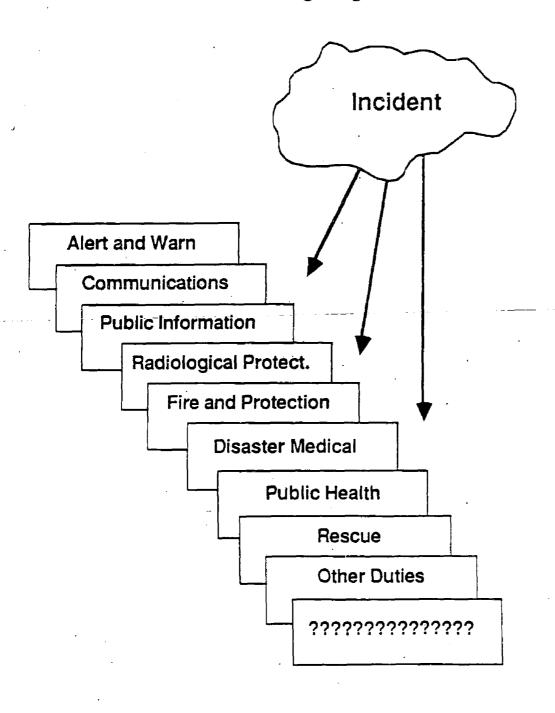
# Fire Department

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### APPENDIX D-1

### MEDICAL

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST-

### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR PLANT EMERGENCY

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine needed EMS material.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.1
2.	Establish contact with County Health Director and determine:	EMS Coordinator	D-082.2
	<ul> <li>A. Status of facilities</li> <li>B. Injuries and deaths due to nuclear incident</li> <li>C. Status of medical and blood supplies</li> <li>D. Available beds</li> <li>E. Conditions of emergency power and communications systems</li> </ul>	· ·	
3.	Establish communication with Sutter General Hospital.	EOC Personnel	D-0S3.13
4.	Establish liaison with County Health Director.	EMS Coordinator	D-083.13
5.	Identify and establish evacuation points at unaffected area hospitals.	Parks & Community Services	D-08 <u>2</u> .4
6.	Alert helicopter transportation providers.	EMS Coordinator/ County Dispatch	D-0S2.5
	A. Life Flight		
	B. California Highway Patrol		
	C. National Guard		
7.	A. Notify facilities to evacuate from facilities in affected areas.	Parks and Community Services	D-0S2.6
	B. Assist in the removal of patients from nursing homes in affected areas.	Parks and Community Services	D-0S2.6

ACT]	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
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8.	Confirm ambulance companies in affected areas have moved to a safe location.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.7
9.	Move pharmaceuticals out of affected area.	EOC Personnel	D-0S3.8
10.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.9
11.	Request additional medical supplies as requested.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.10
12.	Make information available to Public Information Officer.	EMS, Deputy Chief	D-053.11
13.	Establish and maintain log of all major activities. Close out log and any records pertinent to the position.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S3.12



### MEDICAL

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

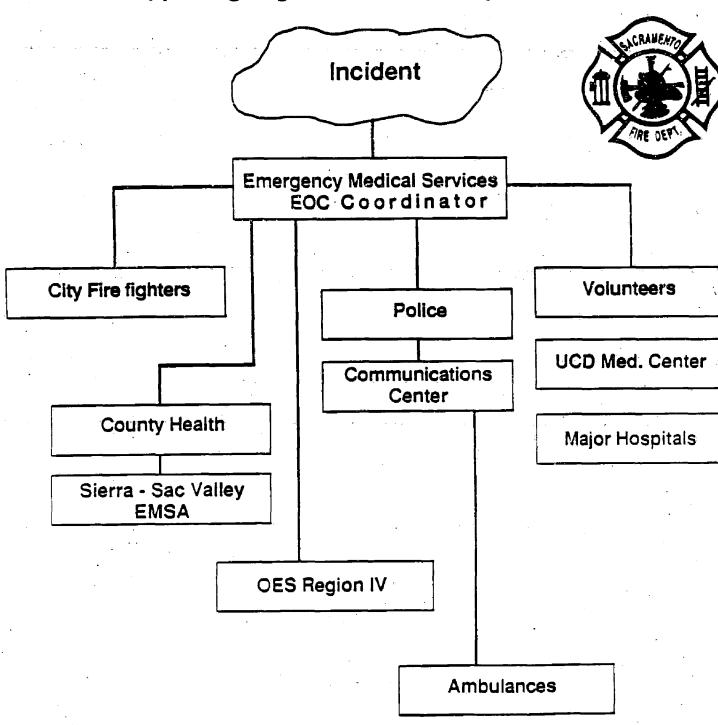
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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

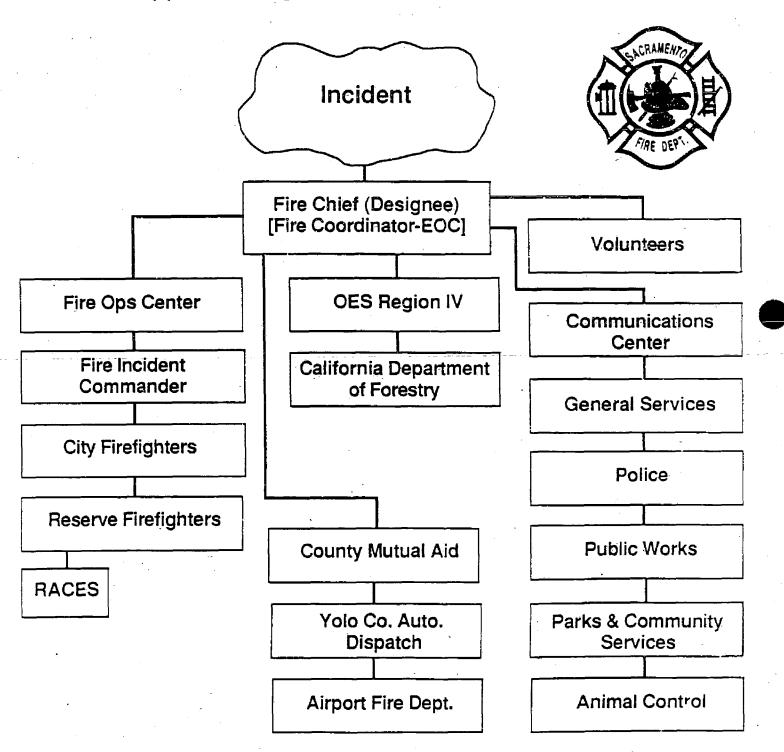
# **Supporting Organization and Responsibilities**



# City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



### APPENDIX D-1

### MEDICAL

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine needed EMS material.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.1
2.	Establish contact with County Health Director and determine:	EMS Coordinator	D-082.2
	<ul> <li>A. Status of facilities</li> <li>B. Injuries and deaths</li> <li>C. Status of medical and blood supplies</li> <li>D. Available beds</li> <li>E. Conditions of emergency power</li> </ul>		۰
	and communications systems		
<b>-3</b>	Establish communications with Sutter General Hospital	EOC Personnel	D-083.13
4.	Establish liaison with County Health Director.	EMS Coordinator	D-082.3
5.	Identify and establish evacuation points at unaffected area hospitals.	Parks & Community Services	D-0S2.4
6.	Alert helicopter transportation providers.	EMS Coordinator/ County Dispatch	D-082.5
	A. Life Flight	,	
	B. California Highway Patrol		
	C. National Guard		
7.	A. Notify facilities to evacuate from facilities in affected areas.	Parks and Community Services	D-0S2.6
	B. Assist in the removal of patients from nursing homes in affected areas.	Parks and Community Services	D-0S2.6

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
8.	Confirm ambulance companies in affected areas have moved to a safe location.	EMS Coordinator	D-OS2.7
9.	Move pharmaceuticals out of affected area.	EOC Personnel	D-0S3.8
10.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator.	EMS Coordinator	D-053.9
11.	Request additional medical supplies as requested.	EMS Coordinator	D-083.10
12.	Make information available to Public Information Officer.	EMS, Deputy Chief	D-083.11
13.	Establish and maintain log of all major activities. Close out log and any records pertinent to the position.	EMS Coordinator	D-OS3.12

### APPENDIX D-13

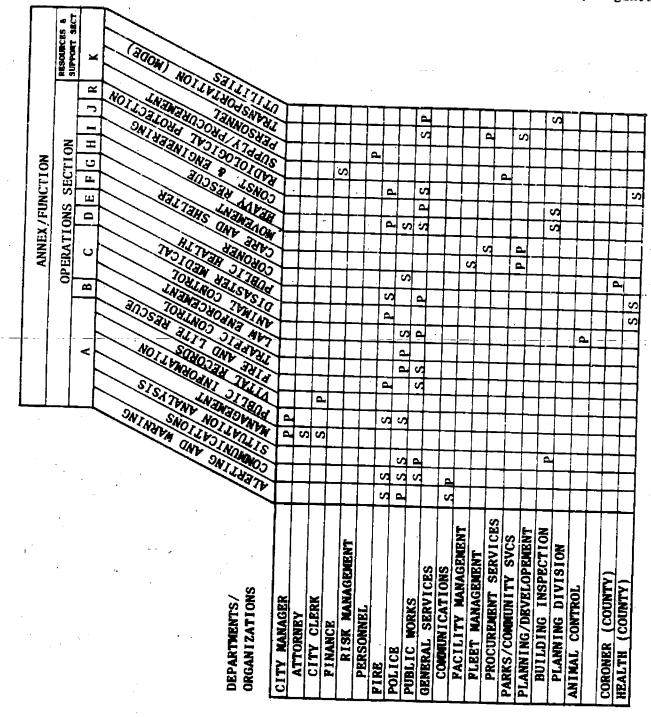
# MEDICAL

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO A TERRORIST THREAT AND/OR ATTACK

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

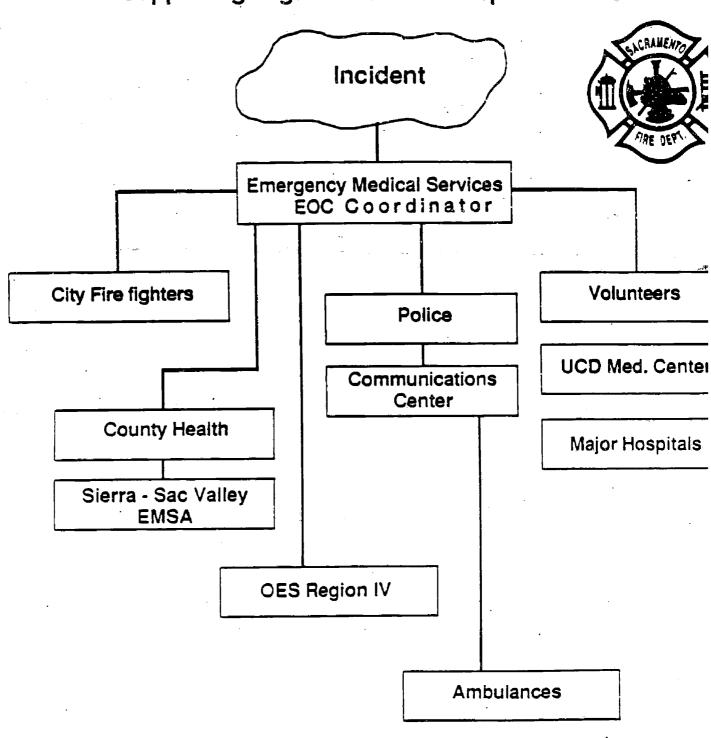
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



# City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

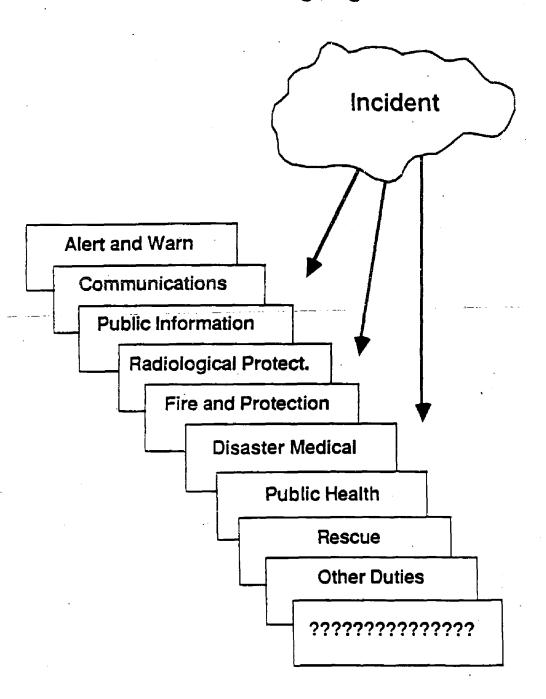
# Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### APPENDIX D-13

### MEDICAL EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

ACTI	ON		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
,1.,	Det	ermine needed EMS material.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.1
2.		ablish contact with County lth Director and determine:	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.2
	C. D.	Injuries and deaths	·	
3.		ablish communications with ter General Hospital	EOC Personnel	D-0S3.13
4.		ablish liaison with County lth Director.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.3
<b>5</b> .	eva	ntify and establish cuation points at unaffected a hospitals.	Parks & Community Services	D-0S2.4
6.		rt helicopter transportation viders.	EMS Coordinator/ County Dispatch	D-0S2.5
	Α.	Life Flight		
	В.	California Highway Patrol		
	C.	National Guard		
<b>7</b> .	Α.	Notify facilities to evacuate from facilities in affected areas.	Parks and Community Services	D-OS2.6
	В.	Assist in the removal of patients from nursing homes in affected areas.	Parks and Community Services	D-0S2.6

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
		·	
8.	Confirm ambulance companies in affected areas have moved to a safe location.	EMS Coordinator	D-0S2.7
·9.	Move pharmaceuticals out of affected area.	EOC Personnel	D-083.8
10.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator.	EMS Coordinator	D-083.9
11.	Request additional medical supplies as requested.	EMS Coordinator	D-083.10
12.	Make information available to Public Information Officer.	EMS, Deputy Chief	D-0S3.11
13.	Establish and maintain log of all major activities. Close out log and any records pertinent to the position.	EMS Coordinator	D-OS3.12

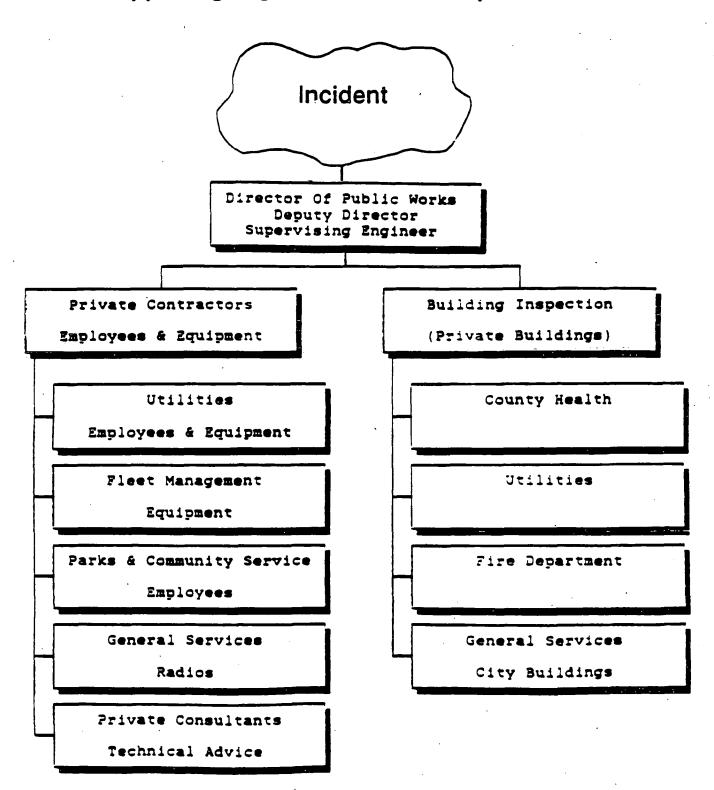
ANNEX E

PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS

# City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities

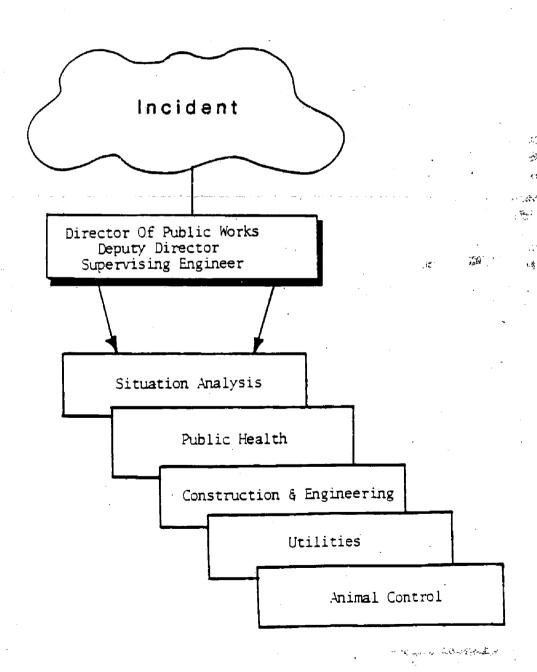


# City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



#### ANNEX E

#### PUBLIC HEALTH OPERATIONS

#### E.1 INTRODUCTION

Public health operations during war emergencies will be governed by the following essential actions relating to increased readiness, inplace sheltering, and attack operations (with or without warning). Detailed actions are provided in the Emergency Action Checklist, which is included as a part of this Appendix.

#### Increased Readiness Operations

Should a threatening international crisis develop, all health service providers will be mobilized and a Disaster Public Health Organization will be established. This organization will require participation by a large number of public and private agencies and individuals that normally operate independently. During a wordening crisis, measures to increase readiness and capability for implace sheltering, and attack operations will be undertaken by all elements of teh organization. This will include reviewing and updating plans and resource information, alerting personnel, training and assigning additional personnel, ensuring that facilities and equipment are in a state of readiness, and other measures to increase capabilities to accomplish emergency missions.

#### Evacuation Operations

If evacuation is ordered, the large number of persons moving into evacuation areas will substantially increase the demand for health resources. All elements in evacuation areas will be required to augment their capabilities with personnel, equipment, and supplies evacuated from the hazard areas.

Once evacuees have been registered and assigned to lodging, feeding and shelter facilities, the demands for health resources will be altered considerably.

Because the evacuated population will generate an increased amount of garbage and refuse which could provide a breeding ground for disease carrying insects and rodents, there will be a need to increase the frequency of refuse collection in reception areas. Public health and environmental sanitation personnel will need to concentrate their efforts on sanitation and vector control in and around lodging and food service facilities.

In the partially vacated hazard areas, the demands for health services will be substantially reduced. However, a minimum level of service must be maintained to support essential workers and other persons.

### Attack Operations

If an attack warning is received, all service providers will take shelter in designated facilities and provide services to the sheltered population as available resources and conditions permit.

#### E.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of disaster public health operations will be to:

- o Provide preventive health services.
- Provide food handling and mass feeding sanitation service in emergency facilities.
- o Inspect and advise on general sanitation matters.
- o Coordinate health-related activities among other local public and private response agencies or groups.

#### E.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Disaster public health activities during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix E, Hazard-Specific Responses.

#### E.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

#### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing supporting plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOP) and checklists detailing the disposition of disaster public health resources in an emergency. Such plans and procedures will provide for coordination and communication channels with public and private agencies and organizations of other jurisdictions. Resource listings will also be prepared and maintained current.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin upon receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood which could impact the jurisdiction, or a rapidly deteriorating international situation which could lead to a possible nuclear attack upon the United States. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOPs and resource information, training and assigning additional personnel, and taking other feasible measures. Available resources will be mobilized.

#### E.3.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

#### Pre-Impact Phase

Most actions to be accomplished during this phase would be precautionary. They would be centered around taking appropriate countermeasures to protect

people should the jurisdiction be impacted by an event such as a slow-rise flood situation, a health-endangering hazardous material incident, or nuclear attack.

#### Immediate Impact Phase

Actions taken during this phase will be concentrated on the well-being of people impacted by an event. Examples of such events are: a major earthquake, a flash flood, a large explosion, a release of hazardous materials, or a nuclear attack. Priority activities will be concentrated on responding to potential or actual public health problems.

#### Sustained Emergency Phase

As early lifesaving and property-protecting actions continue, attention can be given to other priority activities during this phase. This might require a concentration of efforts on sanitation and vector control in and around established mass care facilities, and other public health related activities.

#### E.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

Priorities during this period will be focused on continuing to provide essential public health services and assisting in recovery operations.

#### E.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### E.4.1 Local

#### Local Public Health Coordinator

The Local Public Health Coordinator, who is a member of the Emergency Management Staff, will be responsible for:

- o Preventive health services; including the control of communicable diseases.
- o Systematized inspection of health hazards in damaged buildings.
- o Provision of self-contained chemical toilets and other temporary measures for the sanitary disposal of human waste and other infected refuse.
- o Detection and identification of possible sources of contamination dangerous to the general physical and mental health of the community.
- o Inspection for purity and usability of vital foodstuffs, water, drugs, and other consumables.
- o Food handling and mass feeding sanitation service in emergency facilities, including increased attention to sanitation in commercial feeding and facilities.
- Inspection and advice on general sanitation matters.

- Adequate sanitary facilities in emergency shelters.
- o Mosquito and other vector control in areas not covered by local mosquito abatement districts:
  - o Coordinating with the Operational—Area—Public—Health—Coordinator— on matters requiring assistance from other jurisdictions.
- o Coordination of health-related activities among other local public and private response agencies or groups.

#### Mosquito Abatement Districts

Perform mosquito and other vector control within program plans of County Health agencies and provide reinforcement to the State Department of Health Services and local Health Departments.

#### County Agricultural Commissioner

Provides assistance with emergency vector control and dead animal disposal.

#### American Red Cross

Provides supplementary medical, nursing aid, and other health services upon request and with capability.

A listing of organizations locally available to support disaster public health operations is denoted in Enclosure E-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

#### E.4.2 Operational Area

The County Public Health Officer, or designee, will serve as the Operational Area Public Health Coordinator and will have countywide responsibility for providing, or coordinating the provision of, public health and sanitation services. The individual may also, by prior agreement, support a multicounty emergency public health program adapted for disaster purposes. The Operational Area Coordinator will submit requests for support, and other relevant information, to the Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator.

#### E.4.3 Mutual Aid Region

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region Disaster Medical/Health Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating disaster public health operations and support requirements within the Region and will submit requests for support, and other relevant information, to the State Director of Public Health.

#### E.4.4 State

The Director, State Department of Health Services, serves as State Director of Public Health and will have the overall responsibility of coordinating statewide disaster public health operations and support requirements.

The following state agencies have varied capabilities and responsibilities for providing support to disaster public health operations:

#### Department of Health Services

Primarily responsible, under the State Director of Public Health, for the administration and coordination of a statewide disaster public health program which includes coordinating, supervising, and assisting, as necessary, those essential services required to:

- o Assure availability of safe drinking water.
- o Prevent and control communicable disease.
- Provide technical assistance in the safe operation of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal systems.
- o Assure prevention and control of vectors, including flies, mosquitoes, rodents, and other disease-transmitting insects and animals.
- o Assure observance of health aspects in management of solid waste disposal, including proper disposal of dead animals.
- o Assure safe management of hazardous wastes, including handling, transportation, and disposal.
- Ensure safety of emergency supplies of food, drugs, medical devices, and other products.
- o Ensure rapid restoration or replacement of facilities for processing, storing, and distributing food, drugs, medical devices, cosmetics, and other products.
- o Rapidly establish measures to mitigate damage to public health from radiological accidents, including safety criteria for recovery, reoccupancy, and rehabilitation of contaminated areas.
- o Provide support the California Air Resources Board in carrying out the public health aspects of the California Air Pollution Emergency Plan.

#### Department of Food and Agriculture

- o Administers programs for the control and eradication of diseases, pests or chemicals affecting animals, poultry or crops.
- o Provides information on the protection of human and animal food from contamination by harmful residues or chemicals.
- o Provides entomological and veterinary assistance in support of emergency operations.

#### Air Resources Board

o Develops plans to prevent substantial endangerment to the health of persons by anticipating and preventing or abating air pollution emergencies.

- o Coordinates the execution of air pollution emergency plans with County and Regional Air Pollution Control Districts, State OES and other public agencies.
- o Coordinates the monitoring of air quality and issues bulletins consistent with public safety as required by the Department of Health Services.

#### State Water Resources Control Board

Assures safe operation of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal systems; and provides water quality advice and support in emergency operations.

### Solid Waste Management Board

Assures proper disposal of solid wastes.

#### E.4.5 Federal

The Department of Health and Human Services, operating under its own statutory authority or following a Presidential Declaration of and EMERGENCY, may provide disaster public health services.

#### Public Health Service

Has the primary federal responsibility for activities associated with health hazards resulting from emergencies and will:

- o Assist state and local communities in taking protective and remedial measures for ensuring sanitary food and potable water supplies; adequate sanitary systems; rodent, insect, and pest control; care of sick and injured; and control of communicable disease.
- Assign professional and technical personnel to augment state and local forces.

#### Food and Drug Administration

Works with state and local governments in establishing public health controls through the decontamination or condemnation of contaminated food and drugs.

#### E.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- (1) If a local situation requires the regulation of a local health department in accordance with Section 207 of the Health and Safety Code, the State Department of Health Services will notify the appropriate health officer accordingly and assume control of local public health functions.
- (2) If local resources (both public and private) are inadequate to cope with the situation(s), required support will be requested through the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Regional Office. If the requirement cannot be met through resources available within the counties in the Region, the Region will request assistance from the Sacramento Headquarters, OES, who will then forward the request to the State Department of Health Services for assistance.

- (3) The provision of Federal resources <u>prior</u> to a Presidential declaration of an EMERGENCY is justified where prompt action is essential for the protection of life and property. <u>After a Presidential declaration is made</u>, and upon instructions from the Region Director, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal agencies will make their resources available to support local and state emergency public health and sanitation efforts.
- (4) See Enclosure E-2 for specific considerations associated with public health operations in the event of a major disaster.

#### ENCLOSURE E-2

#### MAJOR DISASTER PUBLIC HEALTH CONSIDERATIONS

This enclosure outlines consideration which may be necessary following a major disaster to ensure a level of sanitation adequate to prevent the spread of disease. Vectors and the main diseases they spread are discussed so that they can be kept in check before their numbers become hard to control.

#### 1. Water Supply

If no restrictions have been placed on the supply of water, an estimate of 100 liters/person/day for all uses of water except construction should be provided. A breakdown by facility can be assessed as follows:

- o First aid stations, 40-60 liters/person/day
- o Mass feeding center, 20-30 liters/person/day
- o Housing and shelter, 15-20 liters/person/day

Once the actual water requirements of an area have been estimated, sources to meet the needs will have to be located. The municipal system, the private systems of industry and agriculture, springs and wells, and surface waters are potential sources that might be tapped. If these sources are determined to be insufficient to meet demands, rationing will have to be initiated.

While potable water from the sources already identified will be used first, methods of treatment of nonpotable water should also be established. The following two methods are recommended:

- Disinfection This method should be used on all water. It is accomplished by Tincture of Iodine, chlorination or boiling.
- (2) Coagulation This method should be employed along with disinfection in the treatment of surface waters, and is accomplished by chemical addition or chemical filtration.

To make sure that water quality is maintained at a safe level for consumption, four tests of quality should be performed, as follows:

- (1) The residual chlorine test
- (2) The coliform bacteria test
- (3) The H-ion concentration test
- (4) The type of alkalinity test

Procedures for all these tests are found in <u>Standard Methods of Water Quality</u>, American Public Health Association (APHA), 13th edition, New York, New York, 1971.

#### 2. Waste Disposal

To accommodate the increased population in reception areas, human waste disposal units may have to be built. Sanitarians should inspect and supervise the construction of these units for the following three reasons: 1) these sites are fly-breeding areas, 2) the incidence of disease caused by enteric and helminthic organisms could increase at these sites, and 3) soil or water might be contaminated if the units are poorly constructed.

Four different types of excreta disposal units can be installed. They include 1) deep trench latrines, 2) pet privies, 3) mobile latrines or chemical toilets, and 4) urinals or borehole latrines.

#### 3. Solid Waste Disposal

Most solid waste will accrue at the mass feeding facilities, with organic wastes being of particular concern to public health officials. At all facilities, organic and inorganic wastes should be collected and stored separately. Organic wastes will require heavier, washable watertight containers with tight-fitting lids. When deciding upon types of containers and upon methods of collection, the following should be considered:

- o Four containers will be needed per 100 people at mass feeding facilities.
- o Containers should always be stored outside buildings.
- o Plastic bags may be used for storage but only for short periods.
- o Garbage collection from mass feeding centers should take place daily.
- o Garbage trucks with a 10 cubic meter capacity, manned by one driver and two helpers, can serve 6,000 people if three trips are made to the disposal area daily.

Four methods of disposal are presented; they will have to be expanded to take care of the increased volume. The methods include sanitary landfills, burial, incineration, and open dumping.

- Sanitary landfills These are the best option. In the case of landfills, refuse should be compacted, covered with earth, and then compacted again.
- (2) Burial This is the next option. Like the sanitary landfill, in involves covering the refuse at the end of the day.
- (3) Incineration This method can be used if the first two options are impractical or inadequate for the existing volume of garbage (pathogenic materials from hospitals or infirmaries <u>must</u> be burned).

(4) Open dumping - This method is to be discouraged and will be allowed only in extreme cases. Open dumping refuse should be hauled to the dump sites, burned and covered where possible to deter rodents and flies. Cans should be crushed because they provide—excellent—breeding grounds for mosquitoes—

#### 4. Mass Feeding Services

Several aspects of the food delivery system will need supervision to prevent the spread of disease and the spoilage or waste of food. Some of the most important aspects are:

- Quality Control of incoming foods in order to detect spoilage or contamination.
- Quality Control of water supplied to food preparation centers.
- o Provision for proper storage and cooking of food.
- o Provision for proper disposal of solid and liquid wastes.
- o Provision for proper washing and sanitizing of utensils.
- o Supervision of food preparation and serving.
- o Supervision of cleaning of all food handling and serving areas.
- Control of insects and rodents in food stores, kitchens, and eating areas.
- o Management of personnel, including training, health checks, and assignment at sanitary facilities.

Due to the increase of population in reception areas, feeding facilities will be in great demand. Those facilities in existance will have to be used to their maximum capacity, and additional mass feeding centers may even have to be created. Maintaining cleanliness and sanitation standards will be of the utmost importance. All sections should be kept clean and disinfected and only potable water should be used in the feeding centers. In addition to this, three separate basins (one for personal use, one for the cleansing of cooking utensils and dishes, and one for the washing of fruits and vegetables) should be set up. All sinks should be provided with detergents, access to boiling water, and organic waste containers where grease and food scraps can be deposited. Dishes should be immersed in boiling water for five minutes.

Food handlers must practice good hygiene and be without boils, sores, or any communicable disease. To ensure this, medical examinations should be conducted for all handlers. Food handlers should also attend a brief training

session which stresses personal cleanliness and which emphasizes the washing of hands and the wearing of special garments for food service and preparation. Food handlers should be instructed not to sneeze or cough near food.

With the exception of foods being used the same day, all foods should be kept in fly-proof containers. If there is inadequate refrigeration, perishables must be brought to the center daily. Raw vegetables or soft-skinned fruit should not be served at the centers.

#### Vectors

Control of vectors is particularly important. Although vectors are currently present in virtually every environment, they can become a serious spreader of diseases under crowded, less sanitary conditions. Common vectors that transmit disease through biting, skin infection, or food or water pollution are listed in the table below:

Vector	Main Diseases
Cockroaches	diarrhea, dysentery, salmonellosis
Cone-nosed bugs	Chagas' disease
Bedbugs	severe skin inflammation
Houseflies	conjunctivitis, diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever
Lice	skin irritation, pediculosis, endemic typhus, relapsing
Mosquitoes	fever, trench fever malaria, yellow fever, dengue, dilariasis, viral encephalitis
Rodents	salmonellosis, rat bite fever, leptospirosis, melidosis
Rodent fleas	endemic typhus, bubonic plague
Rodent mites	richettsial pox, scrup typhus

Mapping rodent harborages will help determine the extent and location of infestations. It is also useful in estimating the probability of disease, the possibility of people being bitten, and the possibility of property or food being damaged. Mapping is one preventive measure that allows sanitarians to begin control measures before disease outbreak occurs.

If allowed to flourish, mosquitoes can also create health problems. They are often found near water supplies and in tin cans that have been discarded.

Examples of fly-breeding areas which should be mapped are disposal sites, surface toilets, and dumps. It should be noted that temperatures greater than-2000 C are conducive to rapid population increases of flies.

Strategies for rodent control will vary, depending upon whether or not the danger of disease is imminent. If disease is probable, rat runs should be dusted with a rodenticide that eliminates ectoparasites. The dusting should be extended to other areas where rats are found and mass poisonings at dumps and harborages should be conducted. Where no present danger of disease exists, sections where rat control is needed should be mapped. Crews and equipment for dusting and poisoning should be prepared so that rat populations can be kept in check. Rats should be deprived of food in intensifying its rapid storage and disposal, by increasing garbage collections, and by ensuring adequate waste burial.

Flies may be controlled by applying chemicals in resting and breeding areas, by ensuring sanitation through the proper disposal of organic wastes, and by making use of such mechanical means as screening, etc. Cockroaches and ants will be kept in control primarily by cleanliness, although chemical dusting of shelves, garbage cans, and latrines will help. Individuals infested with lice, fleas, or mites should be dusted weekly with insecticides, inside and outside of clothing, in the hair, and in their living quarters.

It should be noted at this point that precautions should always be used in the handling of pesticides, especially where people will be directly exposed. Supervision by sanitarians or other qualified personnel is essential.

#### 6. Disinfection

For those who have been exposed to contagious diseases that are life threatening, it is imperative to destroy germs, insects, larvae, and eggs. Special facilities will be designated where showers and laundry sections offer complete disinfection. Steam or a 5% formaldehyde solution can be used to disinfect clothing.

### APPENDIX E-1

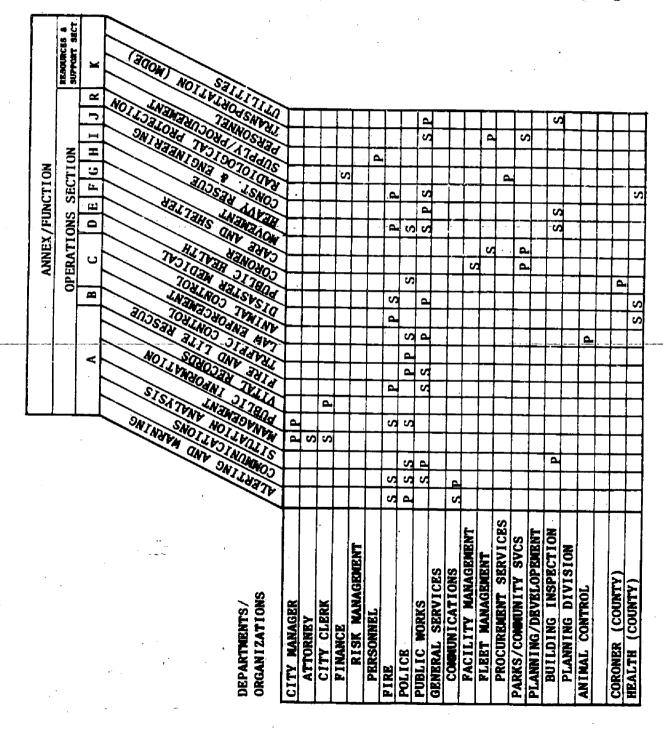
### PUBLIC HEALTH

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

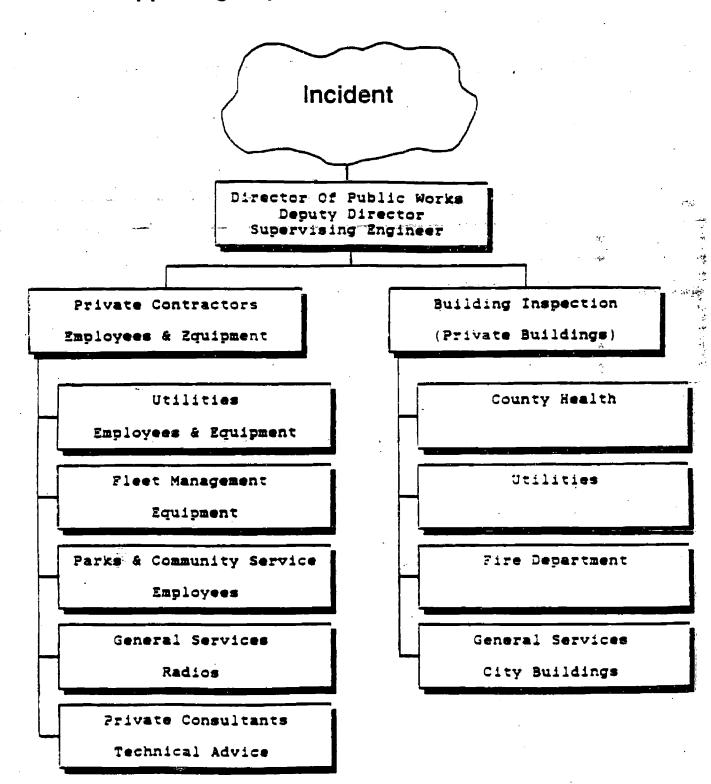
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



# City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

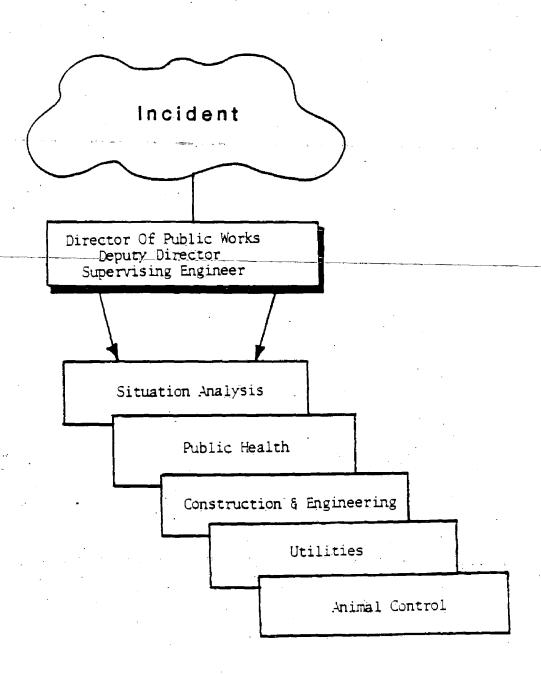
# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



#### APPENDIX E-1

# PUBLIC HEALTH

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
,		, and the second	
1.	Conduct field survey to detect damage to water and sewage systems.	Water Division & Flood Control & Sewer Division	E1-OS1.2 & 1.4
2.	Locate and check status of potable water sources.	Water Division	E1-0S1.4
<b>3</b> .	Coordinate the transportation of water to points of consumption.	Water Division	E1-0S1.4
4.	Coordinate the collection and disposal of dead animals.	Animal Control Division	E1-0S1.5
5.	Coordinate with the County Health Dept.	Street Division	E1-0S1.3

APPENDIX E-2

PUBLIC HEALTH

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

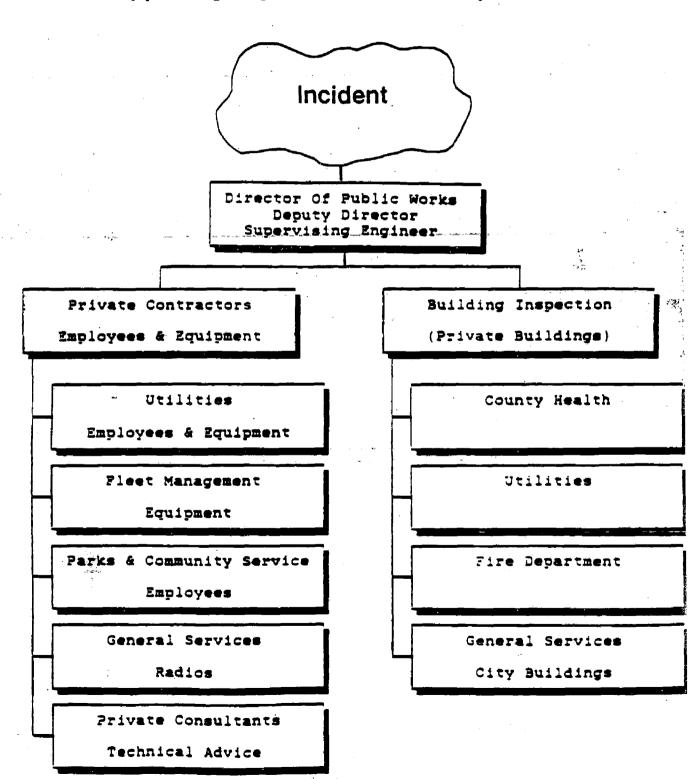
RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

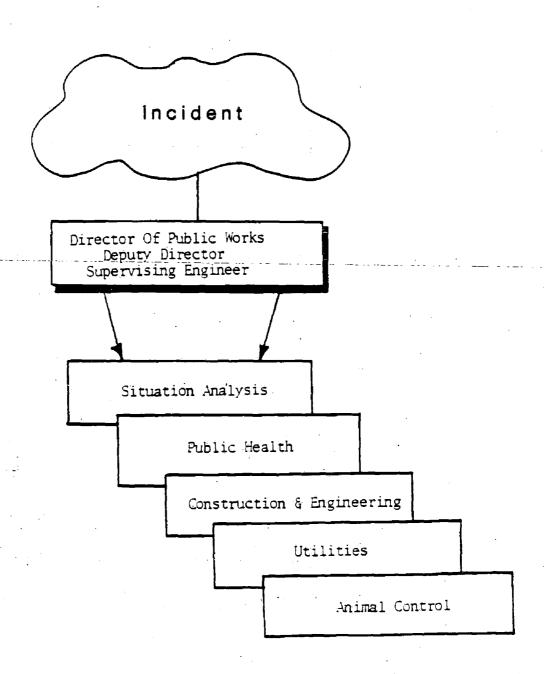
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## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

**Outgoing Resources** 



### PUBLIC HEALTH

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
		•	
1.	Coordinate with the County Health Department.	Water Division	E2-0S1.4
2.	Survey the area for contamination of water sources and utility systems.	Water Division	E2-0S1.4
3.	Inspect foodstuffs, water, drugs, and other consumables that may have been affected by the spill.	Water Division	E2-0S1.4
4.	Coordinate the collection and disposal of dead animals.	Animal Control Division	E2-0S1.4
5.	Communicate with the City Emergency Operations Center through the Street Division	Water Division	E2-0S1.4

APPENDIX E-3

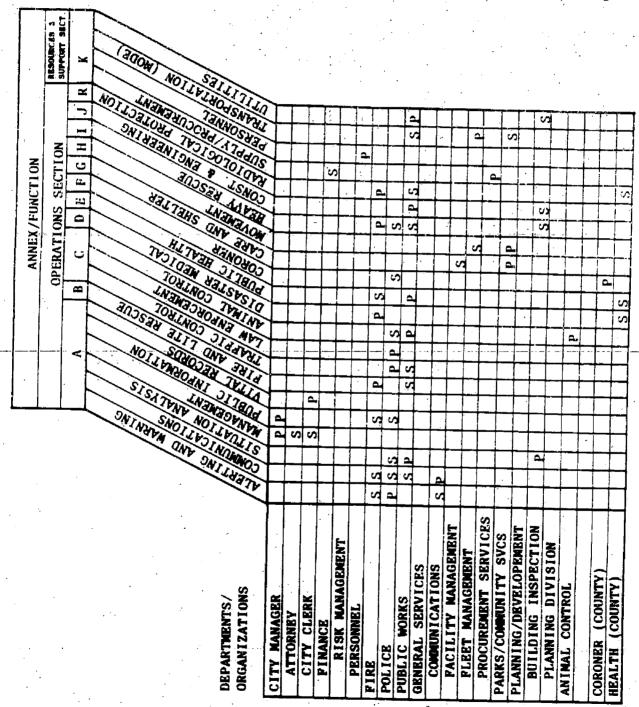
PUBLIC HEALTH

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

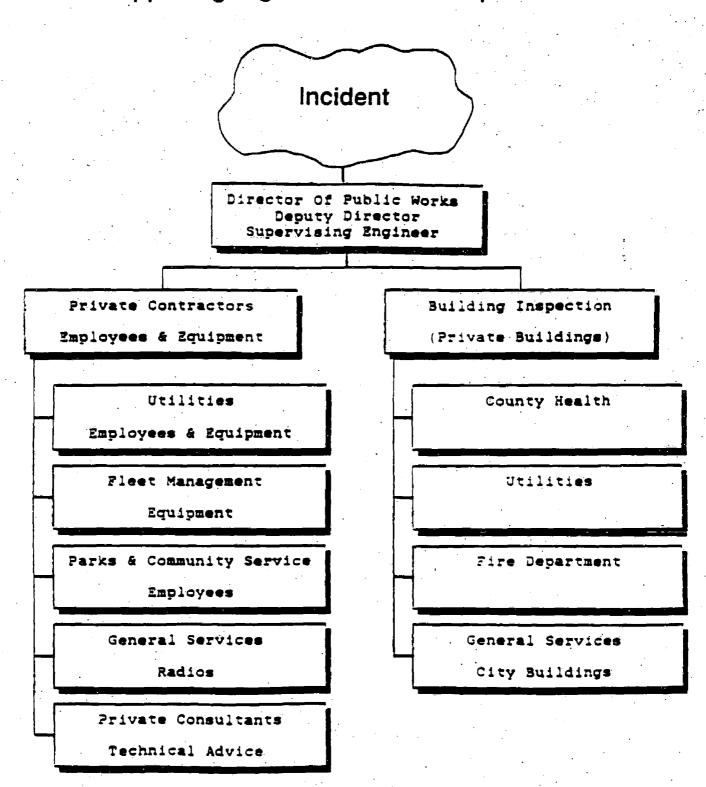
RESPONSE TO FLOODING

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

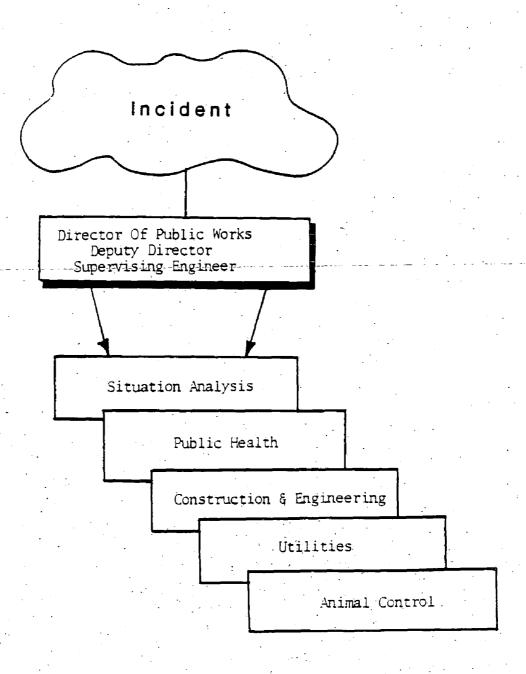


## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

**Outgoing Resources** 



## PUBLIC HEALTH

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO FLOODING

ACT]	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Initiate actions to accommodate potential sewage back-up caused by flood waters.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E3-0S1.2
	by 1100a waters.	•	
2	Stock_potable_water_in_non=flood prone areas.	Water_Division	E3=0S12
- <b>3</b> .	Animal Control to determine disposition of stray animals.	Animal Control Division	E3-0S1.3
4.	Conduct survey to detect water and sewage system damage.	Flood Control & Sewer Division and Water Division	E3-081.2 & 1.4
<b>5.</b>	Locate and check status of potable water sources and request water transportation to consumption points.	Water Division	E3-0S1.4
6.	Supervise chlorination of transported water.	Water Division	Ê3-0S1.4
7.	Coordinate the collection and disposal of dead animals.	Animal Control Division	E3-0S1.5
8.	Coordinate the procurement of portable sewage pumps.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E3-0S1.2
9.	Coordinate with County Health.	Water Division.	E3-0S1.4

PUBLIC HEALTH

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

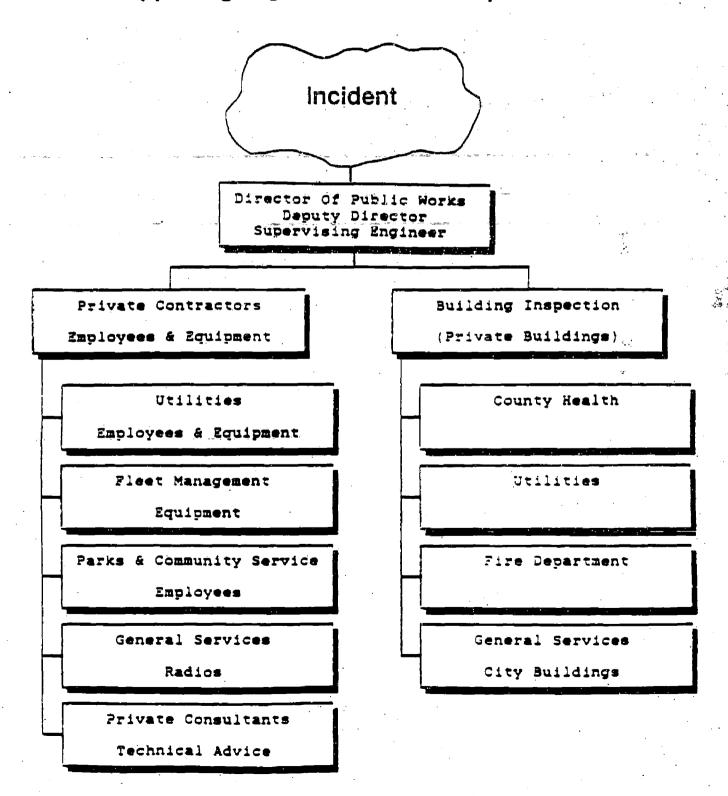
RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

## PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

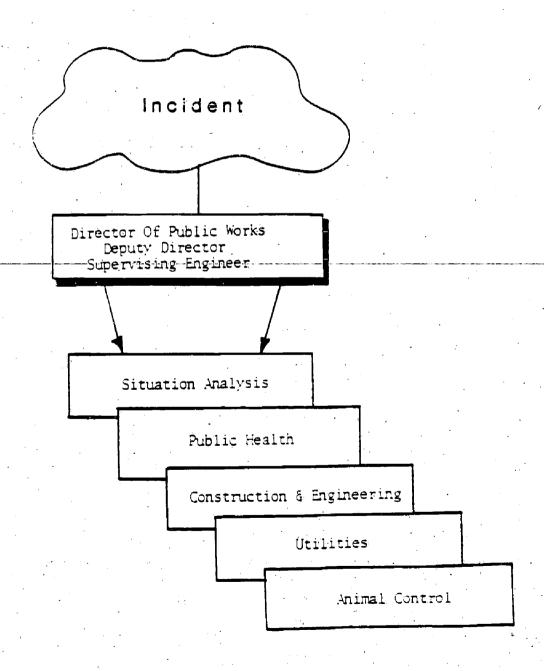
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## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

ACT1	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Initiate actions to accommodate potential sewage back-up caused by flood waters.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E4-0S1.2
	by fiedd waters.		•
2.	Begin enlistment of additional personnel to assist in debris clean-up.	Public Works Director	E4-0S1.1
3.	Coordinate with the County Health Dept.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E4-0S1.2
4.	Coordinate survey to detect water and sewage system damage.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E4-0S1.2
5.	Locate and check status of potable water sources and request water transportation to points of consumption.	Water Division	E4-0S1.4
6.	Supervise chlorination of transported water.	Water Division	E4-0S1.4
7.	Inspect foodstuffs, water, drugs, and other consumables.	Water Division	E4-0S1.4
8.	Coordinate the collection and disposal of dead animals.	Animal Control Division	E4-0S1.5
9.	Coordinate the procurement of portable sewage pumps for bypassing damaged sewer systems.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E4-0S1.2

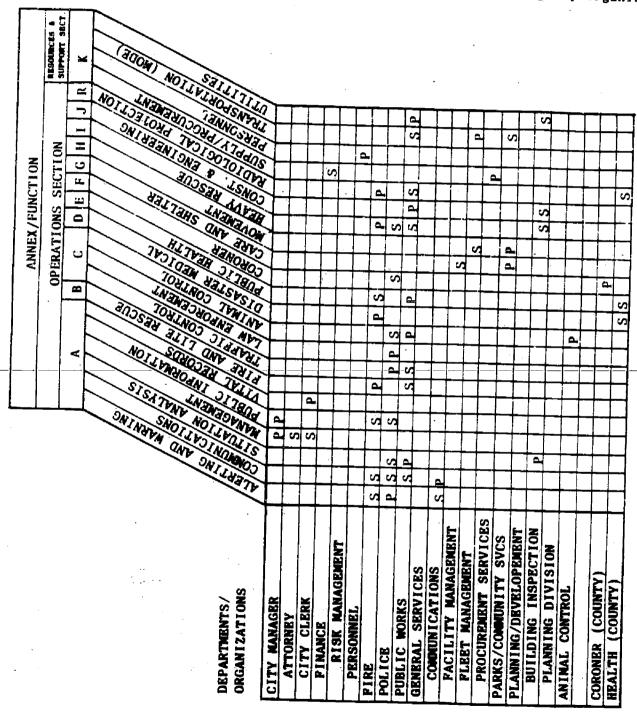
PUBLIC HEALTH

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCY

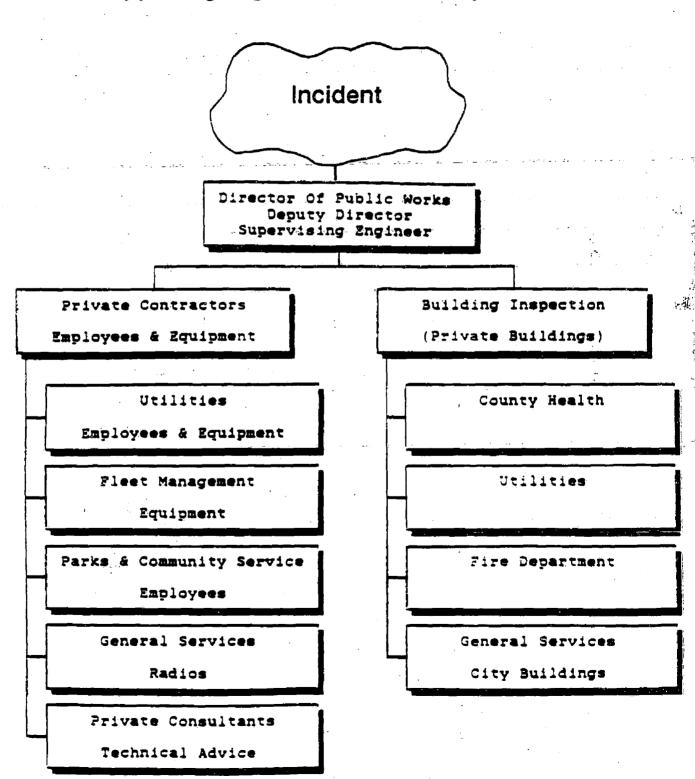
## PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



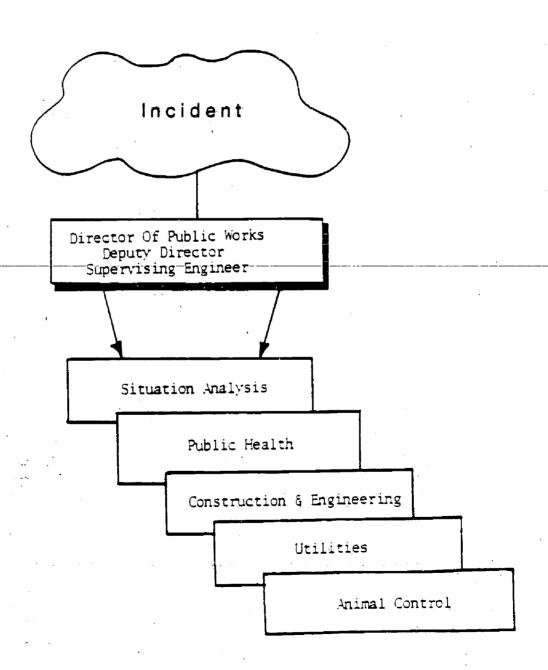
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## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



ACTION

OPERATIONAL

SECTION

#### APPENDIX E-5

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCY

ASSIGNED

RESPONSIBILITY

A.	GENERAL ACTIONS		
1.	Update plans for food inspection, inoculation, immunizations, housing inspection, and vector control.		
2.	Prepare personnel assignments for hazard area duty and support to evacuation areas.	- gga anga namangan sa tito e k	
3.	Determine augmentation needs in event evacuation is directed.		
1	INCREASED READINESS OPERATION		
4.	Review and update plans and resource information.	All .	E5-0S1.2
5.	Review planned assignment of Water and Sewer personnel.	Water Division Flood Control & Sewer	E5-0S1.1
6.	Prepare to disseminate public sanitation information to the general public. (Coordinate with the Emergency Public Information Officer.)	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E4-0S1.2
7.	Review status of drinking water supplies and store water in mobile equipment in protected locations.	Water Division	E4-0S1.2
8.	Review status of solid and liquid waste disposal systems.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E4-0S1.4
9.	Provide equipment and manpower to the Street Division.	Water Division, Flood Control & Sewer Division	E4-0S1.4
10.	Coordinate with the County Health Department.	Water Division	E4-0S1.4
11.	Determine needs in event evacuation is directed.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	E4-0S1.5

B. ACT	EVACUATION OPERATIONS	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
12.	Advise all sanitation personnel to report to emergency duty stations.	Flood contro Sewer Divis	<del>-</del> -
13.	Transport required resources to support operations in evacuation areas.		ol &
14.	Expand inspections of water supplies.	Water Divis	ion
15.	Mobilize public and private organizations that provide health services.	3	
16.	Expand public health inspections of water supplies and feeding and lodging facilities.	<b>;</b>	
C.	ATTACK WARNING		s <del>ati</del> s
17.	Direct all personnel to move to shelter and to assist shelter managers.	A11	

18. Personnel in Unaffected Areas to provide support to operations in damaged areas.

A11

### PUBLIC HEALTH

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

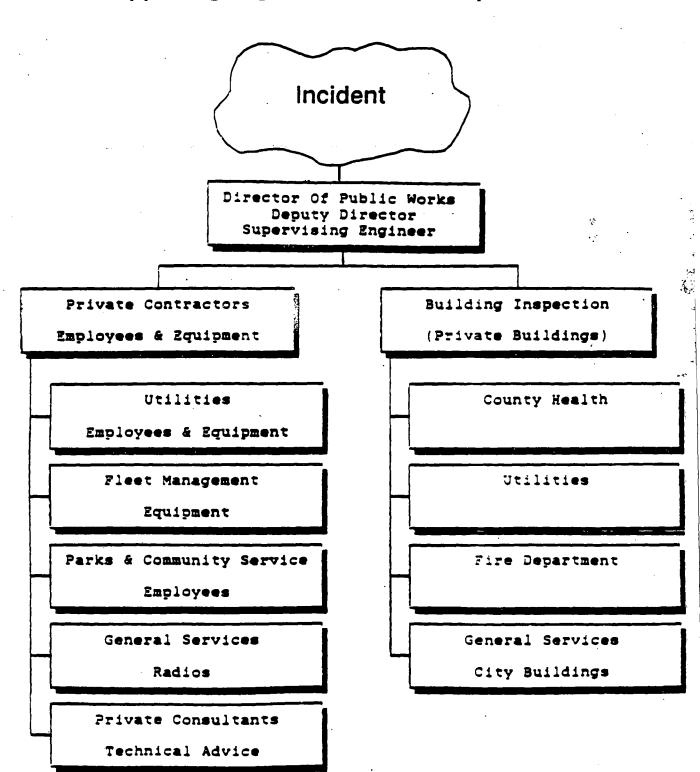
## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

P - Denotes principal agency/organization

S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

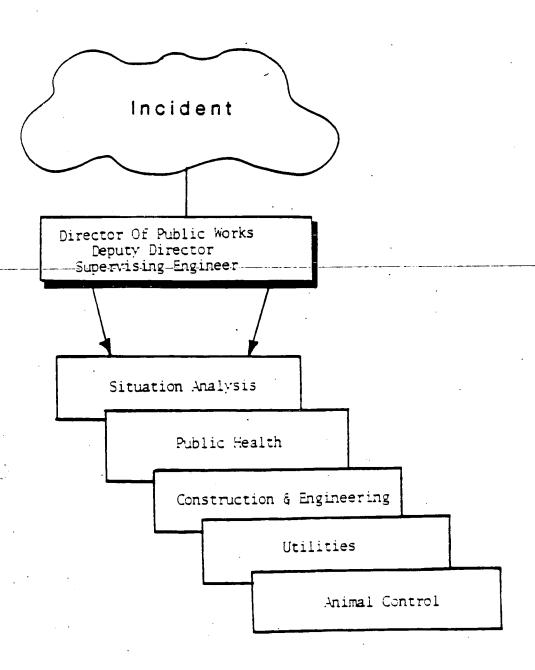
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## DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS



Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



### - PUBLIC HEALTH -

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

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		RESPONSIBILITY	SECTION
1.	Coordinate with the County Health Department	Water Division	E-0S1.4
2.	Survey the area for contamination of water sources and utility systems.	Water Division	E-OS1.4
3.	Inspect foodstuffs, water, drugs, and other consumables that may have been affected.	Water Division	E-0S1.4
4.	Communicate with the City Emergency Operations Center through the Street Division.	Water Division	E-0S1.4

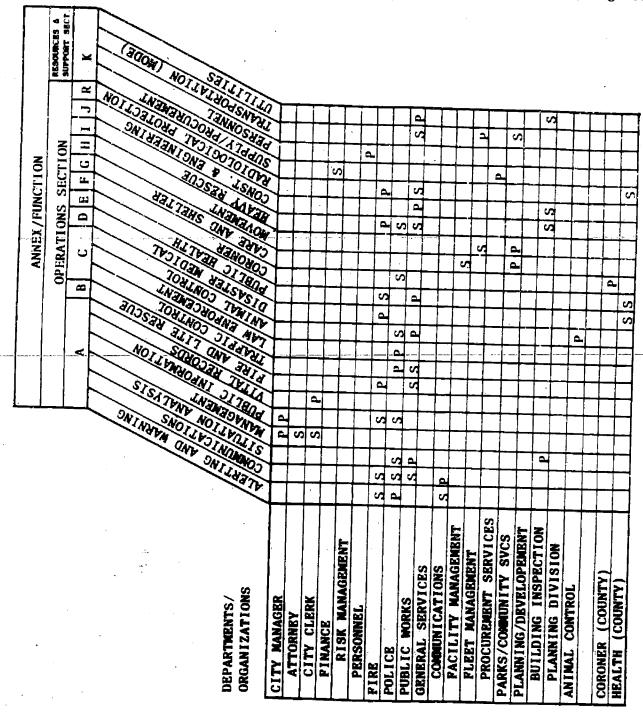
## PUBLIC HEALTH

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

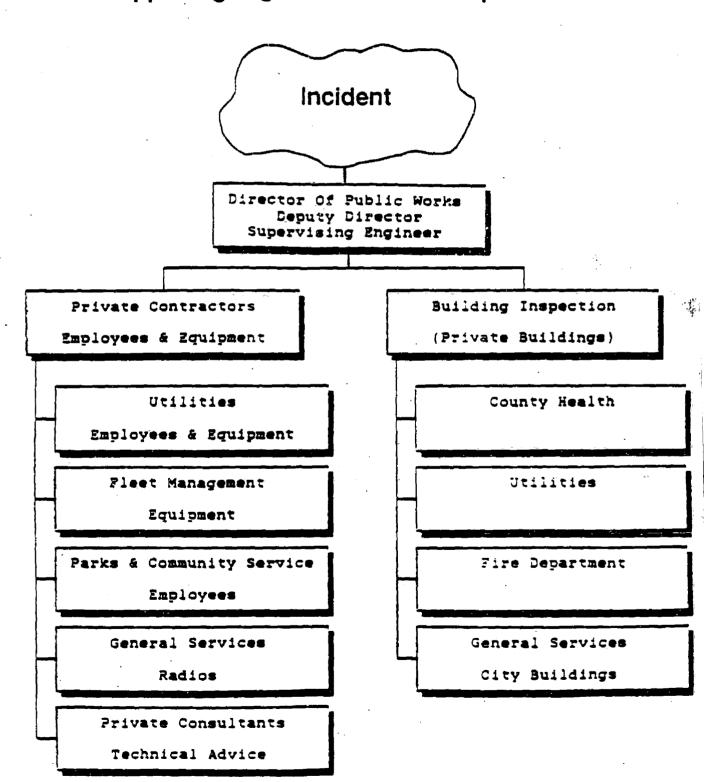
#### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

## PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

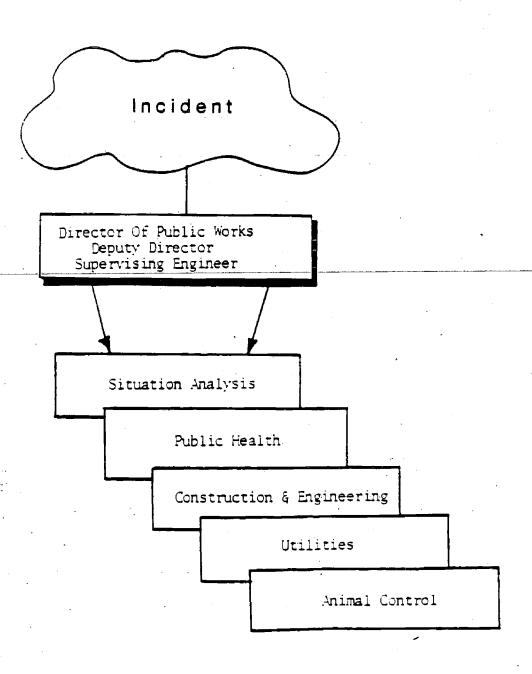
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



Responsibilities of Director of Public Works
Outgoing Resources



#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

#### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

	ACT:	<u>ION</u>	ASSIGNED C RESPONSIBILITY	PERATIONAL SECTION
	1.	Conduct field survey to detect damage to water and sewer system.	Water Division Flood Control & Sewer	E-OS1.4 Div.
;	2.	Collect and dispose of dead animals.	Animal Control Div.	E-OS1.4
	3.	Coordinate with the County Health Department.	Water Division	E-OS1.4

## PUBLIC HEALTH

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

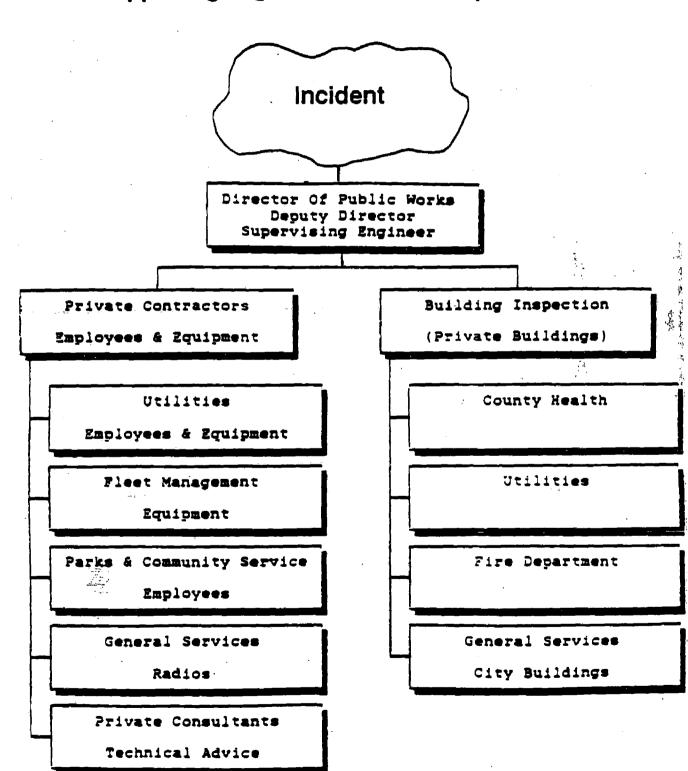
RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

## PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

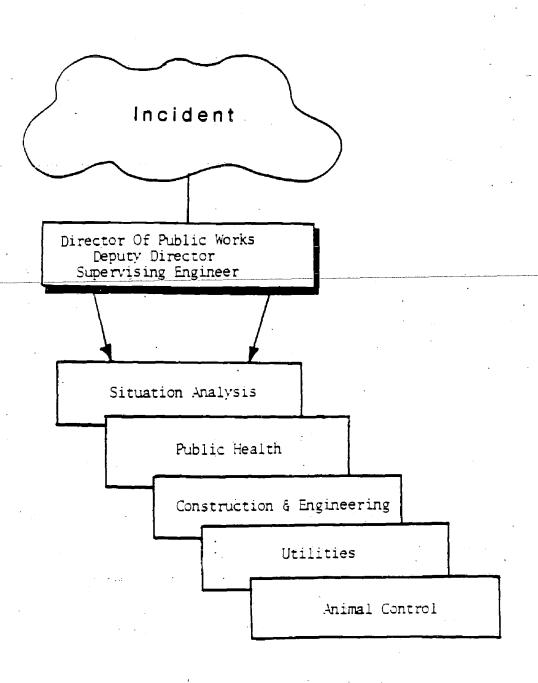
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## DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS



Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

**Outgoing Resources** 



### PUBLIC HEALTH

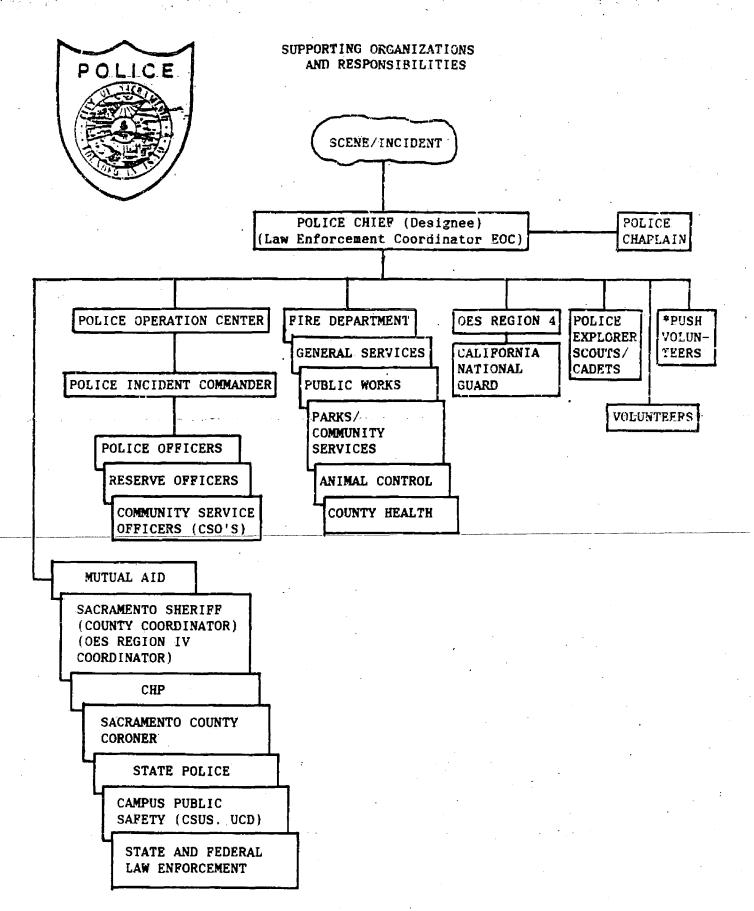
### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

<u>ACT</u>	<u>ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Coordinate with the County Health Department.	Water Division	E-0S1.4
<b>2.</b>	Survey the area for contamination of water sources and utility systems.	Water Division	E-OS1.4
3.	Inspect foodstuffs, water, drugs, and other consumables that may have been affected.	Water Division	E-OS1.4
4.	Communicate with the City Emergency Operations Center through the Street Division.	Water Division	E-0S1.4

ANNEX F

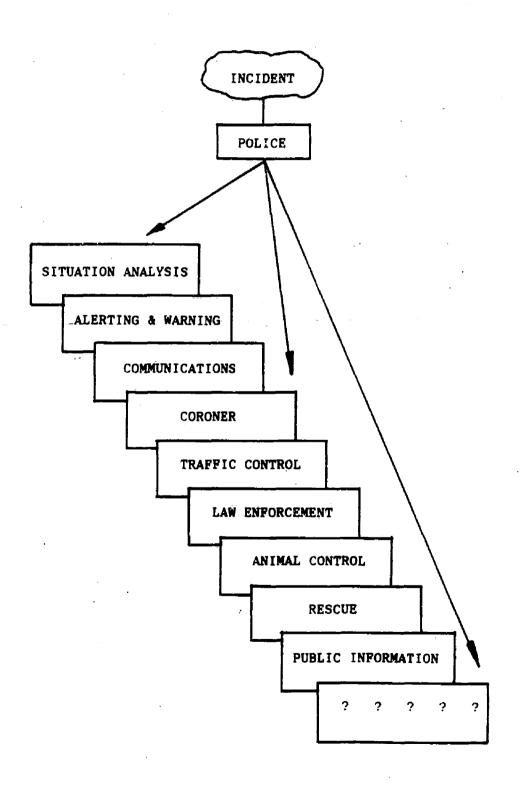
. CORONER OPERATIONS



\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



### ANNEX F

#### CORONER OPERATIONS

### F.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex establishes policies and procedures for the collection, identification, and disposition of dead persons during extraordinary emergencies, particularly following major natural disasters, technological incidents, or a nuclear attack.

### F.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of coroner operations will be to:

- o Identify human remains and provide adequate care (storage, posthumous examination, etc.) as required by law.
- o Determine the cause and manner of death.
- o Inventory and protect personal effects.
- o Locate and notify next of kin.

### F.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Coroner activities during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix F, Hazard-Specific Responses.

### F.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing supporting plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOP), and checklists associated with the collection, identification, and disposal of a large number of dead persons resulting from a disaster. Resource listing (body bags, temporary morgues, etc.) will also be prepared and maintained current. Deputy Coroners should also be identified and be provided any additional training.

### Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin upon receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood which could impact the jurisdiction, or a rapidly deteriorating international situation which could lead to a possible nuclear attack upon the United States. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOPs and resource information, accelerating training, inspecting temporary morgue facilities, and taking other feasible measures.

### F.3.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

### Pre-Impact Phase

Most actions to be accomplished during this phase would be precautionary and would be centered around taking appropriate countermeasures to protect people should the jurisdiction be impacted by an event such as a slow-rise flood situation, a health-endangering hazardous material incident, or nuclear attack. Personnel assigned coroner duties will be prepared to collect and identify and dead person resulting from the impact.

### Immediate Impact Phase

Actions taken during this phase will be concentrated on the areas impacted by an event. Examples of such events are: a major earthquake, a flash flood, a large explosion, a release of hazardous materials, or a nuclear attack. Priority activities will be concentrated on the collection, identification, and disposition of dead persons.

### Sustained Emergency Phase

During this phase, continued emphasis will be placed on completing any identification and disposition activities.

### F.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

Priorities during this period will be focused on the continued provision of essential coroner services.

### F.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### F.4.1 Local

### County Coroners/Medical Examiners

County Coroners/Medical Examiners have statutory responsibility and authority, under the State Health and Safety Code, for identifying dead persons and human tissue; determining and recording the cause, circumstances, and manner of death; and disposing of unclaimed and/or indigent deceased persons. When disasters result in large numbers of deceased persons, Coroners will normally be responsible for:

- o Coordinating local resources utilized for the collection, identification, and disposition of deceased persons and human tissue.
- o Selecting and adequate number of qualified personnel to staff temporary morgue sites.
- o Establishing collection points to facilitate recovery operations.
- o Coordinating with search and rescue teams.
- o Designating an adequate number of persons to perform the duties of Deputy Coroners.
- Identifying mass burial sites.
- o Protecting the property and personnel effects of the deceased.
- o Notifying relatives.
- o Establishing and maintaining a comprehensive recordkeeping system for continuous updating and recording of fatality numbers.
- o Submitting requests for mutual aid assistance, if required, in accordance with the Coroners Mutual Aid System.
- o Coordinating services of: funeral directors, ambulances, and morticians; the American Red Cross for location and notification of relatives; dentists and x-ray technicians for purposes of identification; law enforcement agencies for security, property protection, and evidence collection; and mutual aid provision to other counties upon request.

### Funeral Directors, Embalmers, and Morticians

As required, provide professional assistance to County Coroners.

### American Red Cross

Assists in the notification of the next of kin.

### Dentist and X-Ray Technicians

Provide assistance for the identification of dead persons.

Organizations locally available to support coroner operations as denoted in Enclosure F-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

### F.4.2 Mutual Aid Region

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) Regional Coroners Mutual Aid Coordinator (designated by the California State Coroners Association) receives and responds to requests from County Coroners/Medical Examiners for mutual aid assistance from other jurisdictions and/or private sources. Should a present or anticipated emergency be of such a magnitude as to require the commitment of the resources of one or more counties, it is the responsibility of the Regional Coroners Mutual Aid Coordinator to organize and coordinate the dispatch of resources within the Region to the emergency area. The Regional Coroners Mutual Aid Coordinator shall advise appropriate officials at State OES of the situation. If the Region's resources are overtaxed, the Regional Coroners Mutual Aid Coordinator will request assistance from the state level.

### F.4.3 State

### Office of Emergency Services (OES)

Receives and responds to requests by Regional Coroners Mutual Aid Coordinators for assistance from other government or private sources.

### Department of Health Services

Under authority of the State Health and Safety Code, may assist in notification of relatives, or when large numbers of dead persons constitute a public hazard, direct mass burial.

### Military Department

When authorized by the Governor and requested through OES channels, provides National Guard personnel and equipment for the collection and transportation of the dead; provides additional support services.

### Department of Justice

The Identification and Investigation Division may provide assistance in identification of deceased.

### F.4.4 Federal

### Department of Defense (DOD)

When requested by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, may provide Recovery and Identification Teams, with transportation equipment and supplies, to work under the guidance of and to supplement the efforts of Coroners. DOD may also provide human remains pouches (body bags) and refrigeration units to store and transport bodies.

### Department of\_Justice

May provide personnel from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to assist in the identification of remains. The U.S. Attorney's Office may provide legal advisors.

### Federal Emergency Management Agency

May provide funding for personnel to counsel and advise survivors.

### F.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

### F.5.1 Emergency Responses

### Level I

If the Coroner's Office is equipped to handle the number of dead resulting from a disaster, the normal routine of examining, performing autopsies, fingerprinting, identifying, photographing and recording personal property of the deceased may be undertaken. If the number of fatalities overtax the Coroner's Office, then a temporary staging or collection area can be manned by funeral directors in the area.

### Level II

The normal functioning of the Coroner's Central Morgue is likely to be disrupted. To facilitate the process of carrying out normal procedures, the establishment of multiple staging areas or morgue sites may be necessary. Collection areas in districts may be manned by Coroner's Staff, funeral directors, and volunteers. These personnel may handle the

operational details of the Coroner's facility for their districts. It will also be necessary to establish fatality collection areas for persons who die while in the hospital or enroute to treatment areas. To—avoid additional trauma to surviving victims, it will be important to establish the—fatality collection areas away from hospitals or treatment facilities.

### Level III

Due to the anticipated number of fatalities, identification of the deceased can be expected to pose a significant problem. This problem may not be immediately resolved; therefore, storage facilities for an extended period, or mass burial, may be necessary.

It will be imperative thave the bodies and possessions tagged and labeled as to the location found, as well as recording any other vital information that may lead to a future identification. Embalming of the bodies may be necessary for preservation as well as disease prevention. X-rays and dental charts may be used for making an identification.

It is conceivable that some bodies will not be identifiable before burial. Therefore, it is imperative that records be kept of grave sites, (unidentified person) numbers, case numbers and burial orders. Each body should have attached to it a tag, preferably metal or plastic, which contains the identification information.

### F.5.2 Communications

Deputy Coroners in the field shall establish, as soon as possible, communication with the Coroner and with other agencies at the disaster site or within the area, possibly through the law enforcement communications system. (Telephone communications, in many disaster situations, have been demonstrated to be potentially vulnerable to damage and extremely high usage by the public. Radio-based systems not requiring commercial power exhibit the highest degree of reliability.)

### F.5.3 Fatality Collection Areas (FCAs)

Should the number of dead exceed the resources of the Coroner's Office, the Coroner will organize and operate a FCA at the disaster site. The facilities, located as near as possible to areas with heavy death toll, should have, if feasible, showers, hot and cold water, electricity, parking areas, and communications. They should be fenced or located for the security of bodies and personal property, be removed from public view and have sufficient space. Facilities of potential use are existing mortuaries, cemeteries, National Guard Armories, etc. Once FCAs are established, the Coroner's Organization should obtain refrigerated trailers as deemed necessary. The trailers can be

moved to whatever location designated by the Coroner. If refrigerated trailers are not available, the Coroner's Office can arrange for railroad refrigeration cars to ocean container vans to aid in the preservation of bodies.

The functions to be performed at the FCAs are:

- o Receive the dead brought in from the disaster area.
- o Identifying the dead, record the identification, or collection and record evidence that may lead to later identification of bodies that may have to be buried in an unidentified state.
- o Receive, label, and impound property of the dead. Use the property as necessary in identification of the dead, and hold the property for the next of kin or the Public Administrator.
- o Keep records of names and numbers of dead. It is essential to maintain a postmortem board containing all known information regarding all remains or parts of remains which may be identifiable.
- o Receive telephone inquiries from or solicit relatives and friends of the dead or missing persons to assist in the identification. This function may be handled by American Red Cross personnel or volunteers who have been trained to provide relief for survivors in times of disaster. Members of the clergy within an area may provide assistance in dealing with relatives and friends, as well as assisting in notification of death.
- o File and record emergency death certificates.
- o Photograph, x-ray and chart teeth, determine the cause of death.
- o Embalm bodes for preservation and disease prevention.
- o Release bodies to mortuaries or a transportation service for transport to burial sites.
- o Obtain all necessary equipment, supplies, and personnel to accomplish these tasks.

### P.5.4 Locating, Retrieving and Tagging of Bodies at the Disaster Site

Personnel from the Coroner's Office, with the aid of other disaster team members, will aid in the recovery and identification process, as follows:

o Security arrangements at the disaster site must be made. Admission t the disaster area should be restricted to only authorized personnel, equipment, and supplies.

- o A method of indicating the location of bodies at the disaster site may be needed. A format whereby the disaster site is marked-off-in grids and each is designated in alphabetical sequences has been found to be effective. Bodies within each grid are designated in sequences and prefixed with prearranged letters and numbers. Location within the grid are fixed by street numbers, streets, intersections, etc.
- o Parts of bodies are identified and tagged using these numbers as the prefix, followed by the designation "P" for part. Parts will not be assigned to bodies at the scene.
- o If time, security, and safety allow, photographs of bodies, body parts, and property will be taken at the scene.
- o Bodies should not be searched or identified at the scene.
- o Bodies will be removed from debris, tagged, put into body bags or wrapped in plastic sheeting, and readied for transport to the FCA.
- o Personal property will be tagged and sent with the body.
- Property and clothing not actually on a body will not be assigned to a body.

### F.5.5 Transport of Bodies to Fatality Collection Areas

Transportation of bodies from disaster sites to FCAs will be coordinated by the local Coroner/Medical Examiners in conjunction with Transportation Coordinators (when required). Transportation sources could include coroners vehicles, vehicles supplied from local mortuaries, or other sources.

### F.5.6 Mass Burial

Mass burial may become necessary when the number of victims become a public health hazard and the dead cannot be:

- o Adequately refrigerated or embalmed to prevent decomposition.
- o Processed and identified.
- o Released to the next of kin.
- o Transported to and/or cared for by cemeteries, mausoleums, crematoriums, etc.

The decision to begin mass burial must be made by the Coroner and County Health Officer in conjunction with the State Department of Health Services. Coordination should also be achieved with State OES, the County Emergency Services Office, and the various city officials and religious leaders within the community.

The site of mass burial must also be agreed upon by the above agencies, taking into consideration the number and location of dead to be buried. Ideally, an existing cemetery would be the most logical location of mass burial. However, that may not be possible because of the numbers to be buried and the area available, its proximity to the disaster site, and the damage the cemetery received during the disaster.

The next consideration should be given to federal-state-county or city-owned property or rights-of-way, such as:

- o Parks and recreational areas.
- o Flood control basins (weather permitting).
- o Sides of freeways and river beds.
- o Areas beneath high power lines.
- Rail yards and areas along rail lines.

The final consideration should be given to privately owned property (except cemeteries), preferably large open fields such as are found in industrial or agricultural areas, etc. Access and egress are also important factors along with the type of terrain and the need to facilitate later exhumations. These exhumations will be ordered to attempt to identify unknown bodies and for the reinterment of those identified by the next of kin in the cemetery of their choice. Bodies remaining unidentified must still reinterred in a designated cemetery.

Those bodies designated for mass burial should be processed to ensure that:

- Body has been rechecked for any type of jewelry or other item that may assist in identification.
- o Postmortem information has been properly documented, especially scars, tattoos, deformities, and other physical descriptions.
- o Fingerprints have been taken, if not, fingers should be rechecked and prints taken if possible.
- o Mandible and maxillary have been removed and placed in a properly marked container.
- o An additional body tag has been attached, properly filled out and placed into a small, sealed plastic bag.
- o If remains are not arterially embalmed, the body has been wrapped in celu-cotton or other absorbent material.
- o Embalming fluid (2 to 3 gallons cavity fluid or 10% formalin) has been poured over remains.
- o Body has been wrapped in plastic sheeting or disaster pouch and tied/zipped to prevent leakage.

- o A tag has been attached to the pouch containing the body.
- o If possible, body has been placed in a wooden or metal container—for burial; that container has been marked (spray painted) with corresponding identification numbers.

Exact location of each body buried must be recorded on grid maps including dates, times and other information necessary for exhumations at a later time. Each burial site also must be marked (staked) with the correct corresponding identification numbers.

### F.5.7 Counseling Service

An information and/or counseling service staffed by American Red Cross workers, mental health workers, clergy and others experienced in Coroner activities should be established for relatives and friends of missing or deceased persons.

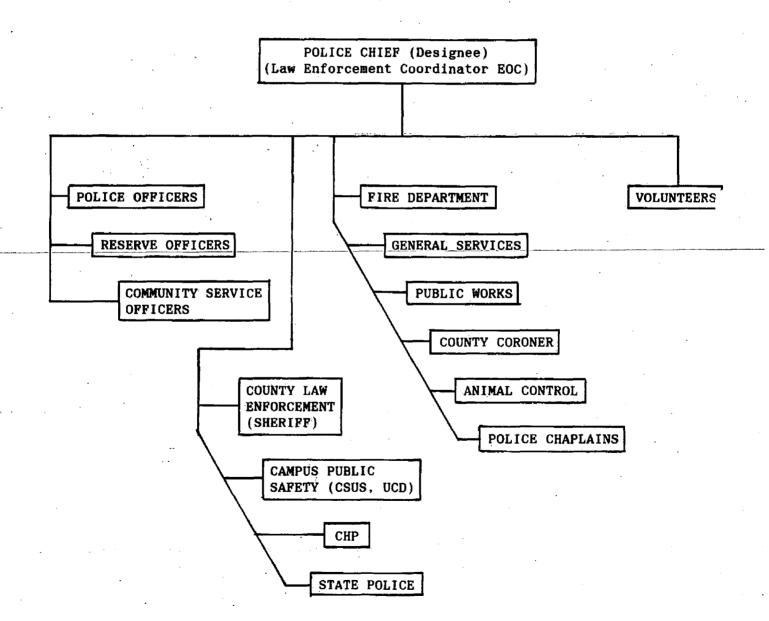
### F.5.8 Mutual Aid

In accordance with the Coroners Mutual Aid System, local requests for mutual aid assistance will be submitted to the appropriate Regional Coroners Mutual Aid Coordinator.

### CITY OF SACRAMENTO

### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

### INCIDENT



APPENDIX F1,2,3,4,5,8,9 & 13

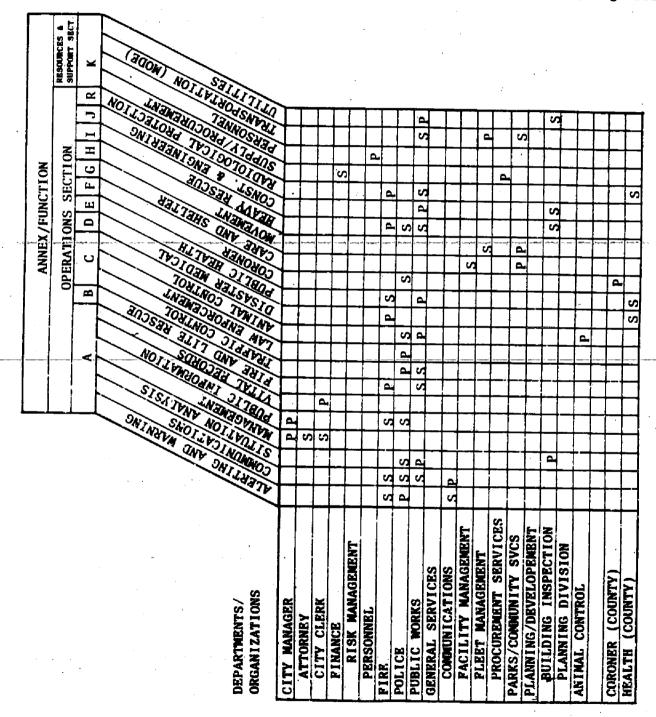
CORONER

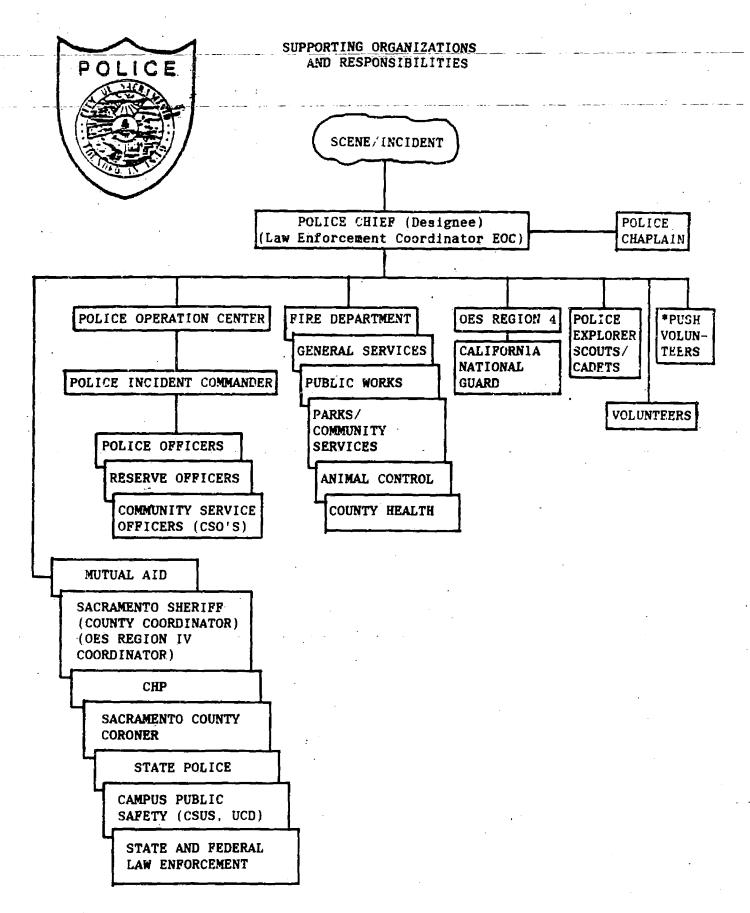
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A MAJOR INCIDENT

### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

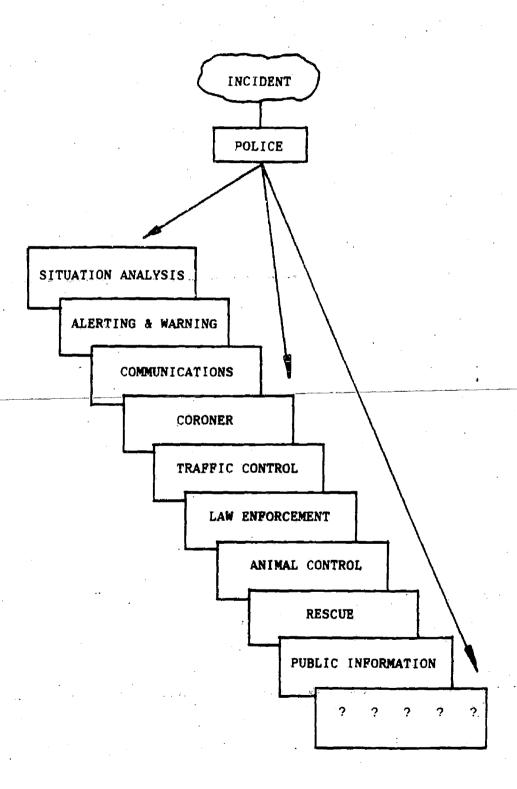




\*PUSH = Police Utilization of Sacramento Hams

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF POLICE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

(OUTGOING RESOURCES)



13.

14. Request

Office.

Coordinate with search and rescue

through the OES Mutual Region 4

aid

for the recovery of bodies.

mutual

### APPENDIX F

### CORONER

### -EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Alert staff to report to predesignated locations.	POC	F-OS1
2.	Activate morgue facilities.	•	·
3.	Plan to relocate morgue facilities if they are in flood-prone areas.		
4.	Procure temporary cold storage facilities or vehicles if required.		
5.	Procure body bags and other necessary supplies and equipment.		• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
6.	Establish collection points to facilitate body recovery operations.		<b>-</b>
7.	Collect and tag bodies.		
8.	Transport human remains to morgue(s).		
9.	Establish additional temporary morgue facilities, if needed.		
10.	Identify remains.		
11.	Notify next of kin.		
12.	Assist and coordinate the reburial of any coffins that may be washed to the surface of inundated cemeteries.	•	

assistance

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

### ACTION

- 15. Coordinate local resources for the collection, identification, and disposition of remains.
- 16. Advise County Coroner's Office of the situation., Request guidance.
- 17. Identify mass burial sites.
- 18. Protect property and personal effects of the deceased.
- 19. Establish and maintain record keeping system of fatalities.
- 20. Poll field units and other EOC liaisons to determine number, condition, and location of remains.
- 21. Alert local mortuaries, critical facilities with mortuary equipment, and local morticians that their facilities and services may be required. A list of these facilities and individuals is maintained in Operational Data, Part 3 of this plan.
- 22. After consultation with the County Coroner, establish staging area(s), temporary morgue sites, and fatality collection area(s).
- 23. If volunteers or disaster service workers are required, notify the EOC personnel liaison.

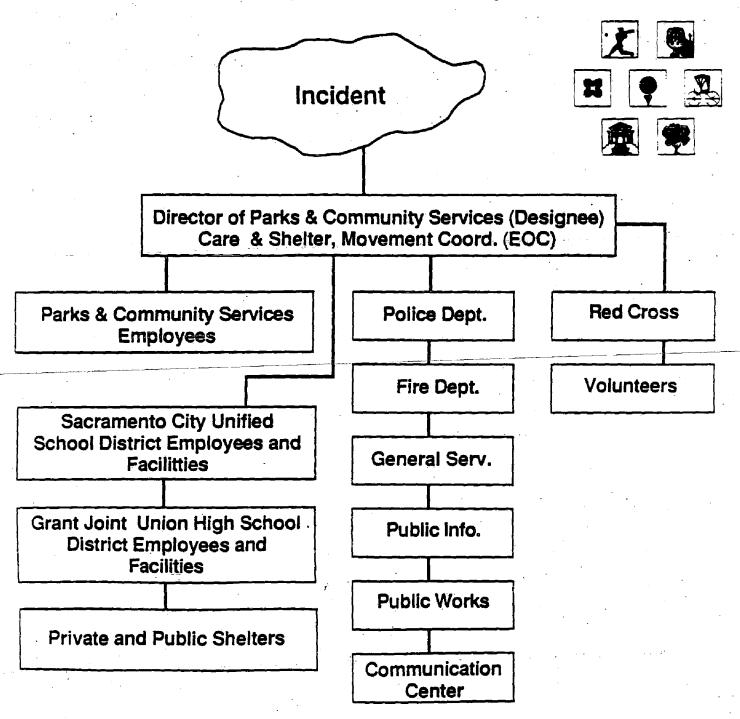
### ANNEX G

### CARE AND SHELTER OPERATIONS

### City of Sacramento

## Department of Parks & Community Services

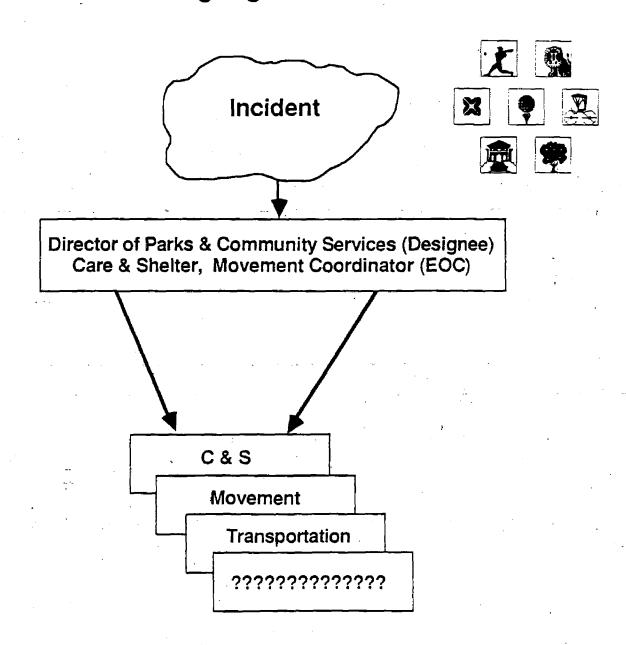
### Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



### City of Sacramento

### Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



#### ANNEX G

### CARE AND SHELTER OPERATIONS

### G.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex describes the organizational and operational policies and procedures required to meet the food, clothing and shelter needs of people on a mass care basis during major natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense emergencies. It also cites authorities and specifies the public and private organizations responsible for providing mass care and welfare inquiry services.

### G.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of care and shelter operations are to:

- o Provide food clothing, shelter, and other basic necessities of life, on a mass care basis, to persons unable to provide for themselves as a result of a disaster.
- o Provide an inquiry service to reunite separated families or respond to inquiries from relatives and friends outside the affected areas.
- o Assure an orderly transition from mass care, to separate family living, to post-disaster recovery.
- o Prepare for occupancy and operation of fallout shelters in the event of a nuclear attack.
- o Organize and manage fallout shelters.

### G.3 AMERICAN RED CROSS

The American Red Cross, as mandated by Federal Law 36-USC-3 and reaffirmed in Public Law 93--288 (Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974), provides disaster relief in peacetime.

At the state level, the Statement of Operational Relationships between the American Red Cross and California Office of Emergency Services (OES) and the Memorandum of Understanding between the American Red Cross and the California Department of Social Services establish the operating relationships between these agencies. The major care and shelter responsibilities of the Red Cross in the emergency period are included in the Statement of Operational Relationships and reiterated below.

### Emergency mass care includes providing:

- o Emergency lodging for disaster victims in public or private buildings.
- o Food and clothing for persons in emergency mass care facilities.
- o Food for disaster workers if normal commercial feeding facilities are not available.
  - o Registration and inquiry service.

The Red Cross acts cooperatively with state and local governments and other private relief organizations to provide emergency mass care to persons affected by disasters in peacetime. There is no legal mandate for Red Cross involvement in a State of War Emergency. However, by decision of Chapter Boards of Directors, the Red Cross Chapter Disaster Committees in California may, if incorporated into the civil defense (war emergency) plans of political subdivisions, serve as a component of civil defense to assist with emergency mass care operations.

### G.4 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

### G.4.1 General

Care and shelter operations during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with the various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix G, Hazard-Specific Responses.

### G.4.1.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing supporting plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOP), call-out lists of professional and volunteer personnel, and resource lists. Plans and procedures will provide for coordination and communication channels and counterpart agencies and organizations of other jurisdictions. Volunteers will be trained, and disaster plans will be exercised.

Because the onset of some disasters can occur with little or no warning, possible sites for shelter and mass feeding should be preselected, and

listings should be included in Part Three, Operational Data, of this Plan. Agreements should be concluded with appropriate persons, such as managers or owners of hotels or restaurants. Arrangements and agreements for provision of required resources and supplies should also be made in this period.

### Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin upon receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood, or a rapidly deteriorating international situation that could lead to a possible nuclear attack upon the United States. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOPs, call-out and resource lists, and accelerating training. Available resources will be mobilized and volunteers alerted.

### G.4.1.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

### Pre-Impact Phase

Most actions to be accomplished during the pre-impact phase would be precautionary and would be centered around taking appropriate countermeasures to protect people should the jurisdiction be impacted by an event such as a slow-rising flood, a health-endangering hazardous material incident, or nuclear attack. It is is the type of disaster that requires mass care, shelters and feed facilities will be opened, manned and supplied. The Local Care and Shelter Coordinator, alternate or other designee, and a representative of the Red Cross will report either to a 24-hour dispatch facility located in or immediately adjacent to the affected area or to the local Emergency Operating Center (EOC) if it has been activated. Detailed information on shelter and feeding facilities will be disseminated to the public through the Jurisdiction Public Information Officer (PIO).

### Immediate Impact Phase

If there has been ample warning, shelter, feeding, and other care services will have begun outside the threatened area. However, should an area that was perceived to be safe be impacted, some relocatees may have to be transported to another lodging facility, and feeding operations may have to be transferred to another site.

If the disaster occurs without warning, local officials and the Local Care and Shelter Coordinator, in conjunction with the Red Cross need to assess the requirements for shelter and mass feeding. They must also determine which of the preselected facilities may have become

inaccessible, damaged, or destroyed, and which are still available for mass care. As normal communications facilities may not be functioning, other means (such as amateur radio operators or person-to-person contact) may have to be used to communicate with shelter managers and other mass care personnel. Most emergency personnel, however, will be expected to report to preassigned duty stations. Obtaining appropriate supplies and resources and distributing them to the specified sites may require improvising solutions and deviating somewhat from the original plan. In the case of a major disaster, shelter may be required outside the local area and provided through mutual aid channels. In addition, temporary feeding services may be requested to be provided by state agencies and the military.

### Sustained Emergency Phase

In the Sustained Emergency Phase, it may be possible for some displaced persons to be moved to improved quarters, such as hotels, or even to return to their homes. However, shelter, mass feeding, and welfare inquiry services will continue until they are no longer required.

### G.4.1.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

In the Post-Emergency Period, most of the basic needs of the population will have been provided, and, if the disaster was large, the federal and state governments will have become heavily involved in providing financial aid to victims. Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs) will be set up to coordinate the delivery of these services. Local officials and private agencies will have responsibility for phasing out the mass care facilities and assisting displaced persons in obtaining temporary housing and other aid.

### G.4.2 Peacetime Emergencies

Peacetime emergency operations differ from possible nuclear defense emergencies in that the level of magnitude of even a catastrophic disaster (Level III) would be much less than in a crisis relocation or attack situation. In almost all peacetime disasters, the Red Cross will provide the bulk, if not all, of the mass care services, and schools and churches will fulfill the need for shelter. Usually, persons will be able to evacuate in their private automobiles, so that transportation would be available between the shelters and one or more central feed facilities. Also, since the majority of the evacuees in peacetime disasters choose to stay with relatives, friends, or in hotels or motels, the percentage of persons going to public shelter will vary from next to nothing up to possibly 25 percent.

### G.4.3 Nuclear Defense Emergencies ---

If nuclear attack is though likely, it is expected that almost all persons from preidentified hazard areas will be evacuated and that provisions will be made for the majority of persons in the state to be lodged in mass care facilities of either a public or private nature. The concept is that persons will remain in lodging facilities in a crisis relocation situation but move to fallout shelter if there is an attack warning. In actuality, most lodging facilities must be upgraded to provide fallout protection. In nuclear defense emergencies, the Red Cross does not have a mandate to participate in providing care and shelter. However, at the local level, the Red Cross may be incorporated into the Local Emergency Management Organization and may assist in providing such services.

Because of the magnitude of the care and shelter task in nuclear defense emergencies, the Local Care and Shelter Organization will be somewhat different from, more complex than, and greatly expanded over its peacetime counterpart. The limited number of persons in reception areas with relevant skills must be greatly augmented by others including many individuals who have been displaced by the emergency situation. Consequently, during nuclear defense emergencies, State and County Social Services/Welfare Departments, the American Red Cross, and other service organizations must provide the nucleus of a Care and Shelter Organization. This nucleus will be augmented by relocation hazard area personnel with relevant skills, persons related to or associated with essential workers relocated on an organizational basis, and reception area organizations and residents not otherwise involved in essential activities and functions.

### G.5 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table G-1 on the following page gives an overview of the statewide care and shelter organization down to the Care and Shelter Coordinator at the local level and shows the source of management personnel for both peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies. The responsibilities of Care and Shelter Coordinators at the Local, Operational Area, and Mutual Aid Region levels, the State Care and Shelter Director, supporting state agencies, and the private sector are discussed below.

Table G-1
STATEWIDE CARE AND SHELTER ORGANIZATION

LEVEL	TITLE	SOURCE	
State	State Care and Shelter Director	Director, Department of Social Services	
Mutual Aid Region	Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter Coordinator	Department of Social Services' designee	
Operational Area	Operational Area Care and Shelter Coordinator	County Director of Social Services, or designee from similar or other agency	
Local	Care and Shelter Coor- dinator	Local designee	

### G.5.1 Government

### G.5.1.1 Local

The Local Care and Shelter Coordinator, who is a member of the Emergency Management Staff, has the responsibility for coordinating local government resources, requesting and responding to mutual aid forces, and providing support to the Red Cross. For peacetime disasters, the Coordinator should ensure that the head of the local government has signed the proclamation designating the Red Cross as the official disaster relief agency and make arrangements with other private organizations, such as the Salvation Army and the Mennonites to assist in care and shelter. If there is not local Red Cross chapter or other private organization in the immediate area to open and operate mass care facilities immediately after impact, the Care and Shelter Coordinator should have plans to perform this function until private organizations arrive on the scene.

The organization will expand to meet the size of the emergency. In the case of a very large peacetime disaster, thee may be a requirement for a Mass Care Services Coordinator and an Assistance Chief for Mass Care Centers (both local government designees) to assist the Care and Shelter Coordinator. The expanded organization for nuclear defense emergencies is described in Appendix G, Response to Nuclear Defense Emergencies.

Local government and private organizations locally available to support care and shelter operations are listed in Enclosure G-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

### G.5.1.2 Operational Area

The County Director of Social Services (or similar agency) is the Operational Area Care and Shelter Coordinator and will have the overall responsibility for coordinating care and shelter operations within the county. The Coordinator will submit requests for support to the Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter Coordinator.

### G.5.1.3 Mutual Aid Region

The OES Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter Coordinator (representative of the State Department of Social Services) will coordinate care and shelter operations within the Region and will submit requests for support to the State Director of Care and Shelter.

### G.5.1.4 State

The Director of the State Department of Social Services will serve as the State Director of Care and Shelter and will have the overall responsibility for coordinating statewide care and shelter operations and support requirements.

The Department of Social Services is responsible for:

- o Serving as the lead agency in coordinating state agency care and shelter response to support local operations.
- Providing departmental personnel and other resources to function in Disaster Assistance Centers upon request of the Director of OES.
- o Coordinating the capabilities of County Social Services Departments (or similar agencies) to respond to the disaster.
- o Recommending interregional transfer of evacuees or resources to equalize distribution of the evacuee case loads.

The following discussion cites other state agencies with varied capabilities and responsibilities for providing support to such operations. All support will be dependent upon availability and, in some instances, the proximity of the supporting agency's facilities to a given jurisdiction or jurisdictions.

Five state agencies have facilities where they can provide lodging or food or both in disaster situations. These agencies are:

- o California Maritime Academy (Vallejo).
- o Department of Corrections.
- o Department of Parks and Recreation.
- o Department of Rehabilitation.
- o Department of Youth Authority.

Two state departments have the capability of providing feeding equipment and prepared food to locations throughout the state. They are:

- o Department of Forestry
- o Military Department (California National Guard).

Upon request, information to support the identification and location of persons by the Welfare Inquiry Services will be provided by:

o Department of Motor Vehicles.

Assistance with welfare inquiry and arrangement for food to be delivered in the affected areas can be provided by:

o Department of Aging.

### G.5.1.5 Federal

Federal support for care and shelter operations will be provided by those federal agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Defense, whose statutory responsibilities include disaster response prior to a Presidential Declaration. Additional assistance following a Presidential Declaration will be coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

### G.5.2 Business and Industry

Business and industry with personnel and resources needed to meet emergency requirements will be identified and utilized by local emergency organizations. In the case of care and shelter, voluntary agreements may be made with hotel, motel, or restaurant owners to use their personnel and facilities.

### G.6 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

### G.6.1 Mutual Aid

If local resources (both public and and private) are inadequate to cope with the situation, support will be requested through the appropriate OES Mutual Aid Regional Office. If the requirement cannot be met through resources available within the counties in the region, the Regional Office will request assistance from the State OES in Sacramento. State OES will then forward the request to the State Department of Social Services for final action.

### G.6.2 Registration and Inquiry Operations

In peacetime, the Red Cross has responsibility for Registration and Inquiry (Disaster Welfare Inquiry) operations. The Red Cross has trained Disaster Welfare Inquiry cadres, a system to recruit volunteer workers, and a tested program to handle mass inquiries. During most disasters, a Registration and Inquiry Center is established in the Red Cross Chapter office located near the disaster or in an office nearby. However, in large-scale disasters where the Red Cross has established a Headquarters for Disaster Operations, the Center will be located there or nearby. In the event of a nuclear defense emergency, Registration and Information Coordinators in Reception and Care Centers have responsibility for registration as indicated in Appendix G, Response to Nuclear Defense Emergencies.

There is often a delay between the onset of a disaster, the time that a Registration and Inquiry Center can be set up and staffed, and the time that it takes to identify residences that may have been damaged or destroyed. A temporary moratorium on inquiries may be declared until the system becomes operational.

Communications are established between the Center and shelters, hospitals, and coroners' offices or morgues. Registration lists and location changes are sent to the Center daily, if possible, or more often if practical and necessary. Most inquiry and response information is sent by teletypewriter exchange (TWX) in order to provide a written record of the communications.

Although every effort is made to locate all victims, some persons whose homes may have been damaged will relocate but not register. For this reason, records will seldom, if ever be complete. Public information broadcasts advising people to register and to notify relatives of their location, however, will assist inquiry operations.

### G.6.3 Lodging Operations

- o In large disasters, all suitable buildings, other than those being used for other emergency functions, may be used for lodging.
- o Schools are the most preferred facilities for lodging, as they are public facilities and can accommodate a large number of persons. Churches are also appropriate, as they are often large and often have feeding facilities on the premises.
- o Arrangements should be made in advance with owners or managers of many facilities for use in large disasters and after small disasters that require a number of different sites. Arrangements should also be made during a disaster, if possible, for backup shelter should the threat change location (for example, a wind shift after a hazardous material spill).
- o In large disasters, commercial lodging facilities such as motels and hotels should be reserved for the infirm who require above average comforts and conveniences.
- It is imperative that the list of lodging facilities be kept up-todate.
- o When possible, most of the lodging operations will be performed by personnel normally associated with the facility. In large disasters, the relocatees themselves, under the supervision of the facility manager, are expected to assist with many, if not most, of the operations.
- Pets will not be allowed in lodging facilities but will be cared for in animal shelters or veterinarians' facilities.
- Only minimal health needs will be attended to in lodging facilities.

  If possible, sick persons will be transferred to medical facilities.

### G.6.4 Feeding Operations

- o In peacetime emergencies, plans will be made for mobile feeding, to include feeding at the scene of the disaster; providing refreshment services at hospital waiting rooms, morgues, and places where disaster victims and emergency workers congregate; and delivering food and persons in isolated areas.
- o In most disasters, it is expected that a central facility will be set up for mass feeding and that most of the feeding operations will be performed by personnel associated with that facility. Where possible, the owners or managers of feeding establishments will manage the mass feeding operations.
- o Mass feeding schedules will be provided to Lodging Facility Managers.
- Special diets will be provided as required.
- o Arrangements will be made with 24-hour restaurants and fast food outlets to provide supplies of food initially, until mass feeding operations can be organized.
- o Government-provided food will be obtained, if possible, and food supplies donated in bulk should be used to the extent possible.

### G.6.5 Fallout Shelter Operations

- o Where possible, and if lodging facilities have been designated for use as fallout shelter, Lodging Facility Managers will also function as Fallout Shelter Managers.
- o Persons assigned to lodging facilities will constitute the basic labor force for fallout shelter upgrading operations.
- o Law enforcement personnel will maintain peace and order at feeding facilities, and fire personnel will perform fire safety inspection and surveillance of the feeding facilities.
- o Operational control of emergency service personnel (fire, law, etc.) assigned to fallout shelters will remain with their respective Local Coordinators.
- o Reception and Care Centers will function as Fallout Shelter Complex Headquarters after movement to fallout shelters has been accomplished.
- o. Contact will be maintained with the local EOC, which will serve as the source of emergency information and guidance. If communications to the EOC have been severed, the Emergency Broadcast System will be constantly monitored.

### APPENDIX G-1

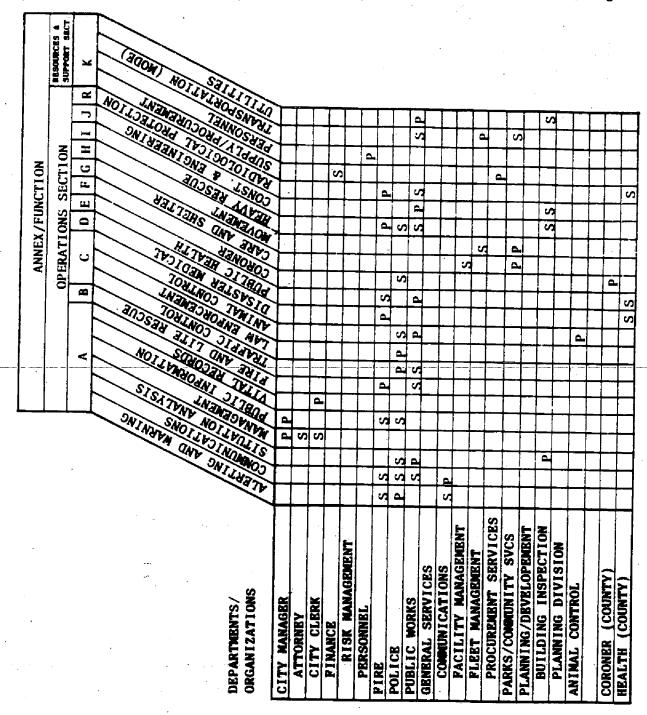
### CARE AND SHELTER

### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

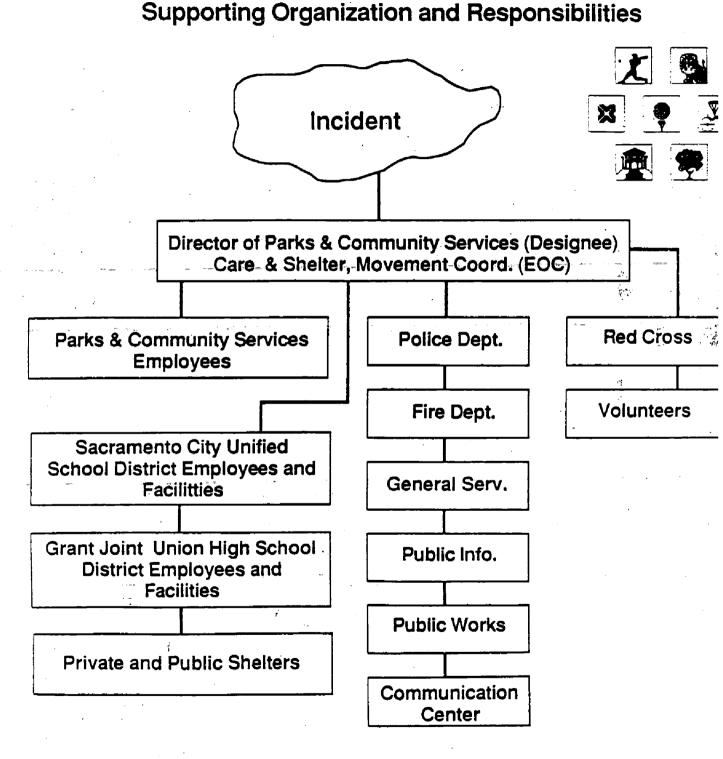
RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

### PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



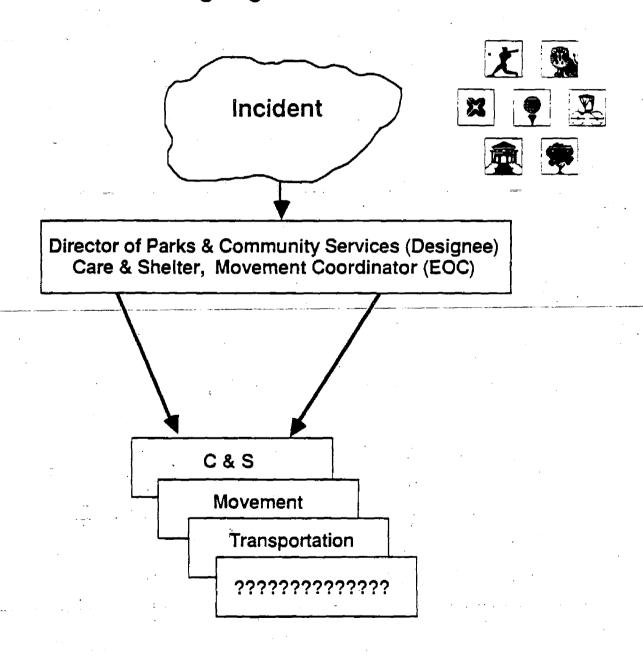
# City of Sacramento Department of Parks & Community Services



### City of Sacramento

### Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



## CARE AND SHELTER

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

ACT]	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
		**	**
1.	Determine which shelters will be needed	P&CS	G1-0S- pp. 1-4
2.	Advise Red Cross of shelter locations to be opened so they can send shelter managers, nurse, and first aid people.	P&CS Red Cross	
3.	Notify personnel to open shelters.	P&CS	
4.	Call up augmentation staff as needed to provide personnel for reception, medical care, communications, shelter and feeding of evacuees.	P&CS P&CS, Fire Dept. RACES	G1-0S- pp. 1-4; G1-0S-
5.	Evacuate and relocate any mass care facilities which become endangered by any hazardous conditions.	Fleet Management P&CS	
6.	Request necessary food supplies, equipment, and other supplies to operate shelters.	Red Cross	10
7.	In cooperation with Red Cross assist with registration of evacuees, listing of casualties, and handling of welfare inquiries.	Red Cross, P&CS	
8.	Record and evaluate information regarding requests, activities, expenditures, damages, and casualties.	Red Cross, P&CS	
9.	Periodically pool mass care facilities to determine evacuee load and support requirements.	Red Cross, P&CS	

ACT1	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
10,	Keep the evacuees and public informed of current information	PIO	
11.	Assist in activating and staffing shelters.	P&CS	
12.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter Coordinator, as required.	EOC	

CARE AND SHELTER

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

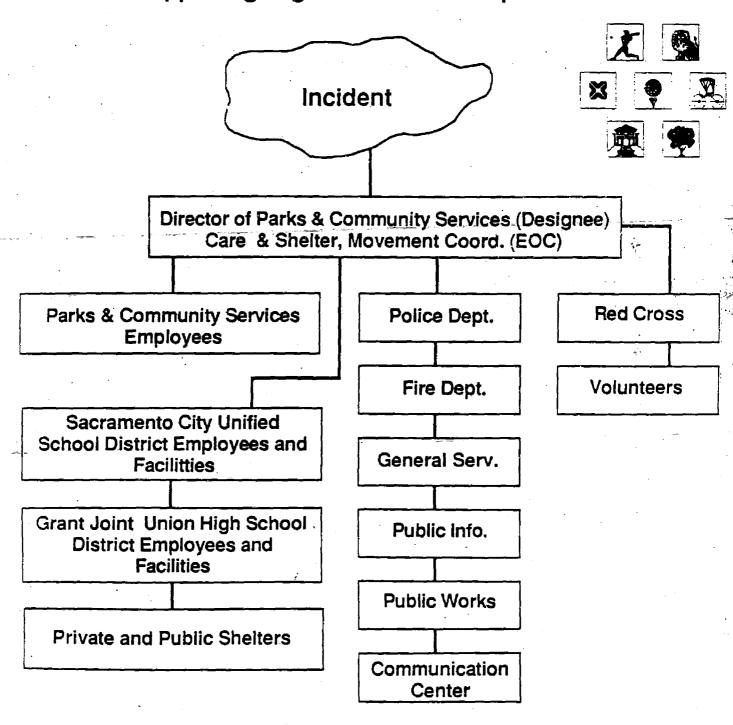
# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
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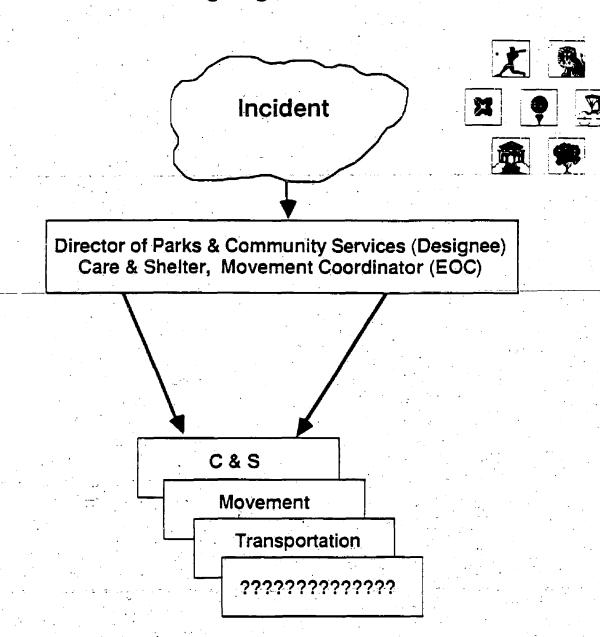
# Department of Parks & Community Services

# Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



## CARE AND SHELTER

## -EMERGENCY -ACTION-CHECKLIST----

### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

<u>ACT</u>	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1	Determine which shelters will be needed.	Parks & Community Services	G2-OS- pp. 1-4
2.	Coordinate with Red Cross location of shelters to be opened so they can send shelter managers.	Parks & Community Services (Red Cross)	
3.	Call up augmentation staff as needed to provide personnel for reception, medical care, shelter and feeding of evacuees, and sanitation.	Parks & Community Services	G2-OS- pp. 1-4
4.	Request food supplies, equipment, and other supplies needed to support mass care facilities.	Red Cross	
5.	Establish alternative communications links where needed.	Communications	same:
6.	Activate Registration and Inquiry System	Parks & Community Services	
7.	Coordinate with health and medical authorities regarding handling requests for information on the effects of the hazardous material.	Fire Department	
8.	Record and evaluate information regarding requests, activities, expenditures, damages and casualties.	Shelter Manager	
9.	Keep the evacuees and public informed of current information.	Public Information Officer	

<u>AGT</u> -	FON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
			•
10.	Continue to reassess needs and disaster conditions	Command Post	
11.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter	Command Post	

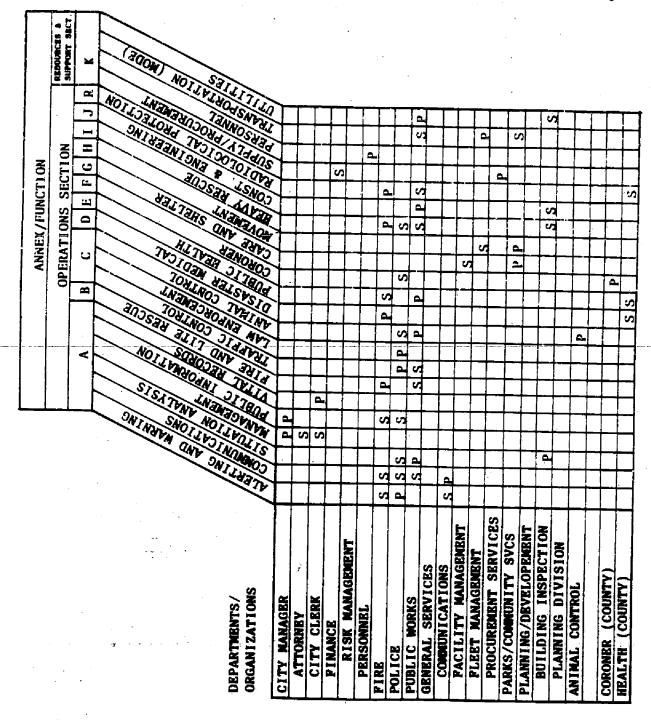
CARE AND SHELTER

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

-RESPONSE TO FLOODING-

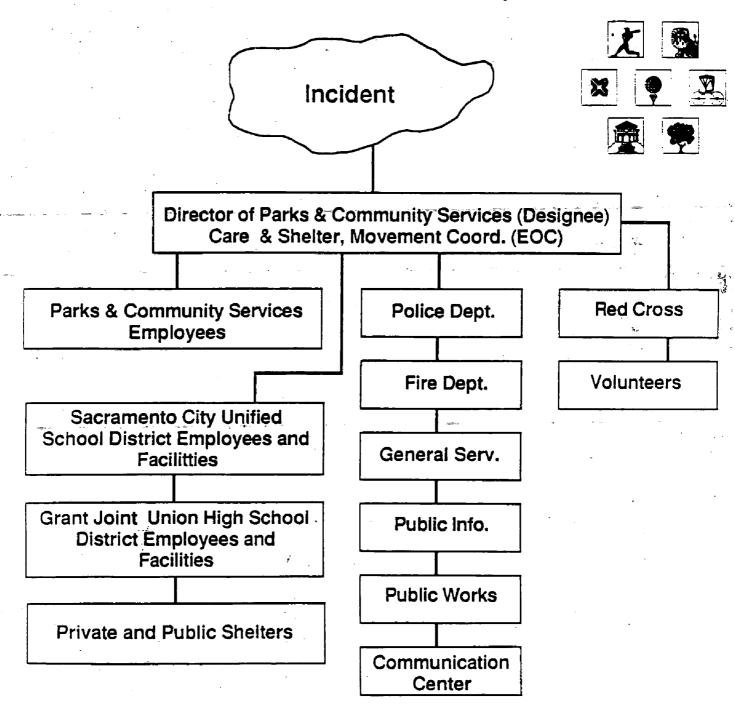
# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



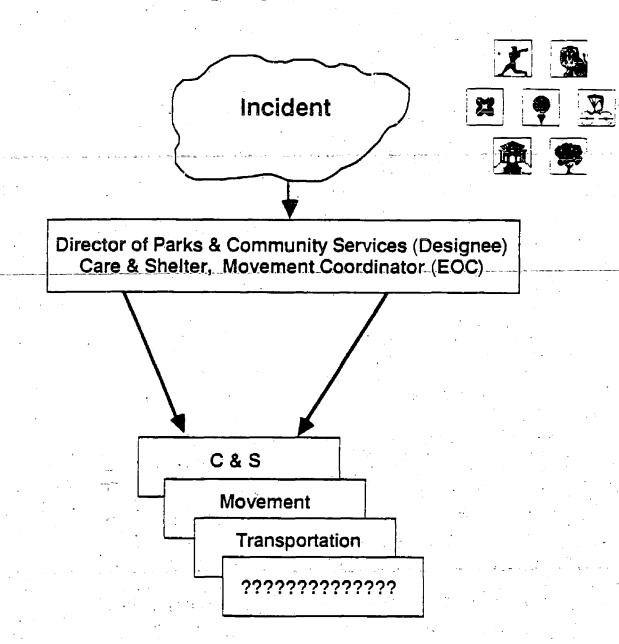
# Department of Parks & Community Services

# Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



### CARE AND SHELTER

#### EMERGENCY ACTION -CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO FLOODING

ACT1	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine which shelters will be needed.	Parks & Community Services	G3-OS- pp. 1-4
2.	Advise Red Cross of locations of shelters to be opened so they can send shelter managers, first aid people, and nurse.	Parks & Community Services (Red Cross)	G3-OS- pp. 1-4
3.	Notify personnel to open shelters.	Parks & Community Services	G3-OS- pp: 1-4
4.	Call up augmentation staff as needed to provide personnel for reception, medical care, communications, shelter, and feed of evacuees.	Parks & Community Services, Fire Dept., RACES	G3-OS- pp. 1-4 & G-3-C
5.	Request necessary food supplies, equipment, and other supplies to operate shelters.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	e e
6.	In cooperation with Red Cross assist with registration of evacuees, list of casualties, and handling of welfare inquiries.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	
7.	Record and evaluate information regarding requests, activities, expenditures, damages, and casualties.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	
8.	Periodically poll mass care facilities to determine évacuee load and support requirements.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
<ol><li>Keep the evacuees and public informed of current information.</li></ol>	PIO	
<ol> <li>Request assistance from the OES         Mutual Aid Region Care and shelter         Coordinator, as required.</li> </ol>	EOC	

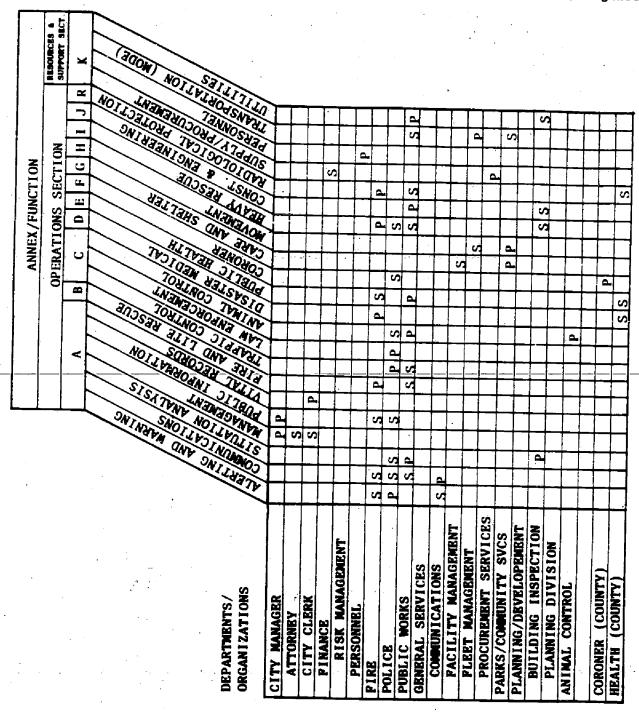
CARE AND SHELTER

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

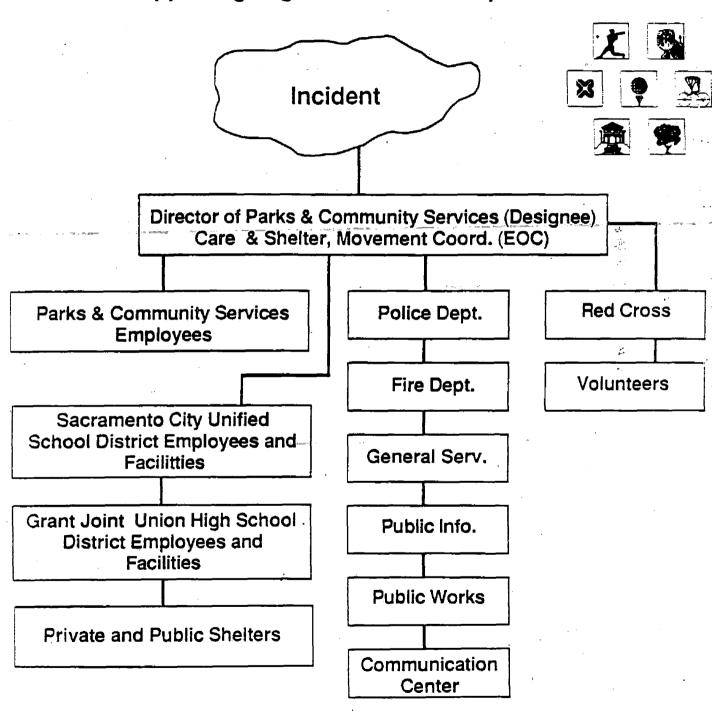
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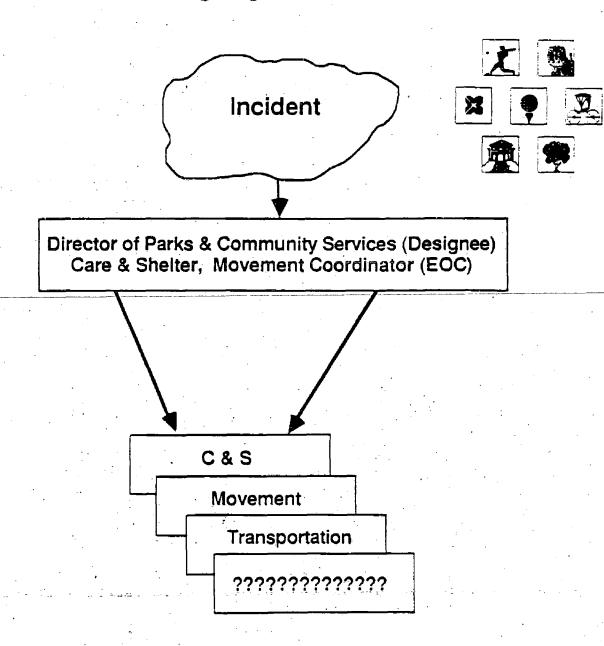
# Department of Parks & Community Services

# **Supporting Organization and Responsibilities**



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



## CARE AND SHELTER

### 

### RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine if shelters will be needed.	Parks & Community Services	G4-OS- pp. 1-4
2.	Advise Red Cross of locations of shelters to be opened so they can send shelter managers, first aid people, and nurse.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	G4-OS- pp. 1-4
3.	Notify personnel to open shelters.	Parks & Community	G4-0S-
	and the second control of the second control	Services	pp. 1-4
4.	Call up augmentation staff as needed to provide personnel for reception, medical care, communications, shelter, and feeding of evacuees.	Parks & Community Services, Fire Dept., RACES	G4-OS pp. 1-4 and G4-C
5.	Request necessary food supplies, equipment, and other supplies to operate shelters.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	
6.	In cooperation with Red Cross assist with registration of evacuees, list of casualties, and handling of welfare inquiries.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	
7.	Record and evaluate information regarding requests, activities, expenditures, damages, and casualties.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	
8.	Period poll mass care facilities to determine evacuee load and support requirements.	Red Cross, Parks & Community Services	,

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
<b>9</b>	Keep the evacuees and public informed of current information.	PIO	
10.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter Coordinator, as required	EOC	

CARE AND SHELTER

EMERGENCY ACTION -CHECKLIST----

RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

#### CARE AND SHELTER

#### PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

#### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

Care and shelter operations during war emergencies will be governed by the following essential actions relating to increased readiness, in-place sheltering, and enemy attack operations (with or without warning). Detailed actions are provided in the Emergency Action Checklist, which is included as a part of this Appendix.

#### INCREASED READINESS OPERATIONS

During an international crisis which poses a threat of war, the cadre of the Care and Shelter Organization will be activated and expanded. (See Attachment G-5-A. Local Care and Shelter Assignments for War Emergencies and Attachment G-5-B. Local Care and Shelter Responsibilities for War Emergencies). During this period. all governmental agencies charged with care and shelter responsibilities will mobilize and prepare to accomplish assigned missions.

#### ATTACK OPERATIONS

If an attack warning is received, designated major shelters in hazard areas and Care Centers will become Shelter Complex Headquarters, responsible for managing the shelters within their respective areas. (Note: Management staffs should be assigned during increased readiness).

#### Attachments:

- G-5-A Local Care and Shelter Assignments for War Emergencies.
- G-5-B Local Care and Shelter Responsibilities for War Emergencies.

#### CARE AND SHELTER

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

#### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

#### INCREASED REDINESS OPERATIONS

# ASSIGNED OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY SECTION

#### General Actions

- 1. Review and update plans, and alert and brief personnel.
- 2. When directed expand service cadre and fully mobilize the Care and Shelter and Care Organization.

#### Actions in Hazard Areas.

3. Prepare the best available shelter for occupancy including, if required, facilities upgraded to offset any shelter deficit.

#### Actions in Evacuation Areas

- 4. Arrange for facilities to be used as Reception and Care centers, and for lodging, food services, and sheltering.
- 5. Review procedures for registering and assigning evacuees to lodging, food services, and shelter facilities.
- Alert printing offices to prepare for printing of registration and other necessary forms. If authorized, issue printing orders.
- Advise the Resources and Support Coordinator of requirements for food, water, and personnel support for the increased population.
- When directed, begin preparing shelters for occupancy.
- Provide for training and assignment of shelter managers and shelter staffs.

#### CARE AND SHELTER

#### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

#### **EVACUATION OPERATIONS**

#### **ACTION**

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

#### General Actions

- 1. Order all staffs to report for duty.
- Prepare existing and upgraded shelters for occupancy and coordinate additional upgrading requirements with the Construction and Engineering Coordinator.
- Coordinate with Support Officers for the procurement of supplies and stocking of shelters.
- 4. Organize shelter management teams; complete readying shelters for occupancy; coordinate with the Fire and Rescue Coordinator to reduce fire vulnerability.

#### Actions in Hazard Areas

5. Activate plans for supporting essential workers, institutionalized persons, the aged, the critically ill, and other special groups that cannot be evacuated, and stay-puts.

#### Actions in Evacuation Areas

- 6. Activate and operate Reception and Care Centers and lodging and feeding facilities.
- 7. Monitor arrival of evacuees at Centers and Reception and Care information to the Law provide Enforcement and Traffic Control Organization for traffic control operations.

**ACTION** 

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

- 8. Maintain records of evacuee assignments and report information to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
- 9 Provide services and supplies to meet the needs of residents and evacuees.
- 10. Recruit evacuees to assist with reception and care, shelter upgrading, and other emergency operations.

#### CARE AND SHELTER

#### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

ATTACK OPERATIONS

#### ACTION

# ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

#### Attack Warning

- Assist in the dissemination of public warning and in movement to shelter.
- Receive population in designated shelters.
- Position sheltered population in basements or central portions of lower rooms for maximum protection from direct weapons effects.
- 4. Assign tasks to law, fire, and other service personnel assigned to shelters.
- 5. Provide services and supplies to support the sheltered population.
- 6. Manage shelter operations.
- Report shelter status and other required information to the appropriate EOC.
- 8. Suspend all activities outside shelter until attack has stopped.

#### Actions in Impacted Areas

 As required, assist in post-attack damage assessment fire suppression, and remedial movement.

## CARE AND SHELTER

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

<u>AC1</u>	TION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL <u>SECTION</u>
Α.	Determine if shelters will be needed.	P&CS	
В.	Advise Red Cross of locations of shelters to be opened so they can send shelter manages, first aid people, and nurse.	P&CS. Red Cross	
С.	Notify personnel to open shelters.	P&CS	
D.	Call up augmentation staff as needed to provide personnel for reception, medical care communications, shelter, and feeding of evacuees.	P&CS, Fire Dept., -RACES	
Ε.	Request necessary food supplies, equipment, and other supplies to operate shelters.	Red Cross, P&CS	
F.	In cooperation with Red Cross assist with registration of evacuees, list of casualties, and handling of welfare inquiries.	Red Cross, P&CS	μ̈́.
<b>G</b> .	Record and evaluate information regarding requests, activities, expenditures, damages, and casualties.	Red Cross, P&CS	
Н.	Periodically poll mass care facilities to determine evacuee load and support requirements.	Red Cross, P&CS	·
Ι.	Keep' the evacuees and public informed of current information.	PIO	
J.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter Coordinator, as required.	EOC	

### ATTACHMENT G-5-A, APPENDIX G-5

#### LOCAL CARE AND SHELTER ASSIGNMENTS

#### FOR WAR EMERGENCIES

#### **ASSIGNMENT**

#### PERSONNEL

- 1. City EOC Care and Shelter Coordinator
- 2. Reception and Care Center\* Director
- 3. Registration and Information Coordinator
- 4. Lodging Coordinator
- 5. Feeding Coordinator
- 6. Health and Welfare Coordinator
- 7. Resources and Support Coordinator
- 8. Shelter Coordinator
- 9. Lodging Facility Manager
- 10. Feeding Facility Manager
- 11. Shelter Manager

<sup>\*</sup> The Reception and Care Center will also function as Shelter Complex Headquarters

#### ATTACHMENT G-5-B. APPENDIX G-5

#### LOCAL CARE AND SHELTER RESPONSIBILITIES

#### FOR WAR EMERGENCIES

#### 1. Care and Shelter Coordinator

- o Directs overall care and shelter operations within the jurisdiction.
- o Mobilizes the organization cadre and recruits additional staff.
- o Appoints Directors of Reception and Care Centers.
- o Directs the activation and staffing of Reception and Care Centers and coordinates the management of operations among the Centers.
- o Manages requests for support from the Centers and provides liaison with other coordinators on the local staff.
- o Coordinates fallout shelter preparations and operations.
- o Reports to the Operational Area Care and Shelter Coordinator on local operations and needs, and assists in the coordination of countywide operations.

#### 2. Reception and Care Center

#### 2.a Center Director

- o Mobilizes the Center staff, activates the Center, and directs all Center operations.
- o Assigns tasks and responsibilities to staff assistants.
- Reviews reports from staff assistants regarding the status and needs of evacuees in lodging and feeding facilities.
- Requests assistance from the Local Care and Shelter Coordinator to ensure that all support requirements (law, fire, medical, and supply) are fulfilled.
- o Coordinates the release of Emergency Public Information about Center operations.
- o Reports operational problems and other information to the Local Care and Shelter Coordinator.
- o In an attack situation, functions as the Director of a Shelter Complex Headquarters.

#### 2.b Registration and Information Coordinator

- o Activates Registration Unit and prepares to receive evacuees.
- o Accepts and reviews offers from local residents to host evacuees in their homes and maintains an appropriate registry.
- o Assigns evacuees to lodging facilities and volunteered residences.
- o Establishes and maintains master evacuee registration and locator files.
- o Reports the census of evacuees to the Center Director.
- o Following evacuee registration, operates an information center for both residents and evacuees.
- o Reports operational problems and registration information to the Center Director.

#### 2.c Lodging Coordinator

- o Coordinates the activation, staffing, supply, and operation of lodging facilities.
- o Monitors assignment of evacuees to lodging facilities.
- Ensures that information bulletins are posted in facilities to keep evacuees informed of feeding schedules, the provision of medical and health services, fallout shelter locations, and other emergency services.
- o Reviews evacuee assignments to determine projected supply requirements.
- o Arranges for the removal and storage of building contents if required, in coordination with building owners or occupants.
- o Ensures that lodging staffs and evacuees assist in upgrading fallout shelters.
- o Coordinates training requirements of staff and evacuees in first aid, medical self-help, and radiological defense monitoring.
- Maintains records of supplies resources, and personnel needs and capabilities.
- o Reports operational problems and other lodging information to the Center Director.
- o Monitors operations of lodging facilities.
- o Coordinates support requests from individual Lodging Facility Managers.
- o Provides liaison between the Center Staff and Lodging Facility Managers.

#### 2.d Feeding Coordinator

- Coordinates the activation, staffing, supply, and operation of feeding facilities.
- o Monitors assignments of evacuees to feeding facilities.
  - o Keeps the Center Director informed about staffing needs, food and equipment surpluses or deficits, overcrowding, and storage requirements.
  - o Processes requests for assistance and coordinates food and sanitation inspection procedures, fire protection, security of sites and storage areas, and food supply requirements with appropriate local coordinators.

#### 2.e Health and Welfare Coordinator

- o Maintains registry of relocating medical and health personnel.
- o Assigns relocating medical and health personnel to Medical Aid Stations.
- o Coordinates the operation of Medical Aid Stations and other health services in accordance with the direction and guidance of the Local Disaster Medical and Public Health Coordinators.
- o Coordinates crisis counseling services, religious services, recreation, and child care and other emergency welfare programs for evacuees and the resident population.
- o Coordinates the donations of emergency resources.
- o Determines requirements for supplemental clothing, personal hygiene supplies, any medical and health services, and other special needs of the sheltered population.
- o Reviews complaints and grievances regarding the provision of care services and makes appropriate recommendations.
- o Reports operational problems and other health and welfare information to the Center Director.

#### 2.f Resources and Support Coordinator

- o Procures and distributes resources and services to lodging and feeding facilities.
- o Maintains inventory of resources and services.
- o Acts as liaison with the Local Resources and Support Organization.
- o Reports operational problems and other information to the Center Director.

#### 2.g Shelter Coordinator

- o Monitors the inspection of upgraded and expedient fallout shelters upon their completion.
- o Coordinates with training teams to ensure that accelerated training is conducted and, if possible, expands the program to include evacuees and residents.
- o Coordinates the procurement of supplies to stock shelters.
- o Reports operational and other information to the Center Director.

### 3. Lodging Facility Manager

- o Organizes and manages a lodging facility.
- Prepares facility for occupancy.
- Coordinates the provision of required services such as fire protection and security.
- o Posts information to keep evacuees informed of food service arrangements, health and medical services, shelter locations, and other services.
- Recruits evacuees to assist in upgrading shelters and performing other tasks.
- o Places requests with the appropriate Center Lodging Section Coordinator for bedding supplies, other resources, and personnel.
- o Reports operational and other information to the appropriate Center Lodging Coordinator.

## 4. Feeding Facility Manager

- o Organizes and manages a feeding facility.
- Prepares facility for occupancy.
- o Coordinates the provision of required services, such as public health inspections, fire protection, and security.
- o Requests food and other supplies through the Center Feeding Coordinator.
- Reports operational problems and other information to the Center Feeding Coordinator.

#### 5. Shelter Manger

- o Prepares shelter for occupancy.
- o Organizes shelter management.

- o Ensures that the shelter staff receives expedient training.
- o Reports operational problems and other information to the <u>Center</u> Shelter Coordinator.
- o Provides for monitoring of personnel and exposure control for shelter occupants.

## CARE AND SHELTER

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCIES

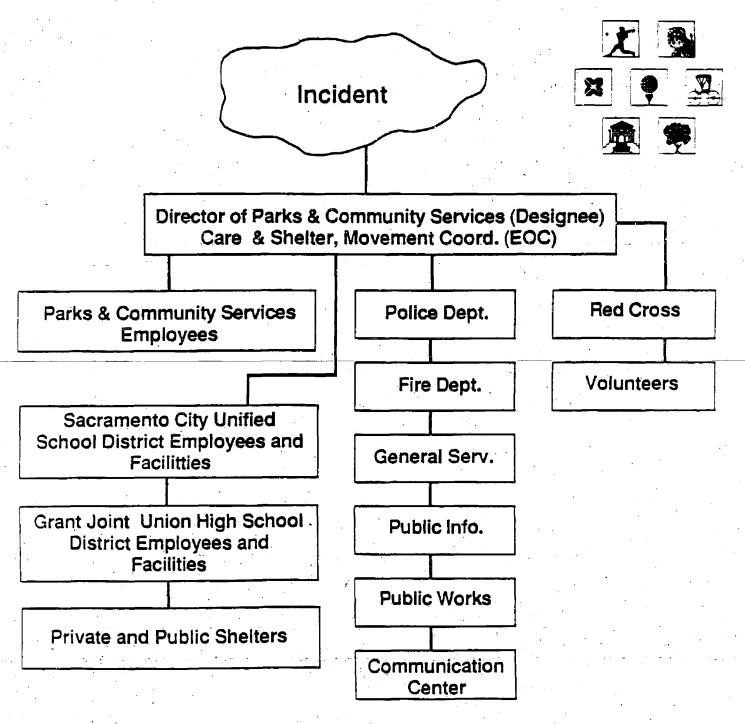
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- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

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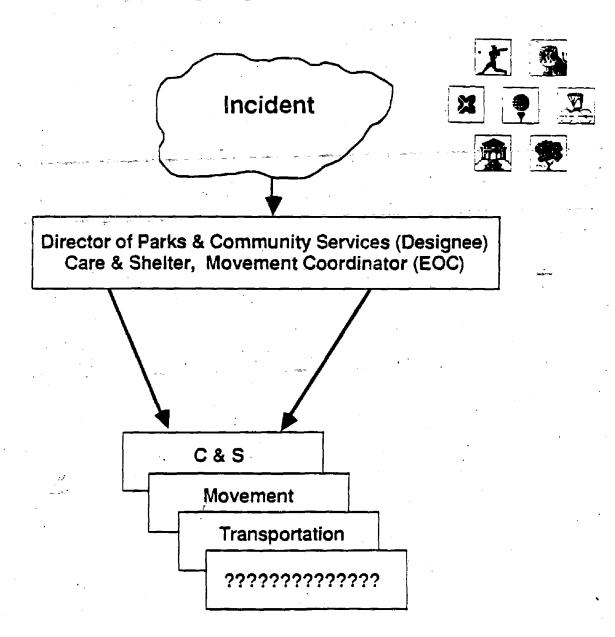
# Department of Parks & Community Services

Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



OPERATIONAL SECTION

### APPENDIX G-8

### CARE AND SHELTER

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCIES

ACT	<u>'ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY
Α.	Determine if shelters will be needed.	P&CS
B.	Advise Red Cross of locations of shelters to be opened so they can send shelter manages, first aid	P&CS, Red Cross
	people, and nurse.	
C.	Notify personnel to open shelters.	P&CS
D.	Call up augmentation staff as needed to provide personnel for reception, medical care, communications, shelter, and feeding of evacuees.	P&CS, Fire Dept., RACES
E.	Request necessary food supplies, equipment, and other supplies to operate shelters.	Red Cross, P&CS
<del></del> F	-In-cooperation-with-Red-Gross-assist- with registration of evacuees, list of casualties, and handling of welfare inquiries.	Red-Cross, P&CS
G.	Record and evaluate information regarding requests, activities, expenditures, damages, and casualties.	Red Cross, P&CS
н.	Periodically poll mass care facilities to determine evacuee load and support requirements.	Red Cross, P&CS P&CS
Ţ.	Keep the evacuees and public informed of current information.	PIO
J.	Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter Coordinator, as required.	EOC

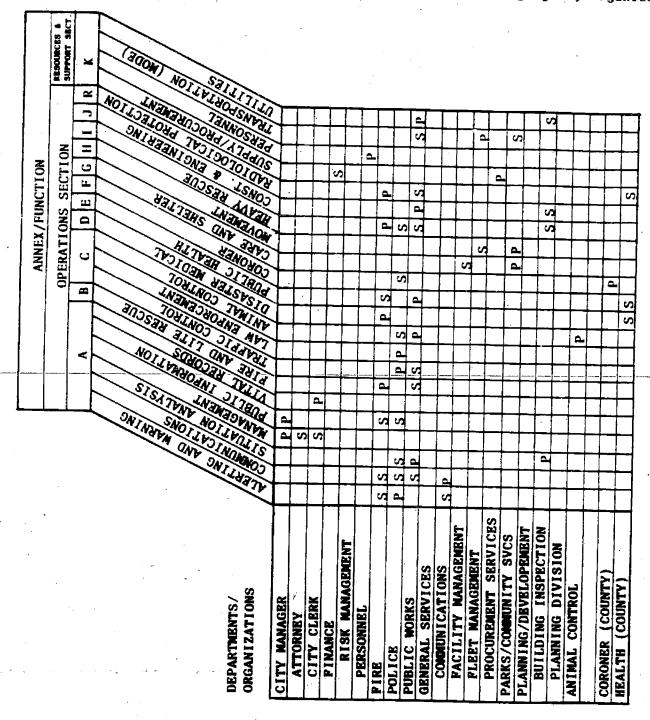
#### CARE AND SHELTER

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

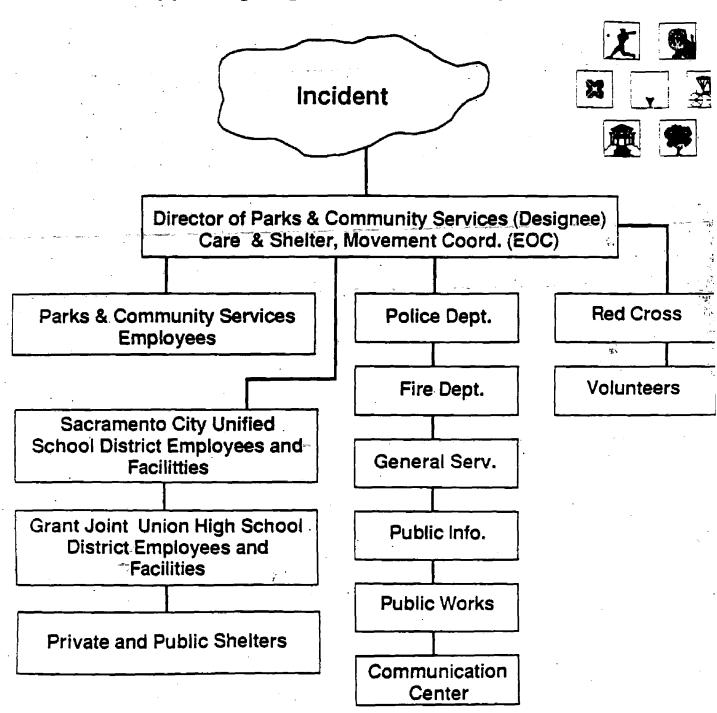
# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
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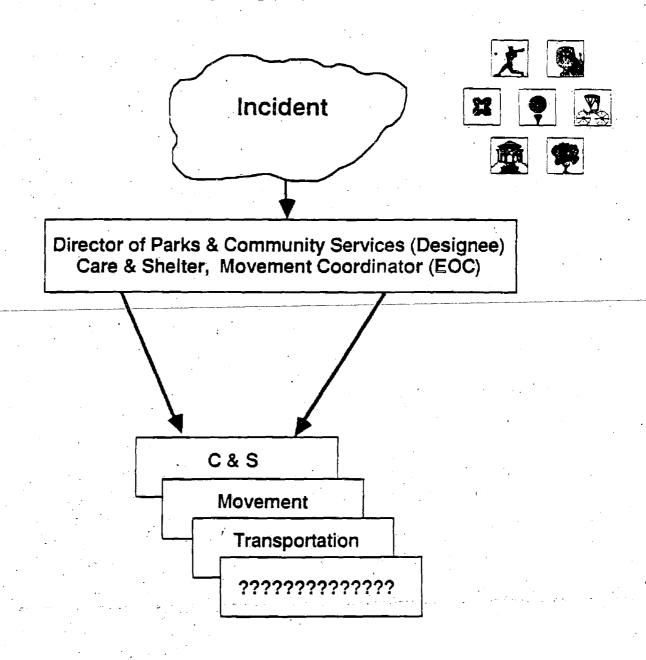
# Department of Parks & Community Services

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



#### APPENDIX G-9

#### CARE AND SHELTER

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1. Determine if shelters will be needed	i. P&CS	* **
<ol> <li>Advise Red Cross of locations of shelters to be opened so they can send shelter manages, first aid people, and nurse.</li> </ol>	1	
3. Notify personnel to open shelters.	P&CS	
4. Call up augmentation staff as needed to provide personnel for reception, medical care, communications, shelter, and feeding of evacuees.	Fire Dept.,	
<ol> <li>Request necessary food supplies, equipment, and other supplies to operate shelters.</li> </ol>		
<ol> <li>In cooperation with Red Cross assist with registration of evacuees, list of casualties, and handling of welfare inquiries.</li> </ol>	•	
<ol> <li>Record and evaluate information regarding requests, activities, expenditures, damages, and casualties.</li> </ol>		
8. Periodically poll mass care facilities to determine evacuee load and support requirements.		
<ol> <li>Keep the evacuees and public informed of current information.</li> </ol>	PIO	•
<ol> <li>Request assistance from the OES Mutual Aid Region Care and Shelter Coordinator, as required.</li> </ol>	· <del>-</del> ·- ·-	

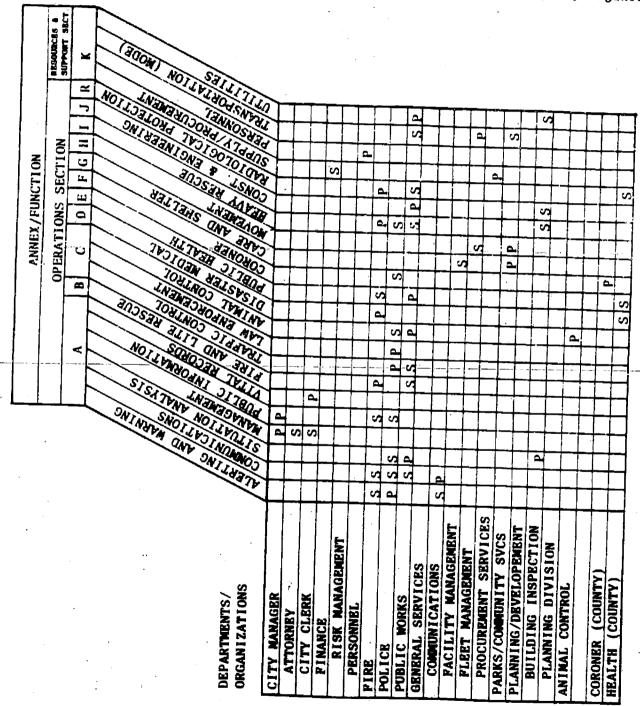
#### CARE AND SHELTER.

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

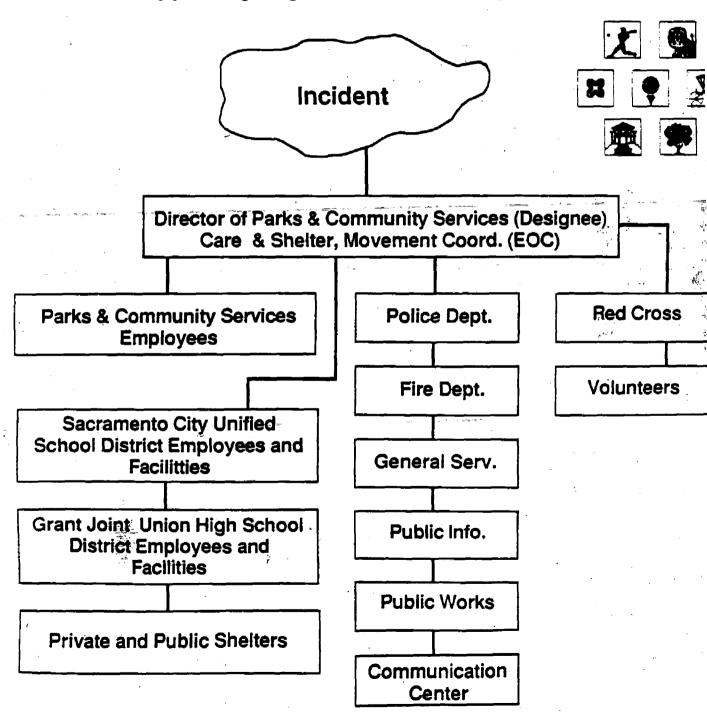
# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



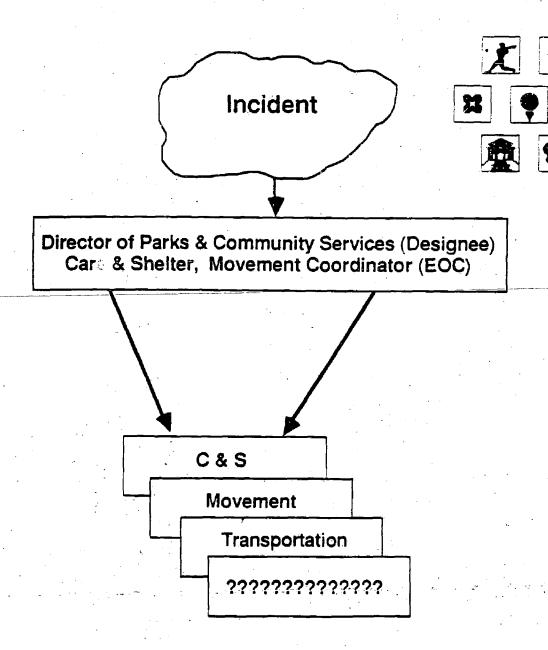
# Department of Parks & Community Services

## **Supporting Organization and Responsibilities**



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community
Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



#### APPENDIX G-13



#### CARE AND SHELTER

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONA SECTION
1. De	termine if shelters will be needed.	P&CS	
she se:	vise Red Cross of locations of elters to be opened so they can nd shelter manages, first aid ople, and nurse.	P&CS, Red Cross	
3. Not	tify personnel to open shelters.	P&CS	
to med	ll up augmentation staff as needed provide personnel for reception, dical care, communications, elter, and feeding of evacuees.	P&CS, Fire Dept., RACES	
equ	quest necessary food supplies, uipment, and other supplies to erate shelters.	Red Cross, P&CS	
wit of	cooperation with Red Cross assist th registration of evacuees, list casualties, and handling of lfare inquiries.	Red Cross P&CS	
reg exp	cord and evaluate information garding requests, activities, benditures, damages, and sualties.	Red Cross P&CS	
fac	riodically poll mass care cilities to determine evacuee load support requirements.	Red Cross P&CS	
9. Kee inf	ep the evacuees and public ormed of current information.	PIO	
Mut	quest assistance from the OES qual Aid Region Care and Shelter prdinator, as required.	EOC	

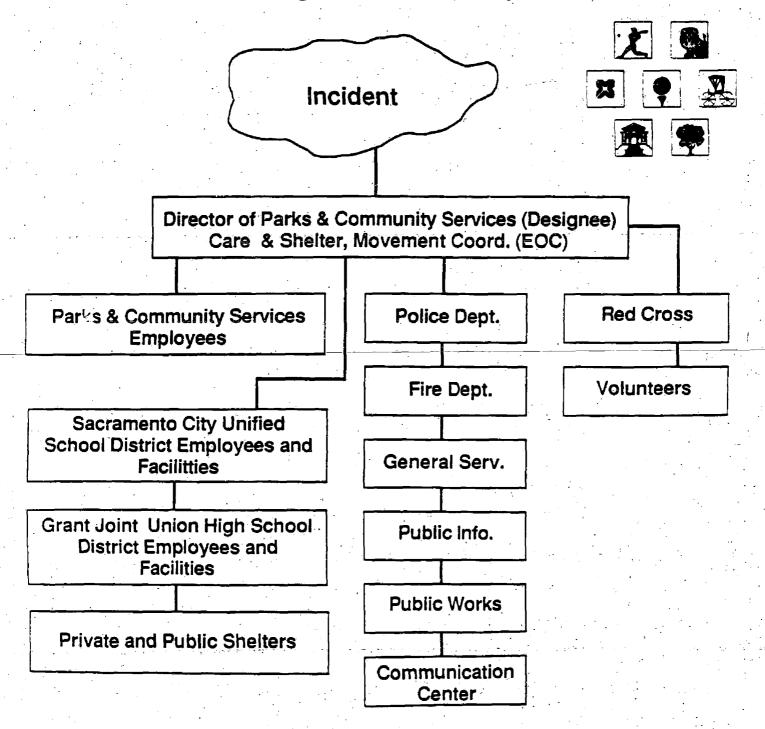


ANNEX H

### MOVEMENT OPERATIONS

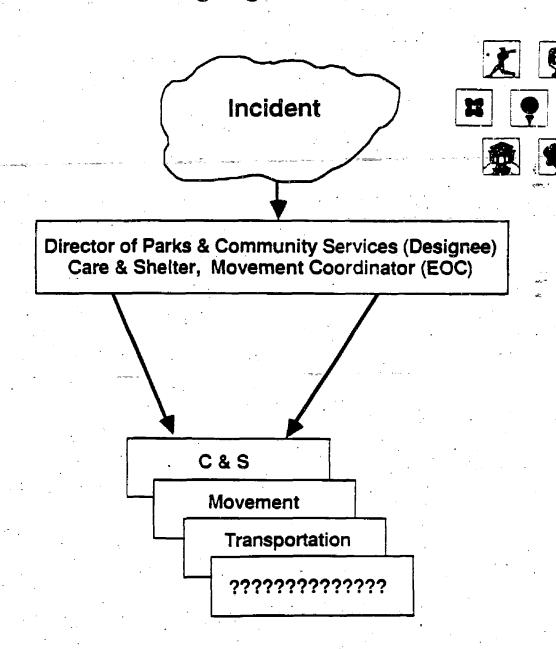
# Department of Parks & Community Services

# **Supporting Organization and Responsibilities**



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



#### ANNEX H

#### MOVEMENT OPERATIONS

#### H.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex provides policies and procedures for the evacuation, dispersal, or relocation of persons from threatened or hazardous areas to less threatened areas during natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense emergencies. It also describes the organization and responsibilities for conducting movement operations.

#### H.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of emergency movement operations are to:

- o Expedite the movement of persons from hazardous areas.
- o Control evacuation traffic.
- o Provide adequate means of transportation for disabled persons, the elderly, and persons with vehicles.
- o Institute access control measures to prevent unauthorized persons from entering vacated, or partially vacated areas.
- o Provide for the procurement, allocation, and use of necessary transportation resources and law enforcement resources by means of mutual aid or other agreements.

#### H.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

#### H.3.1 General

Movement operations during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with the various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix H, Hazard-Specific Responses.

#### H.3.1.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

#### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase, site-specific movement plans will be prepared and maintained for identified potentially hazardous areas. Data will be collected for use in directing movement operations, such as information about population, special facilities, transportation resources, and population requiring transportation assistance. For general movement purposes, it will be useful to have data available for small subareas of the jurisdiction. Exercises and meetings should be conducted to facilitate coordination between staff personnel.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

During this phase, orientation sessions will be held to brief appropriate officials regarding movement plans. To the extent possible, Traffic Control Posts (TCP), assembly points, and movement routes will be reconfirmed. Emergency Public Information (EPI) material and transportation resource lists will be updated. Agreements with providers of transportation resources will be reviewed and reconfirmed.

#### H.3.1.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

#### Pre-Impact Phase

During this phase, movement operations will become the highest pricrity if a decision is made to evacuate a threatened area. The area to be evacuated will be determined based on pre-identified hazard areas or by estimates of the threatened area made at the time. Projections of the threatened area may change as conditions change, thus changing the evacuation strategy. For some hazards, uncertainty regarding the potential impact may require the evacuation of a larger area than is eventually affected by the hazard.

#### Immediate Impact Phase

Remedial movement may be required due to conditions created by the impact of the disaster agent or event. The affected area will be determined from reports by field teams on actual hazard conditions. The selection of movement routes will require information on the condition of the road network. Movement operations may be hindered by the effects of the event and by other high priority demands for personnel and resources. Special procedures may be required to limit exposure if the area has been contaminated.

#### Sustained Emergency Phase

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on providing security and access control of the evacuated areas, and accomplishing additional remedial movement, as required.

#### H.3.1.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

As soon as conditions permit, persons will be allowed to return to the evacuated areas. Traffic and access controls will be continued as required to ensure the orderly and safe return of evacuees.

#### H.3.2 Peacetime Emergencies

#### Site-Specific Evacuation Plans

Site-specific evacuation plans, which have been developed for certain known hazards, are included in Appendix H. These plans describe the potential impact area(s) for known hazards, the number of people in the threatened area, and any special facilities affected. They also include traffic and access control points, evacuation routes, warning assignments, transportation requirements, evacuation assembly points, and predesignated mass care facility locations. These plans will be used as guides for identifying the threatened areas and evacuating the affected population.

If a decision is made to evacuate, the public will be warned by designated mobile units, local radio and TV, and other pre-planned means. Law enforcement and traffic control personnel will be dispatched to designated traffic and access control points. Transportation providers will be contacted to dispatch vehicles to designated evacuation assembly points. Predesignated mass care facilities will be activated.

#### General Evacuation Procedures

An event may occur that requires an evacuation not covered by a site-specific evacuation plan. For such an event, it will be necessary to determine the area to be evacuated and the number of persons involved, based on information obtained at the time of the incident. The best available means will be used to warn and instruct the public. Evacuations involving only a small number of people can generally be handled without elaborate measures by on-scene public safety personnel. Evacuations involving a larger number of people will require the determination and establishment of traffic and access control points, evacuation routes, and evacuation assembly points. Mass care facilities will be selected from the available facilities list in Part Three, Operational Data, considering the number of people evacuated, safety of evacuation routes, and distance from the hazard area.

If the area to be evacuated is large, it may be necessary to divide it into subareas in order to expedite and prioritize movement. Persons closest to the hazard would generally be warned and evacuated first. The evacuation area would be expanded until all of the threatened population is evacuated.

#### H.3.3 Nuclear Defense Emergencies

During an international situation which poses a threat of nuclear war, all transportation and traffic control agencies will prepare for the possibility of crisis relocation. Agencies will review and update plans, accelerate training, assure that equipment is maintained in a state of readiness, alert personnel, and stockpile materials and equipment needed for relocation. Transportation resource requirements and their availabilities will be determined and arrangements made for their use.

It is expected that local jurisdictions and state agencies will be alerted prior to a public announcement of crisis relocation. All agencies responsible for implementing the plan will recall off-duty personnel, mobilize reserves and auxiliaries and assign emergency missions. Traffic control personnel will be deployed to duty stations, and resources needed for traffic control will be positioned. In reception areas, preparations will be made to receive relocates from hazard areas.

When erisis relocation is an unced to the public, traffic controls will be instituted through hazard a reception areas as well as on designated movement routes. Relocatees arr wing in a reception area will be directed off the movement routes to designated ecception and Care Centers. Relocatees who have their own personal destination (i.e., homes of friends or relative) will be accommodated to the maximum extent possible, since this will lessen the burden placed on reception area facilities. The primary model of transportation will be by private auto. Bus, rail or air transportation will be provided for persons requiring transportation.

Once relocatees have been registered and assigned to lodging, movement by private auto will be curtailed. Movement operations will focus on transportation of critical resources and on the commuting of essential workers between hazard and reception areas. Access controls will be established to prevent unauthorized access to the hazard areas.

If an attack warning is received at any time during the crisis, local traffic control personnel will assist in directing people to available fallout shelter. When the general population has completed movement to shelter or if an attack occurs, all transportation and traffic control personnel will take shelter. When the post-attack situation has been evaluated and conditions permit, transportation assistance will be provided for remedial movement of people to better shelter or less contaminated areas.

Detailed information relating to movement operations during nuclear defense emergencies is provided in Appendix H.

#### H.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### H.4.1 Local

The City Movement Coordinator, who is a member of the Emergency Management Staff, will be responsible for coordinating the movement of persons from hazardous or threatened areas to lower risk reception areas. The Movement Coordinator will be assisted by the City Law Enforcement and Transportation Coordinators.

Movement operations will be conducted by law enforcement agencies highway/road/street departments, and public and private transportation providers. Procurement, regulation, and allocation of resources will be accomplished by the City Transportation Coordinator.

The size of the City Movement Organization to be activated and the location from which movement operations will be directed must be based on the size and complexity of the evacuation effort. Organizations locally available to support movement operations are denoted in Enclosure H-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

Evacuations dealing with site-specific hazards may be conducted as a part of any established single or multiple Incident Emergency Management System Organizations. Larger, area-wide evacuations should be directed from the City's EOC or from a 24-hour dispatch facility.

#### H.4.2 Operational Area

The County Sheriff, or a designee, will function as the Operational Area Movement Coordinator. In large-scale evacuation operations, the Operational Area Law Enforcement Coordinator is responsible for countywide traffic control operations and will be assisted by the California Highway Patrol (CHP). The Operational Area Transportation Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating transportation resources and operations on a countywide basis. These Coordinators will function as the Operational Area Movement Operations Group. Requests for support, and other relevant information, will be submitted to the Mutual Aid Region Movement Operations Group.

#### H.4.3 Mutual Air Region

A designated member of the CHP will function as the Office of Emergency Services (OES) Mutual Aid Region Movement Coordinator and will coordinate traffic control operations on a regionwide basis. The Movement Coordinator will be assisted by a representative of the State Department of Transportation (Caltrans) who will function as the Mutual Aid Region Transportation Coordinator. These Coordinators will constitute the Mutual Aid Region Movement Operations Group. They will refer requests for assistance form other regions, and other relevant information, to the State Movement Operations Group.

#### H.4.4 State

The coordination and support of movement operations on a statewide basis will be accomplished by the State Movement Operations Group. This Group will be chaired by the Director (or a designated representative) of State OES and will include a Traffic Control Coordinator (CHP representative) and Transportation Coordinator (Caltrans representative). State agencies which may be involved in a major evacuation effort are as follows:

#### California Highway Patrol (CHP

Assists in moving vehicles and pedestrians form hazard areas; assists local law enforcement agencies in establishing evacuation routes and traffic control procedures; controls traffic on state freeways and highways within unincorporated areas of the state; and assists in preventing traffic from re-entering hazard areas.

#### Military Department

Assists in the evacuation of threatened areas and assists local law enforcement agencies in operations such as control of access to restricted or evacuated areas.

#### Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

Assist CHP in traffic control.

#### Department of General Services

Fleet Administration Division provides ground transportation to state emergency response personnel assisting in evacuation. The California State Police will assist local law enforcement personnel as requested.

#### Public Utilities Commission

Provides listings of commercial and private transportation vehicles that could be used for evacuation.

#### H.4.5 Federal

#### Department of Transportation

Supports and assists Federal, State, local and voluntary relief agencies in disaster relief transportation requirements.

#### Federal Aviation Administration

Uses air traffic control and aeronautical communications systems, as well as the services of technical operating maintenance personnel, for the

communication of essential information, the coordination of emergency search and rescue operations, or such other assistance as may be required.

#### Interstate Commerce Commission

Coordinates the location and scheduling of common carriers authorized and equipped to provide emergency transportation into and within disaster areas.

#### H.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

#### H.5.1 Warning the Public and Providing Movement Instructions

Once the decision to evacuate is made, the public will be alerted and given evacuation instructions by various means, including school alert/monitor receivers, AM/FM radio announcements, TV announcements, sirens, mobile loud speakers, hailers, and personal contact. Whenever feasible, mobile units will be dispatched to the areas to be evacuated to warn the public. Special facilities will be given warning by telephone, radio, or by direct contact by a mobile warning unit.

If an event has not occurred, but is imminent, warning and public information operations will take place under extreme time pressure. General and site-specific warning messages and EPI material prepared during the Pre-Emergency Period will be used to the extent possible to accelerate these operations. Movement information provided to the public will include the following (for a complete list of information to be provided to the public, see Attachment A-6-B, Enclosure A-6):

- o When they must evacuate.
- o Routes to take, including conditions of roads, bridges, and freeway overpasses.
- o What to do if vehicles breaks down.
- o The locations of assembly points for those without access to automobiles.
- o Where to go for mass care until the emergency situation has passed.

Close coordination must be established with the news media to assist in providing timely evacuation announcements to the public.

#### H.5.2 Identifying the Area and Population to be Evacuated

Site-specific plans which identify areas at risk for the known hazards which could threaten the jurisdiction are included in Appendix H. These plans provide guidance for making decisions about the area to be evacuated. For reasons not covered by specific plans, expert opinion and data gathered at the time of the threat will determine the hazard area. Subarea data gathered during the Pre-Emergency Period will provide information on the number of persons to be evacuated. Throughout the Emergency Period, it will be necessary to continuously reevaluate the size and location of the danger area and, if necessary, advise the evacuation of additional areas.

#### H.5.3 Identifying Evacuation Routes

The Movement Coordinator will select the best routes from the endangered area to mass care facilities, considering the size of the population to be moved, road capacity and the roads which could become impassable if the hazard event occurred. Evacuation routes relating to site-specific plans are contained in Appendix H.

For areas not covered by site-specific plans, the best evacuation routes will have to be selected at the time of the hazard event. As the emergency situation progresses, the Movement Coordinator will request regular updates from law enforcement and other field personnel on the condition of the road network and will adjust the selection of evacuation routes accordingly. Changes in evacuation routes will be communicated to traffic control personnel, transportation resource coordinators, access control personnel, Reception and Care Center Directors, and Public Information Officers.

#### H.5.4 Evacuating Special Facilities

Facilities which are expected to require special plans and resources to carry out evacuations include hospitals, prisons, institutions for the handicapped or disabled, and nursing homes. All facilities of this type within the area to be evacuated will be warned of the emergency situation. Site-specific plans will identify the names, addresses, phone numbers, and contact persons for all of these facilities located in predetermined hazard areas.

Some of the special facilities may have their own evacuation plans which include provisions for procuring necessary transportation resources. Facilities without transportation resources will be told to request assistance from the Transportation Coordinator.

#### H.5.5 Providing Transportation Assistance

Some people will not have access to a motor vehicle, including households without motor vehicles, persons who commute to work by public transit, or

persons who are left at home without an automobile while others are away. Some people with disabilities, infirmities, or illnesses may-require special transportation assistance. The number of persons requiring transportation assistance will vary substantially from area to area and by time of day and day of week. Buses, vans, ambulances, and other transport vehicles will be requested from transportation providers. Initial requests will be based on estimates of the number of persons requiring assistance. Units will be dispatched to public assembly points, special facilities, or to designated pickup routes. The public will be told where to go to obtain transportation. A telephone number will be provided for persons who require special assistance.

Evacuation assembly points, where persons requiring transportation will go to be picked up, will be selected with consideration given to walking distance, accessibility for buses and safety evacuees. The assembly points will generally be schools, public buildings, or other readily identifiable points.

#### H.5.6 Controlling Traffic

Traffic controls will be established at key intersections and access points to major evacuation routes as needed to expedite the flow of traffic. In some cases it may be necessary to control traffic on routes outside the hazard area to minimize conflicts with evacuation traffic.

For areas covered by site-specific plans, predesignated Traffic Control Points (TCPs) will be used, with adjustments being made during the emergency, as necessary. For other areas, TCPs will be selected at the time of the emergency, considering the amount of evacuation traffic expected and the configuration of the road network. Communications will be maintained with traffic control personnel to monitor the progress of the evacuation, to coordinate traffic controls, and to implement any changes in evacuation strategy that may be required.

For a very large-scale evacuation in a nuclear defense emergency, highly complex and organized traffic control plans and procedures described in Appendix H will be used.

#### H.5 7 Controlling Access to Hazard Area

As an area is being evacuated, access controls must be established. Controlling re-entry both protects the public from exposure and injuries and protects unattended property within the vacated area.

Security of the vacated area will be obtained by establishing manned Access Control Posts and barricades at key locations around the perimeter. Any unmanned barricades will be patrolled periodically. Special entry passes will be issued at the manned control posts in accordance with established policies. Policies and procedures for access control are provided in Annex C, Enclosure

#### APPENDIX H-1

#### MOVEMENT

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

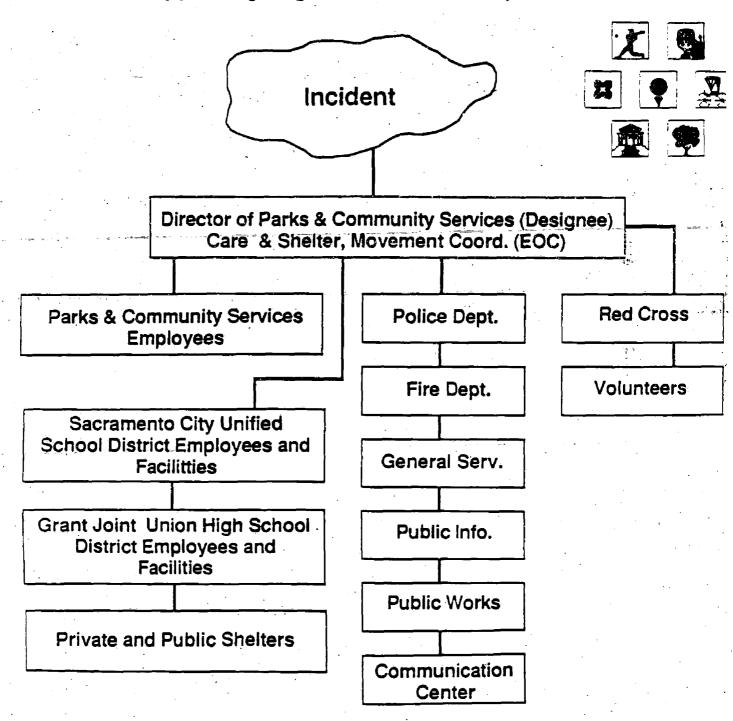
## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
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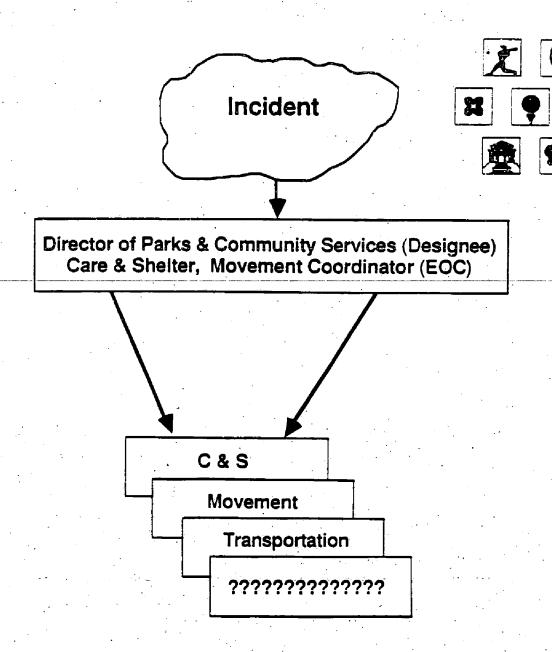
# Department of Parks & Community Services

## **Supporting Organization and Responsibilities**



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



#### APPENDIX H-1

### MOVEMENT

### EMERGENCY-ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

	•	ASSIGNED	OPERATIONAL
ACTI	ON	RESPONSIBILITY	SECTION
1.	Determine the area and number of people to be evacuated.	EOC	H1-0S-
2.	Estimate number of persons needing transportation assistance.	Fire, Police	H1-0S-
3	Survey status of major evacuation routes; identify alternate routes were necessary.	Police	H1-0S-
4.	Establish evacuation routes.	Police	H1-0S
5.	Establish traffic control points.	Police	H1-0S-
6.	Establish evacuation assembly points.	P&CS, Police	H1-0S-
7.	Activate emergency public information procedure.	EOC	H1-0S-
	1. Radio and TV stations	PIO	
	2. Police units to area	Police	
:	3. Direct mobile units to warn public to evacuate.	Police	
	<ul> <li>a. Give location of assembly points for those without transportation.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>b. Where to go for mass care until emergency passes.</li> </ul>		
8.	Dispatch transportation to special facilities and to disabled, elderly, and others who require assistance.	Fleet Management	H1-0S-

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
•			
9.	Request traffic and access control points.	Police	H1-08-
10.	Have barricades and signs delivered along evacuation routes and to evacuated area.	Public Works	H1-0S-
11.	Provide crowd control at assembly points.	Police	H1-0S-
12.	Place tow trucks on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Fleet Management	H1-0S-
13.	Monitor status of warning and evacuation processes.	EOC	H1-0S-
14.	Determine whether personnel resources are adequate to supervise the evacuation.	EOC	H1-0S-
15.	progresses, request regular updates on condition of the road network and adjust the selection of evacuation routes	Police	H1-OS-
	accordingly.		•
16.	Establish security patrols and access control procedures.	Police	H1-0S-
17.	Advise City PIO of the specifics of the return program.	EOC, PIO	H1-0S-

#### APPENDIX H-2

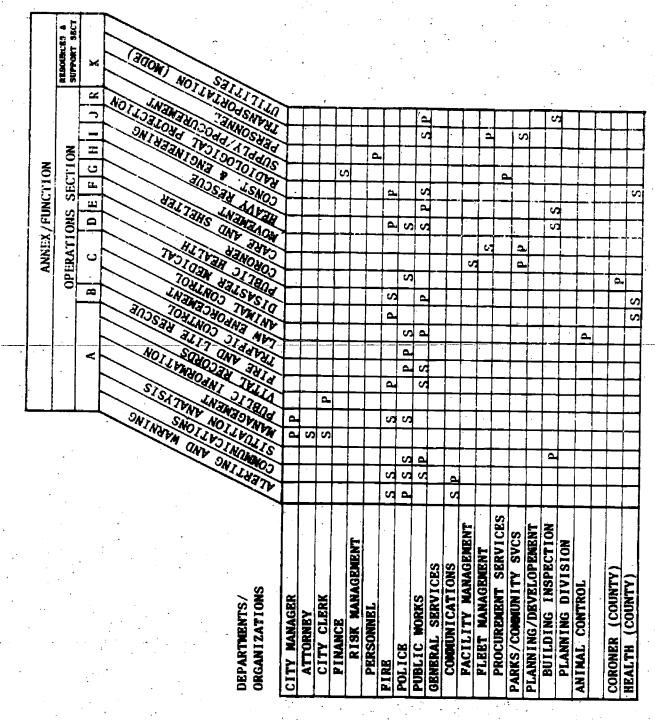
#### MOVEMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

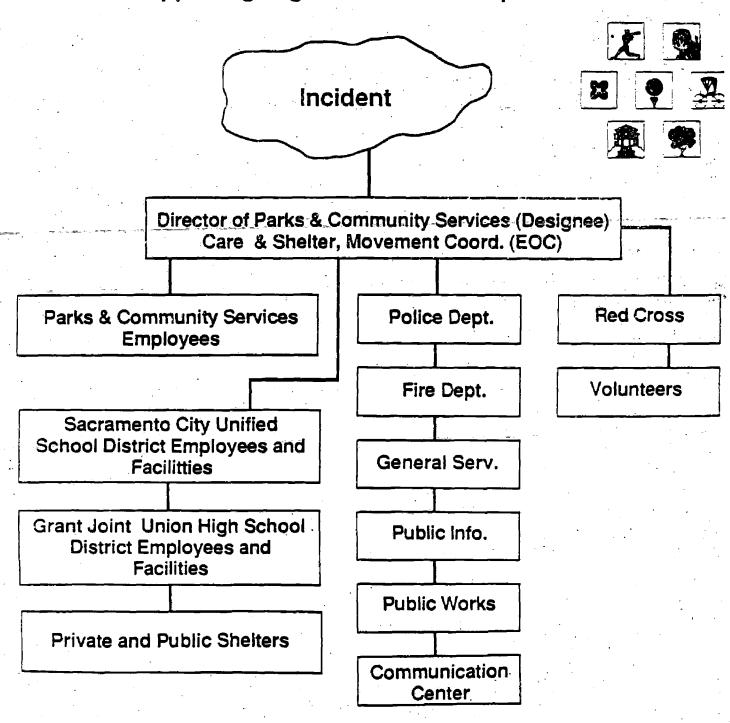
## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



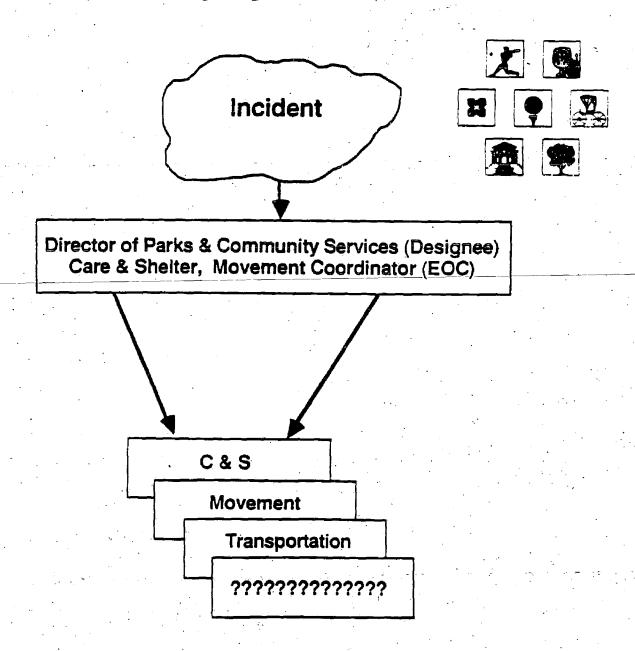
# Department of Parks & Community Services

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



### APPENDIX H-2

### MOVEMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESFONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

ACT I	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine the area and number of people to be evacuated.	EOC	H2-0S-
2.	Estimate number of persons needing transportation assistance	Fire Dept., Police	H2-0S-
3.	Determine evacuation assembly points.	P&CS, Police	H2-0S-
4.	Establish evacuation routes.	Police	II2-08-
5.	<ul><li>information procedure.</li><li>a. Radio and TV stations.</li><li>b. Police units to area.</li><li>c. Direct mobile units to warn public to evacuate.</li></ul>	EOC, PIO, Police	H2-0S-
	<ol> <li>Give locations of assembly points for those without transportation.</li> <li>Where to go for mass care until emergency passes.</li> </ol>		
6.	Dispatch transportation to special facilities and to disabled, elderly, and others who require assistance.	Fleet Management	H2-0S-
7.	Request traffic and access control.	Police	H2-OS-
8.	Have barricades and signs delivered along evacuation routes and to evacuated area.	Public Works	H2-0S-
9.	Provide crowd control as assembly points	Police	H2-0S-

<u>acti</u>	<u>OÑ</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
••			
10.	Place tow trucks on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Fleet Management, Police	H2-0S-
11.	Monitor status of warning and evacuation processes.	EOC	H2-OS-
12.	Determine whether personnel resources are adequate to supervise the evacuation.	EOC	H2-OS-
13.	As the emergency situation, request regular updates on conditions of road network and adjust the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.	Police	H2-OS-
14	Establish security patrols and access control procedures	Police	H2-0S-
15.	Advise City PIO of specifics of the return trip.	EOC	H2-0S-

MOVEMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO FLOODING

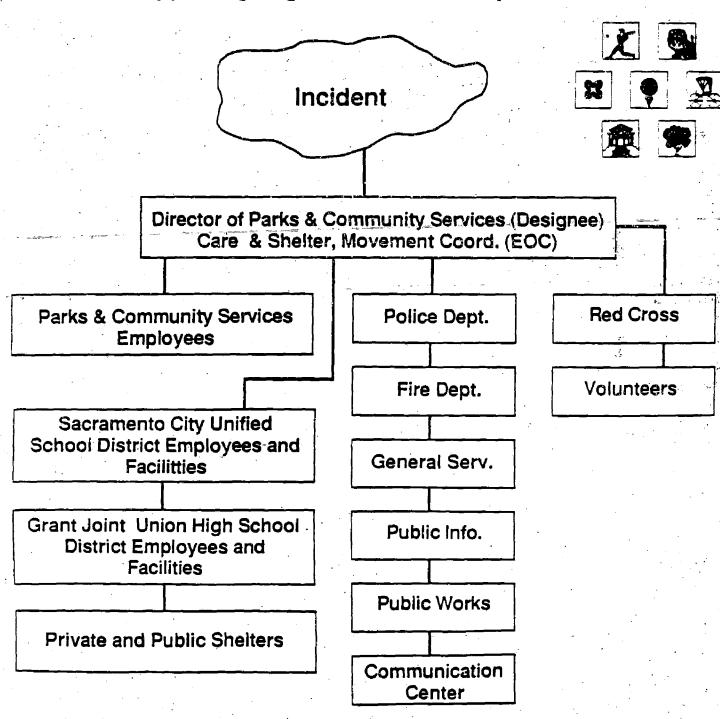
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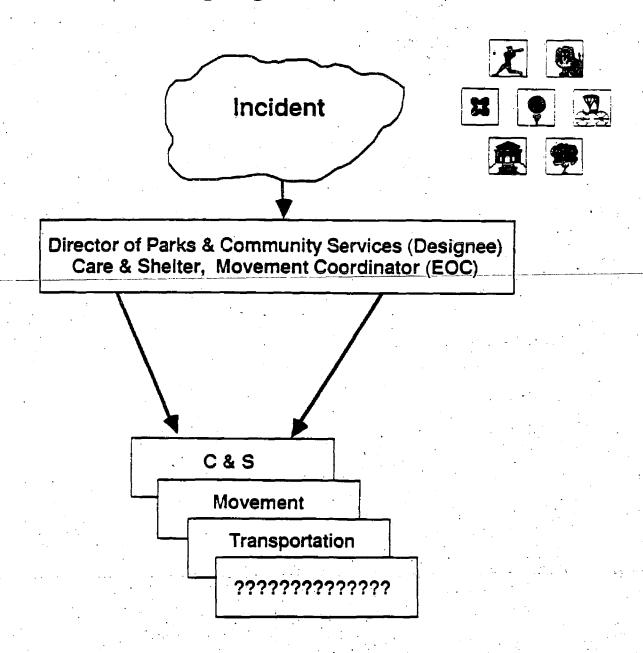
# Department of Parks & Community Services

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



### MOVEMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO FLOODING

<u>ÁCTI</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1,	Determine the area and number of people to be evacuated.	EOC	H3-0S-
2.	Determine evacuation assembly points.	P&CS, Police	H3-0S-
3.	Establish evacuation routes.	Police	H3-OS-
4.	Activate emergency public information procedure.	EOC, PIO, Police	H3-0S-
•	<ul> <li>a. Radio and TV stations.</li> <li>b. Police units to area.</li> <li>c. Direct mobile units to warn public to evacuate.</li> <li>1) Give location of assembly</li> </ul>		
	points for those without transportation. 2) Where to go for mass care until emergency passes.		
5	Dispatch transportation to special facilities and to disabled,	Fleet Management	H3-0S-
• •	elderly, and others who require assistance.		
6.	Request traffic and access control.	Police	H3-0S-
7.	Have barricades and signs delivered along evacuation routes and to evacuated area.	Public Works	H3-OS-
8.	Provide crowd control at assembly points.	Police	H3-0S-
9.	Place tow trucks on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Fleet Management, Police	H3-0S-

ACT I	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONA SECTION
10.	Monitor status of warning and evacuation processes.	EGC	H3-0S-
11.	Determine whether personnel resources are adequate to supervise the evacuation.	EOC	нз-os-
12.	As the emergency situation progresses, request regular updates on condition of road network and adjust the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.	Police	нз-оѕ-
13.	Establish security patrols and access control procedures.	Police	H3-0S-
14.	Advise City PIO of the specifics of the return trip.	EOC	H3-0S-

MOVEMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

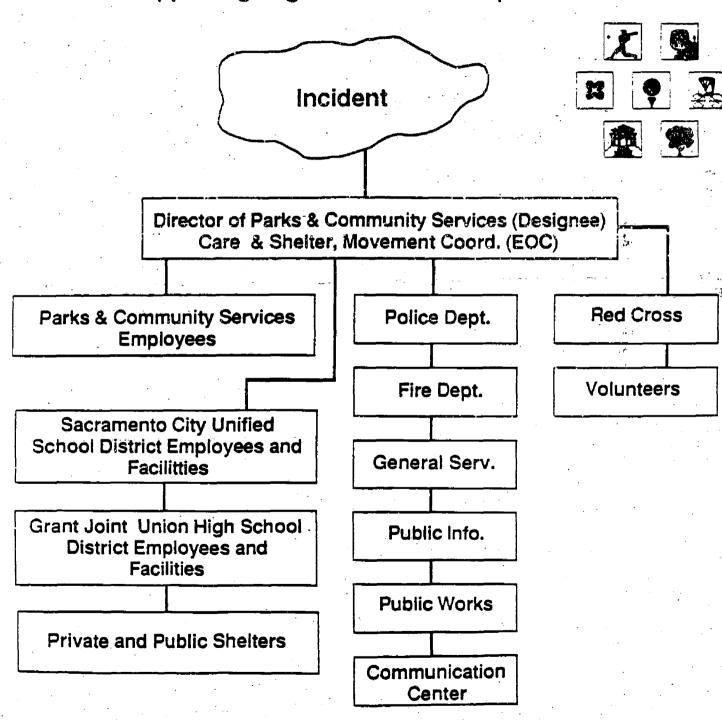
#### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

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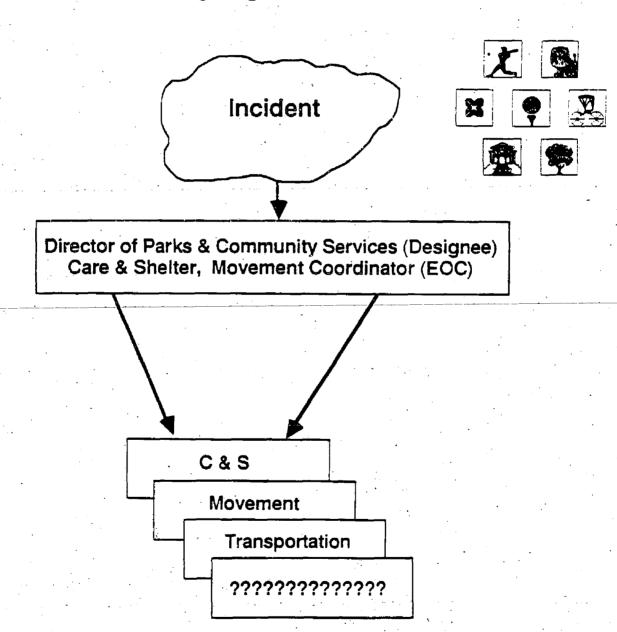
# Department of Parks & Community Services

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



### MOVEMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
			•
1.	Determine the area and number of people to be evacuated.	EOC	H4-0S-
2.	Determine evacuation assembly points.	P&CS, Police	H4-0S-
3.	Establish evacuation routes.	Police	H4-0S-
4.	Activate emergency public information procedure. a. Radio and TV stations. b. Police units to area. c. Direct mobile units to warn	EOC, PIO, Police	H4-OS-
	<ul> <li>public to evacuate.</li> <li>1) Give location of assembly points for those without transportation.</li> <li>2) Expected time of flood wave.</li> <li>3) Where to go for mass care until emergency passes.</li> </ul>		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
5,	Dispatch transportation to special facilities and to disabled, elderly, and others who require assistance.	Fleet Management	H <b>4-</b> 0S-
6.	Request traffic and access control.	Police	H4-0S-
7.	Have barricades and signs delivered along evacuation routes and to evacuated area.	Public Works	H4-0S-
8.	Provide crowd control at assembly points.	Police	H4-0S-

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
	Place tow trucks on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Fleet Management, Police	H4-0S-
10.	Monitor situation at dam site.	EOC	H4-0S-
11.	Monitor status of warning and evacuation processes.	EOC	H4-0S-
12.	Determine whether personnel resources are adequate to supervise the evacuation.	EOC	H4-0S-
13.	As the emergency situation progresses, request regular updates on condition of road network and adjust the selection of evacuation routes accordingly		H4-OS-
14.	Establish security patrols and access control procedures.	Police	H4-0S-
15.	Advise City PIO of the specifics of the return trip.	EOC	H4-0S-

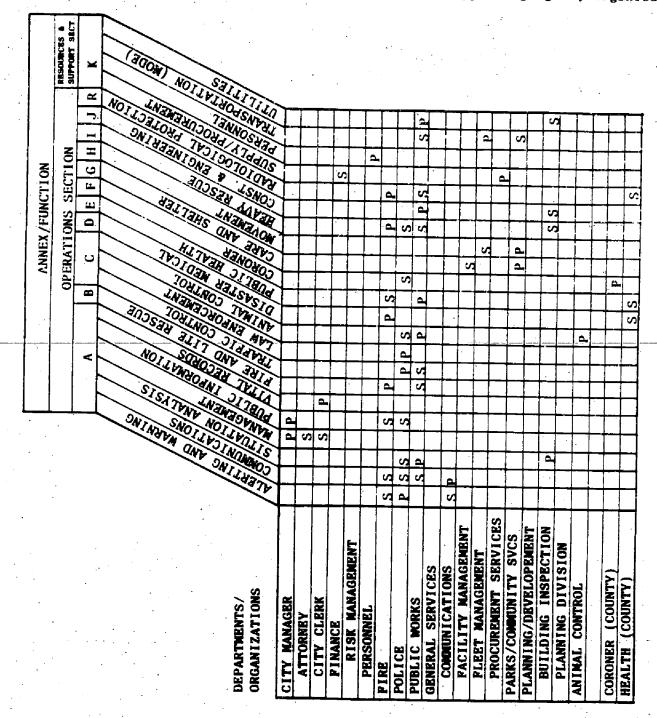
MOVEMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A WAR EMERGENCY

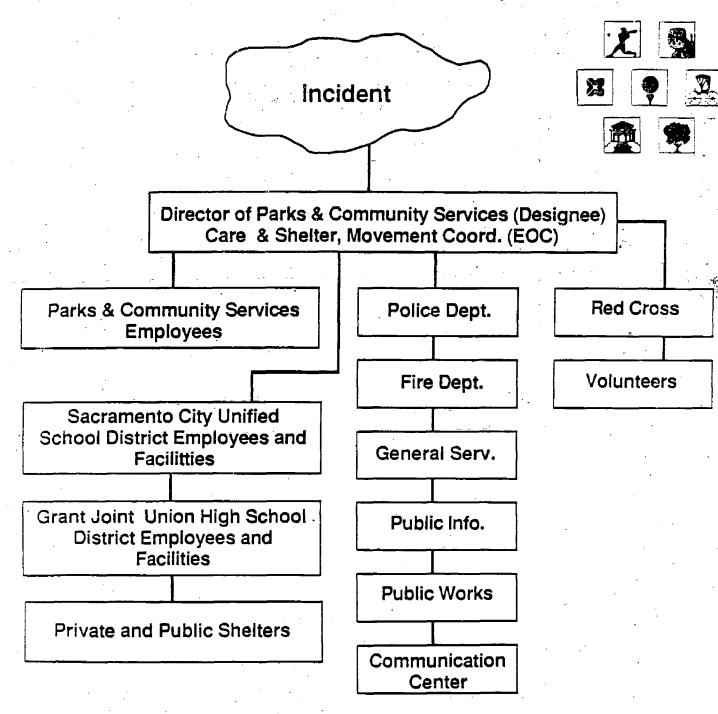
## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



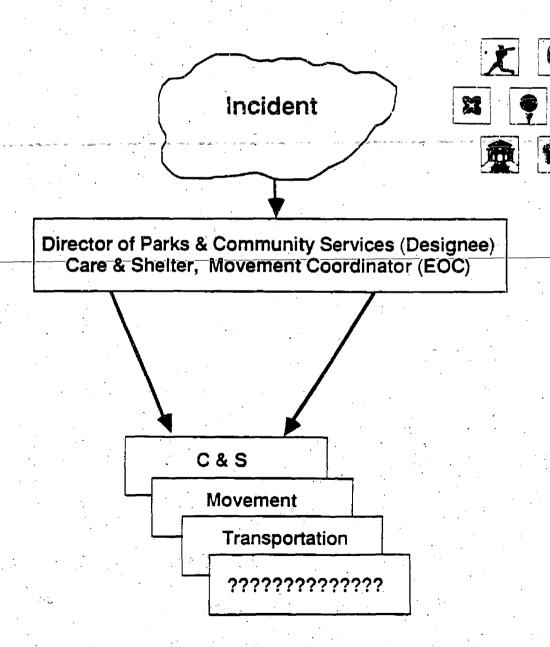
# Department of Parks & Community Services

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC) Outgoing Resources



#### PARKS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

#### MOVEMENT

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

Movement operations during war emergencies will be governed by the following essential actions relating to increased readiness, in-place sheltering and attack operations (with or without warning). Detailed actions are provided in the Emergency Action Checklist, which is included as a part of this Appendix.

#### Increased Readiness Operations

During an international situation which poses a threat of war, all transportation and traffic control agencies will prepare for the possible implementation of in-place sheltering. Agencies will review and update plans, accelerate training, assure that equipment is maintained in a state of readiness, alert personnel and stockpile materials and equipment needed. Transportation requirements will be determined and arrangements made for use of available transportation resources.

It is expected that local jurisdictions and state agencies will be alerted prior to a public announcement of any action. All agencies responsible for implementing the plan will recall off-duty personnel, mobilize reserves and auxiliaries, and assign emergency missions. Traffic control forces will be deployed to duty stations, and resources needed for traffic control will be brought into position. Final arrangements will be made for providing needed transportation. Preparations will be made in low risk areas to receive evacuees from hazard areas.

#### **Evacuation Operations**

When evacuation is announced to the public, traffic controls will be instituted throughout hazard and low risk areas as well as on designated movement routes. Traffic control and transportation operations will focus on assisting and expediting the movement of evacuees. Constraints will be employed only when needed to protect individuals and to facilitate movement. Evacuees arriving in a low risk area will be directed off the movement routes to Reception and Care Centers. Evacuees with personal designations (i.e., homes of friends or relatives), will be accommodated to the maximum extent possible, since this will lessen the burden placed on facilities in the low risk area.

Once evacuees have been registered and assigned to lodging, movement by private auto will be curtailed. Movement operations will then focus on transportation of critical resources and on transporting essential workers to and from hazard and low risk areas. Wherever possible, essential workers will be organized into groups and transported by local transit agencies. Buses used to transport essential workers will remain in the hazard area throughout the work shift so that essential workers can be transported to assigned shelters near their place of work or to a nearby low risk area. Access controls will be established to prevent unauthorized access to the hazard area.

#### Attack Operations

If an attack warning is received, local traffic control personnel will assist in directing people to available shelter. When the general population has completed "movement to shelter" or if an attack occurs, all transportation and traffic control personnel will take shelter. When conditions permit, transportation assistance will be provided for remedial movement.

#### MOVEMENT

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### INCREASED READINESS OPERATIONS

ACTION

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

If advised to review and update emergency plans:

Review and update movement plans, related SOP's, and assignments.

Distribute plan and brief officials.

Establish call-up procedures for primary and back-up movement control staff.

Provide orientation sessions on updated plan to operating elements of the movement organization.

Review Emergency Public Information (EPI) material instructions and develop additional media instructions as necessary, in coordination with the jurisdiction Public Information Officer. These jurisdictions will include where, what, why, how, and any other information that will assist the public.

#### If advised to improve readiness:

Conduct combined, coordinated exercise of primary traffic control and transportation personnel.

Establish liaison with the Civil Air Patrol and with other potential support organizations.

Conduct surveys to confirm availability of resources, including traffic counters, surveillance aircraft, and tow trucks.

Confirm location of Reception and Care Centers and of highway signs to direct evacuees to low risk areas.

ASSIGNED OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY SECTION

ACTION

Confirm movement routes and locations where freeway access will be prohibited; freeway access will be metered; emergency highway traffic regulation posts will be established; motorist aid staging areas will be established (See Attachments H-5-A, H-5-B, H-5-C, H-5-D, and H-5-E).

Confirm planned assignment of essential workers to specific Reception and Care Centers and facilities.

#### If advised to improve capability:

Request Caltrans, County Road Department/City Public Works Department to procure materials and to begin fabrication of directional/route signs.

Augment communications capability, and upgrade level of maintenance.

Conduct test exercise of the communications system.

Establish any necessary contracts or arrangements for use of equipment (i.e., traffic counters, tow trucks, surveillance aircraft).

#### If directed to attain maximum preparedness:

Conduct reconnaissance of motorist-aid staging areas. Include facilities of affected non-law enforcement agencies in reconnaissance (i.e., Caltrans, road, street and public works departments, tow truck operators, gas station operators).

Request Caltrans to monitor evacuation routes to assess the degree of spontaneous evacuation.

Set up and maintain status boards for major links in the transportation network.

Procure transportation for limited mobility evacuees and transportation for the subsequent transporting of essential workers between hazard and low risk areas.

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

#### ACTION

### EVACUATION OPERATIONS

#### If Directed to mobilize for evacuation:

Install movement control signs.

Check communications with traffic control field forces and log in operational units.

Call up movement control and transportation staff.

Fully mobilize movement operations groups at all levels.

#### If alerted that evacuation is imminent:

Deploy traffic control personnel to duty stations, including:

- o Signalized intersections where traffic flow would be inhibited;
- o Access control points including locations where freeway access is prohibited, and where freeway access is metered;
- o Emergency highway traffic regulation posts; and,
- o Parking areas at reception and care centers where efficient traffic flow needs to be maintained.

Activate surveillance system, including count stations and aerial surveillance to monitor evacuation.

Dispatch tow trucks to staging areas.

#### When evacuation order is announced:

Activate all access and traffic controls.

Obtain frequent reports on traffic conditions and remaining capacities of low risk areas.

Broadcast continual messages ordering people to evacuate, and advising them of road conditions, status of freeway ramps, and remaining capacities to low risk areas. (Coordinate with the jurisdiction PIO).

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

#### ACTION

Advise persons without personal means of transportation to go to designated Tocations where they will be picked up and transported to low risk areas. (coordinate with the jurisdiction PIO).

Change signs along evacuation routes as low risk areas are filled to allocated capacity and as hazard areas are evacuated.

<u>ACTI</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Acti	on .		
1	Determine the area and number of people to be evacuated.	EOC	
2.	Determine assembly points.	P&CS, Police	
3.	Establish evacuation routes.	Police	
4.	Activate emergency public information procedure.	EOC	
	<ul><li>A. Radio and TV stations</li><li>B. Police units to area</li><li>C. Direct mobile units to warn public to evacuate.</li></ul>	PIO Police Police	
	<ol> <li>Give location of assembly points for those without transportation.</li> </ol>		
	<ol><li>Where to go for mass care until emergency passes.</li></ol>		
5.	Dispatch transportation to special facilities and to disabled, elderly, and others who require assistance.	Fleet Mgmnt	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
6.	Request traffic and access control.	Police	
7.	Have barricades and signs delivered along evacuation routes and to evacuated area.	Public Works	
8.	Provide crowd control at assembly points.	Police	
9.	Place tow trucks on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Police	
10.	Monitor status of warning and evacuation process.	EOC	
11.	Determine whether personnel resources are adequage to supervise the evacuation.	EOC	
12.	As the emergency situation progresses, request regular updates on condictoin of road network and adjust the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.	Police	

ACTION

ASSIGNED OPERATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

13. Establish security patrols and access centrol procedures

14. Advise City PIO of the specifics of the return trip.

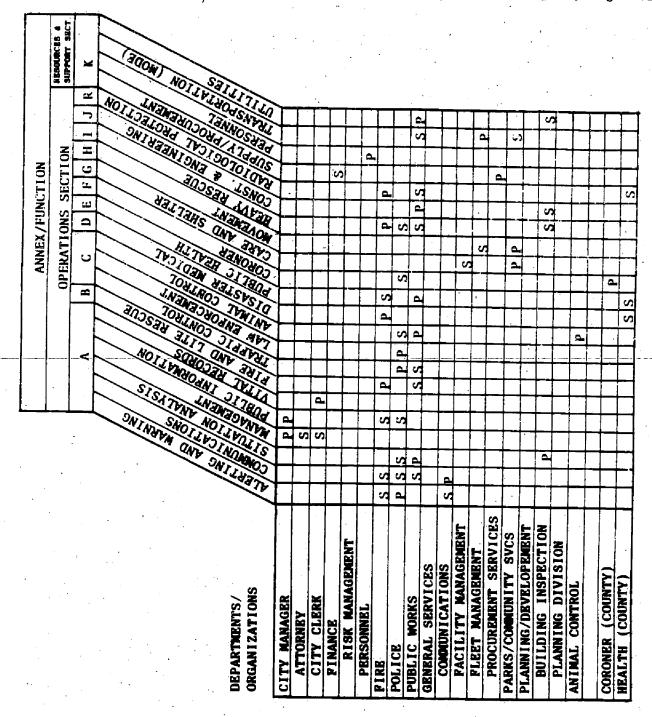
MOVEMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCIES

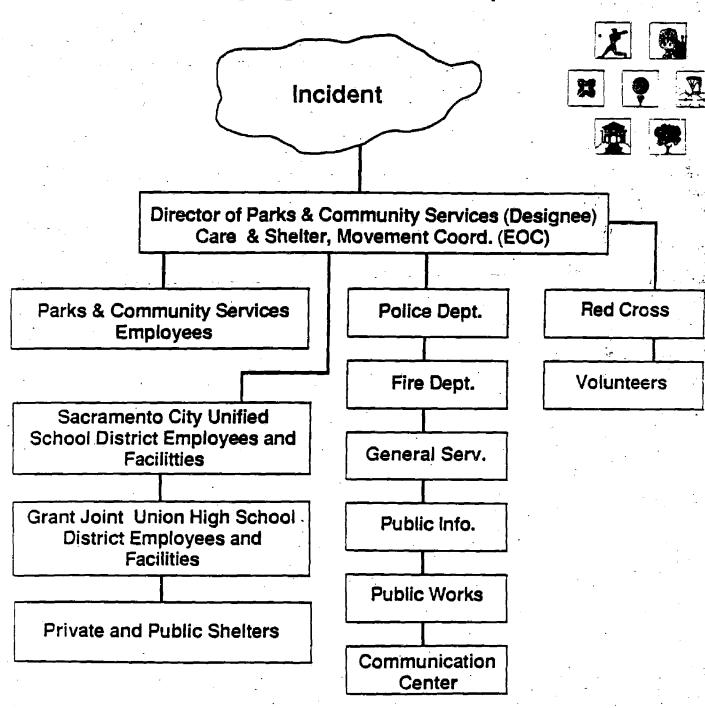
## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



# Department of Parks & Community Services

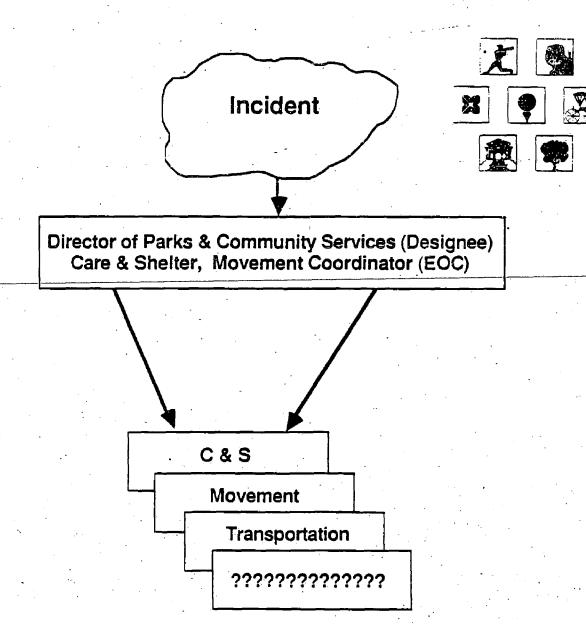
## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)

Outgoing Resources



#### MOVEMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCIES

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Α.	Determine the area and number of people to be evacuated.	FOC	EOC
ъ.	Determine evacuation assembly points.	P&CS, Police	FOC
<b>C</b> .	Establish evacuation routes.	Police	EOC
Ð.	Activate emergency public information procedure.	EOC	FOC
	<ol> <li>Radio and TV stations.</li> <li>Police units to area.</li> <li>Direct mobile units to warn public to evacuate.</li> </ol>	PIO Police Police	
	a. Give location of assembly points for those without transportation.		<del>-</del>
	<ul> <li>b. Where to go for mass care until emergency passes.</li> </ul>		
Ε.	Dispatch transportation to special facilities and to disabled, elderly, and others who require assistance.	Fleet Management	OES
F.	Request traffic and access control.	Police `	OES
G.	Have barricades and signs delivered along evacuation routes and to evacuated area.	Public Works	OES
н.	Provide crowd control at assembly points.	Police	OFS
Ι.	Place tow trucks on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Police	OES

_ <u>ACT</u>	<u>'ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
J⁺.	Monitor status of warning and evacuation processes.	EOC	EOC
К.	Determine whether personnel resources are adequate to supervise the evacuation.	EOC	FOC
I.	As the emergency situation progresses, request regular updates on condition of road network and adjust the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.	Police	FOC
М.	Establish security patrols and access control procedures	Police	EOC
N.	Advise City PIO of the specifics of the return trip.	EOC	EOC

### MOVEMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY

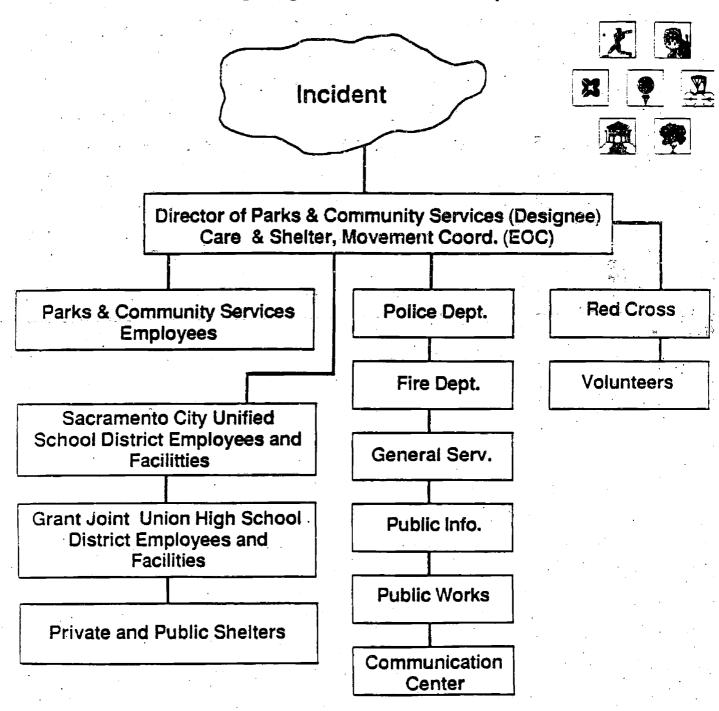
## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

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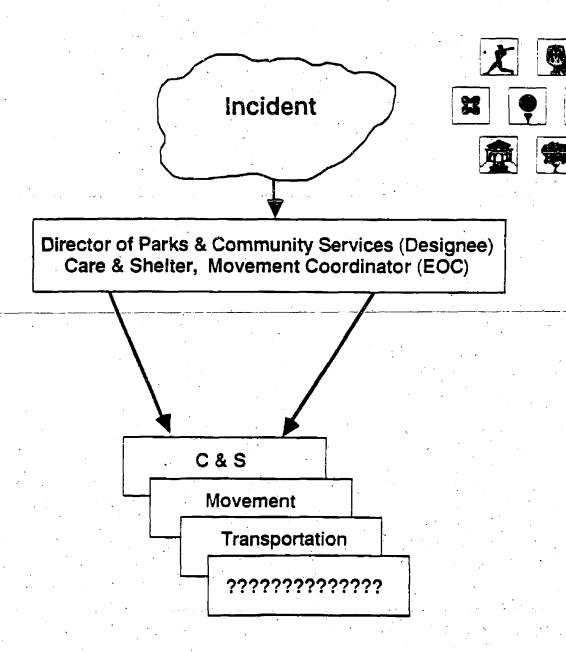
# Department of Parks & Community Services

## Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

Responsibilities of Director of Parks & Community Services, Care and Shelter, Movement Coordinator (EOC)
Outgoing Resources



### MOVEMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST-

### RESPONSE TO TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY

•	•	
ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
A. Determine the area and number of people to be evacuated.	FOC	EOC
R. Determine evacuation assembly points.	P&CS, Police	EOC
C. Establish evacuation routes.	Police	EOC
D. Activate emergency public information procedure.	FOC	EOC
<ol> <li>Radio and TV stations.</li> <li>Police units to area.</li> <li>Direct mobile units to warn public to evacuate.         <ol> <li>Give location of assembly points for those without transportation.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	PIO Police Police	
b. Where to go for mass care until emergency passes.		· · ·
E. Dispatch transportation to special facilities and to disabled, elderly, and others who require assistance.	Fleet Management	OES
F. Request traffic and access control.	Police	OES
G. Have barricades and signs delivered along evacuation routes and to evacuated area.	Public Works	OES
H. Provide crowd control at assembly points.	Police	OES
I. Place tow trucks on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Police	OES

AC'	<u>PTON</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
<b>J</b> .	Monitor status of warning and evacuation processes.	EOC	EOC
Κ.	Determine whether personnel resources are adequate to supervise the evacuation.	FOC	FOC
ь.	As the emergency situation progresses, request regular updates on condition of road network and adjust the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.	Police	FOC
М.	Establish security patrols and access control procedures	Police	EOC
N	Advise City PIO of the specifics of the return trip.	FOC	FOC

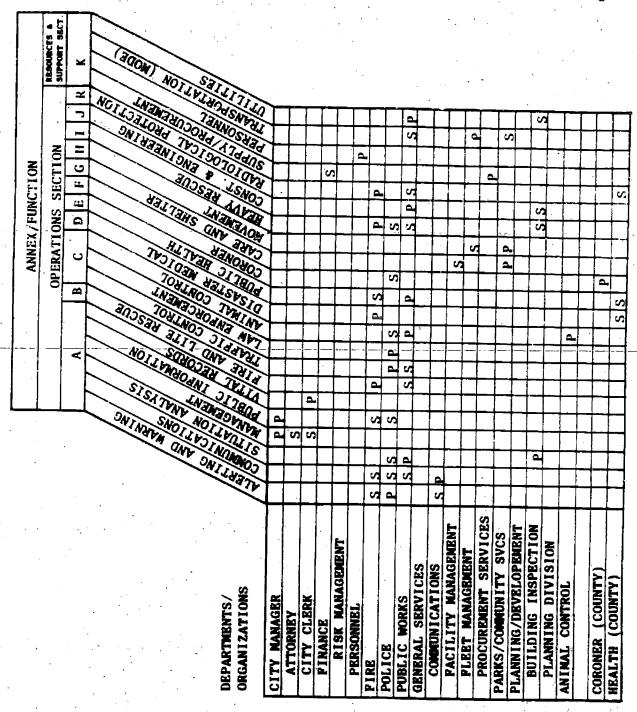
## MOVEMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO TERRORIST EMERGENCY

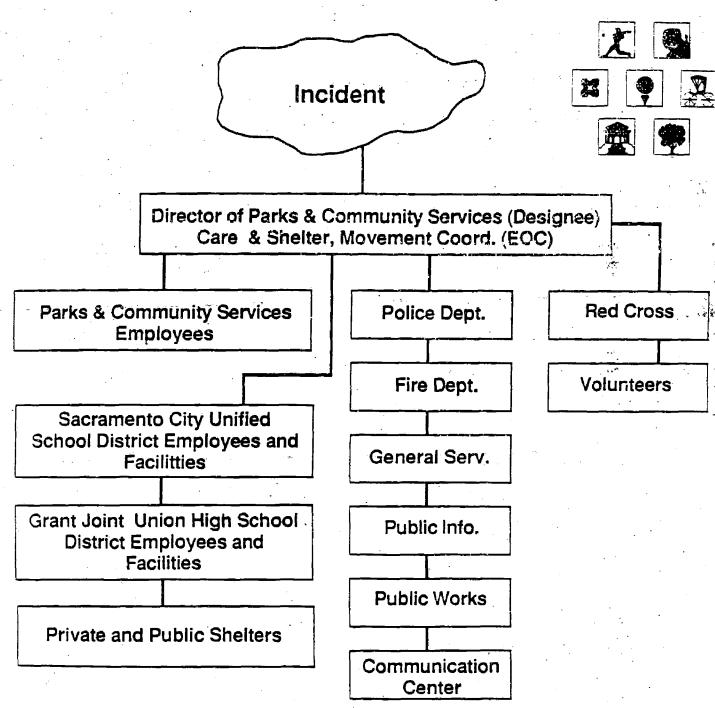
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- P Denotes principal agency/organization
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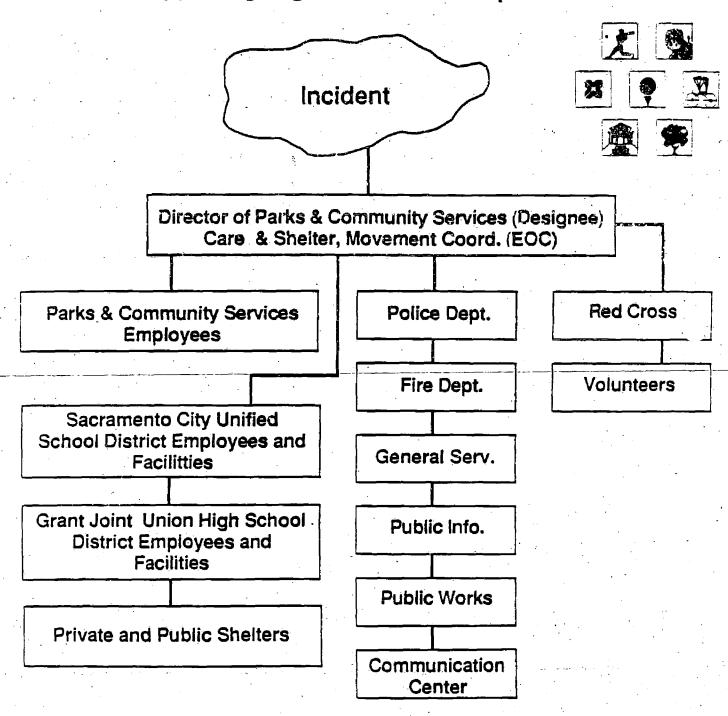
# Department of Parks & Community Services

# Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



# Department of Parks & Community Services

# Supporting Organization and Responsibilities



## MOVEMENT

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO TERRORIST EMERGENCY

ACT	<u>'ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATION SECTION
Α.	Determine the area and number of people to be evacuated.	EOC	EOC
ß.	Determine evacuation assembly points.	P&CS, Police	EOC
C.	Establish evacuation routes.	Police	EOC (**)
D.	Activate emergency public information procedure.	EOC	EOC
	<ol> <li>Radio and TV stations.</li> <li>Police units to area.</li> <li>Direct mobile units to warn public to evacuate.         <ol> <li>Give location of assembly points for those without transportation.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	PTO Police Police	<b>**</b> 3
	<ul> <li>b. Where to go for mass care until emergency passes.</li> </ul>	•	
E.	Dispatch transportation to special facilities and to disabled, elderly, and others who require assistance.	Fleet Management	OES
F.	Request traffic and access control.	Police.	OES
G.	Have barricades and signs delivered along evacuation routes and to evacuated area.	Public Works	OES
Н.	Provide crowd control at assembly points.	Police	OES
I.	Place tow trucks on standby to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Police	OES

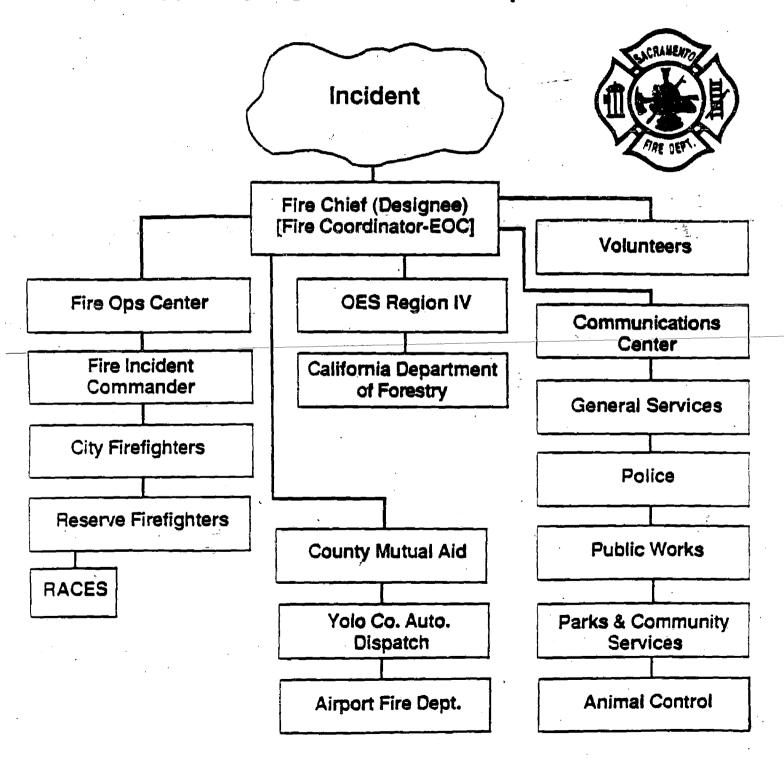
ACT	<u>ton</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATION SECTION
<b>J</b> .	Monitor status of warning and evacuation processes.	EOC	EOC
<b>K.</b>	Determine whether personnel resources are adequate to supervise the evacuation.	EOC	FOC
I	As the emergency situation progresses, request regular updates on condition of road network and adjust the selection of evacuation routes accordingly.	Police	EOC
М.	Establish security patrols and access control procedures	Police	FOC
N.	Advise City PIO of the specifics of the return trip.	FOC	FOC

ANNEX I

RESCUE

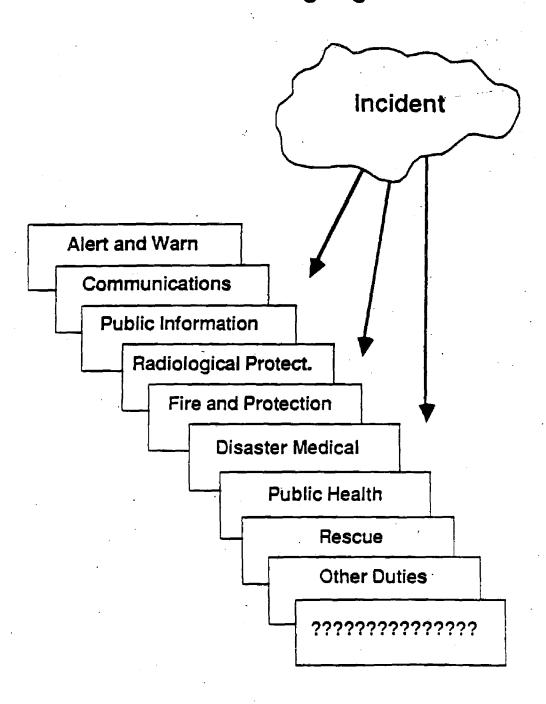
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





#### ANNEX I

#### RESCUE OPERATIONS

#### I.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex describes the general policies. procedures, organizations and systems for the location of, provision of, immediate care to, and safe removal of endangered, trapped, injured, and/or isolated persons. Both the fire and law enforcement disciplines bear responsibility for rescue operations, and they commonly interact during emergency response. This annex is written to reflect and encourage such interaction in pre-event planning as well.

#### I.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of rescue operations are to:

- o Locate endangered, trapped, disabled and/or isolated persons.
- o Gain access to persons in need of assistance/rescue.
- o Administer first aid.
- Extricate trapped and injured persons.
- Move persons to safety.
- o Perform initial triage of injured persons.
- o Transport nonambulatory injured to Casualty Collection Points or medical care facilities.
- o Remove dead as incidental to rescue efforts.
- Tag injured and deceased.
- o Report conditions, needs, observations of damage, resource status, and progress to proper authorities.
- o Provide food, lodging, equipment, materials, and supplies to rescue personnel.
- Mark premises which have been search.

## I.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

When a natural disaster or technological incident occurs, rescue efforts will be undertaken to search for trapped and injured persons and to extricate them safely—and—quickly. Rescue operations might well require personnel and equipment from fire, law enforcement and public works agencies, and from the private sector. Operations associated with this situation may require the total spectrum of rescue operations, from evacuation, to debris tunneling, shoring and stabilization of structures. In such situations, Fire Chiefs in incorporated areas and the County Sheriff in unincorporated areas are the normally designated responsible officials.

For overall efficiency of the rescue function, and to make maximum use of personnel and resources, an Incident Emergency Management System, such as an Incident Command System, (ICS), should be established. The ICS provides functional organization for on-scene management of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures and communications.

Rescue activities during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix I, Hazard-Specific Responses.

## I.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing supporting plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists describing the rescue function in an emergency. Such plans and procedures will provide for coordination and communication channels with all appropriate agencies and organization with rescue capabilities and/or responsibilities. Training should be conducted, with emphasis on rescue techniques. Resource listings and alert lists will also be prepared and maintained.

## Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin upon receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood which could impact the jurisdiction or a rapidly deteriorating international situation which could lead to a possible nuclear attack upon the United States. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOPs, resource information, and alert lists; accelerating training programs; inspecting equipment; and taking other feasible preparedness measures.

## I.3.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

## Pre-Impact Phase

Actions to be taken during this phase are precautionary. Appropriate countermeasures will be taken to protect people should the jurisdiction be impacted by an event such as a slow-rise flood situation, a health endangering hazardous material incident, or an imminent nuclear attack. Preparations will be made to conduct rescue operations in affected areas.

## Immediate Impact Phase

Actions taken during this phase will be concentrated on the well-being of people affected by an event. Examples of such events are a major earthquake, a flash flood, a large explosion, a release of hazardous materials, or a nuclear attack. Priority activities will include rescue operations for endangered or trapped persons.

### Sustained Emergency Phase

As early lifesaving and property-protecting actions continue, attention will be given to assuring that all searched areas have been definitely cleared and that all persons are accounted for and safe from ensuing hazards.

## I.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

Priorities—during—this—period—will be—focused—on—continuing—to—provide-essential services and assisting with recovery operations.

### I.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Rescue responsibilities at the various levels of government will consist of the following:

## I.4.1 Local

## I.4.1.1 Local Agencies

Local agencies charged with rescue operations are responsible for:

- o Pre-event organization and operations planning.
- o Developing rescue plans for known hazards.

- o Recruiting volunteers.
- o Training of institutional, industrial, neighborhood, and public service personnel.
  - o Organizing groups and teams of personnel and developing procedures for using spontaneous volunteers.
  - o Maintaining current alert lists with names, telephone numbers, addresses, etc.
  - o Maintaining inventories of rescue resources within the jurisdictions.
  - Designating and operating staging areas.
  - o Deploying available resources.
  - o Mobilizing local mutual aid.
  - o Requesting assistance through appropriate mutual aid channels.

Organizations locally available to support rescue operations are denoted in Enclosure I-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

## I.4.1.2 Local Rescue Coordinator

The Local Rescue Coordinator is responsible for:

- o Preparing a deployment plan for local resources.
- o Establishing policies for recalling off-duty personnel.
- o Determining the organizational structure required for integrating mutual aid and non-fire or non-law enforcement service resources.
- Providing refresher training programs for department employees.
- Recruiting, organizing, and training neighborhood teams.
- o Encouraging and assisting management of organizations with a large number of employees to organize and train employee rescue teams and to develop evacuation and premises search plans
- Conducting interagency and interdisciplinary training exercises involving local mutual aid. volunteer. industrial, institutional and, if available, search dog teams.
- o Identifying hazards and conducting pre-event planning.

- o Entering into pre-event agreements with construction, equipment rental and tow truck firms for needed resources (e.g., dozers, compressors generators, air hammers, cranes, transports).
- o Coordinating support for field and staging area operators.
- o Training and use of non-public safety personnel for administrative staffing for rescue operations.
- o Establishing pre-event agreements with non-public safety specialty rescue teams within the jurisdiction.
- o Maintaining a cooperative understanding with the local law enforcement or fire service chief for obtaining rescue resources through the law enforcement/fire mutual aid system.
- o Coordinating response planning with emergency medical and coroner response plans.
- o Scheduling additional rescue forces to relieve initial crews after the first 24-hour period.

## I.4.2 Operational Area

Operational Area. Fire and Rescue and Law Enforcement Coordinators are responsible for:

- o Activating Operational Area or county-wide fire and rescue and search and rescue mutual aid plans.
- o----Staffing-the-rescue-function-at-the-County-Emergency-Operating-Center-
- o Developing resource allocation criteria, with input and consensus approval of area/county fire and police chiefs.
- o Mobilizing mutual aid resources within the area.
- o Inventorying rescue resources within the area including private sector resources.
- o Locating and listing sites suitable for Mutual Aid Mobilization Center operations and developing and executing use of agreements if needed.
- o Pre-event planning of support operations for the Mutual Aid Mobilization Center.

## I.4.3 Mutual Aid Region

Mutual Aid Region Fire and Rescue and Law Enforcement Coordinators are responsible for:

- o Developing region-wide Fire and Rescue and Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Plans.
- o Developing a Staffing Plan for a Regional Multi-Agency Coordination Center.

- o Consolidating an inventory of public and private rescue resources within the region.
- o Locating and listing sites suitable for Mutual Aid Mobilization\_Center operations.
  - o Mobilizing mutual aid sources.
  - o Providing support for regional Mutual Aid Mobilization Center operations.

### I.4.4 State

State Fire and Rescue and Law Enforcement Coordinators (members of the State Office of Emergency Services Staff) are responsible for:

- o Maintaining the California Law Enforcement Search and Rescue Plan and the California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan.
- o Maintaining a statewide consolidated inventory of rescue resources.
- o Mobilizing needed resources from available statewide mutual aid system and state agency inventories.
- o Coordinating and allocating mutual aid resources.
- -- Jointly-staffing the rescue function at established Disaster Support Area(s), or at the State Coordination Center.

The following state agencies have varied capabilities and responsibilities for supporting rescue operations:

## Employment Development Department

Recruits personnel and determines personnel shortages and surplus.

## Department of Boating and Waterways

- Arranges for emergency small craft transportation services.
- o Conducts coastal and inland water reconnaissance, damage assessment, and search operations.
- o Provides communications.

#### California Conservation Corps

- Assists in rescue operations.
- o Moves injured persons in conjunction with rescue operations.

## California Highway Patrol

o Conducts highway routing and provides relevant information, and emergency traffic control.

## California Maritime Academy

- o Assists Department of Boating and Waterways by providing, or coordinating the provision of, small, craft for emergency operations.
- o Assists with damage assessment (marine).

## I.4.5 Federal

Federal agencies will respond to local and state request for search and rescue (SAR) assistance under their own statutory and/or mechanisms authorized by Public Law 93-288 (Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974). Following a Presidential declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster under the provisions of Public Law 93-288, the Federal SAR response will be under the leadership of the Department of Defense (DOD). The U.S. Army will be the DOD lead agency, with the U.S. Air Force functioning as the Inland SAR Coordinator and the U.S. Coast Guard functioning as the Maritime SAR Coordinator. All DOD components will provide SAR personnel, resources, and facilities to meet civil meeds on the basis of non-interference with military missions.

The following federal agencies will provide support to SAR operations as indicated:

## Department of Transportation

Provides SAR personnel and facilities to assist state and local governments on the basis of noninterference with higher priority duties. The Federal Aviation Administration has air traffic control and flight service facilities available to assist in SAR operations.

## Department of Interior

If available, provides SAR and firefighting apparatus on lands and waters administered by the Department and may assist in operations in adjacent jurisdictions.

## Department of Agriculture

If available, provides SAR and firefighting apparatus on lands administered by the U.S. Forest Service and may assist in operations in adjacent jurisdictions.

## Corps of Engineers

Provides personnel and equipment to assist in SAR operations, particularly those involved with buildings and facilities and with the evacuation of survivors.

#### I.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- (1) The official responsible for search and rescue operations within—each jurisdiction will determine the boundaries of each separate incident, i.e., building, complex, block, neighborhood, or community as a whole.

  Liaison officers will be appointed for each discipline supplying resources to a particular incident when the lead discipline is different from that for which resources are obtained. Direct supervision of rescue team members will be the responsibility of the team leader designated by the providing organization. Coordination with coroner and emergency medical operations will be required at each level of operation, direction, and control.
  - (2) Mutual aid resources will be mobilized through established fire, law enforcement and interagency channels, and allocated utilizing Multi-Agency Coordination System procedures. Resources mobilized through mutual aid channels will be returned to Operational Area or Regional Mobilization Center when no longer needed by the utilizing agency, incident, or area.

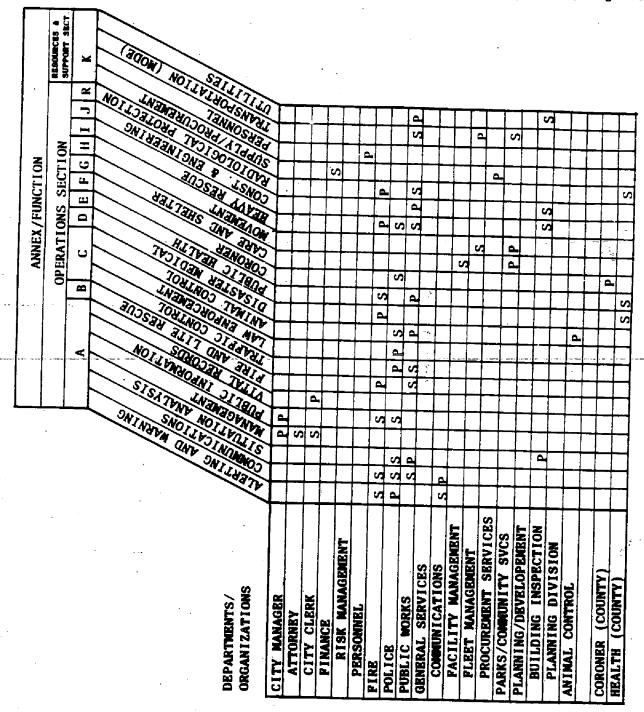
## RESCUE

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

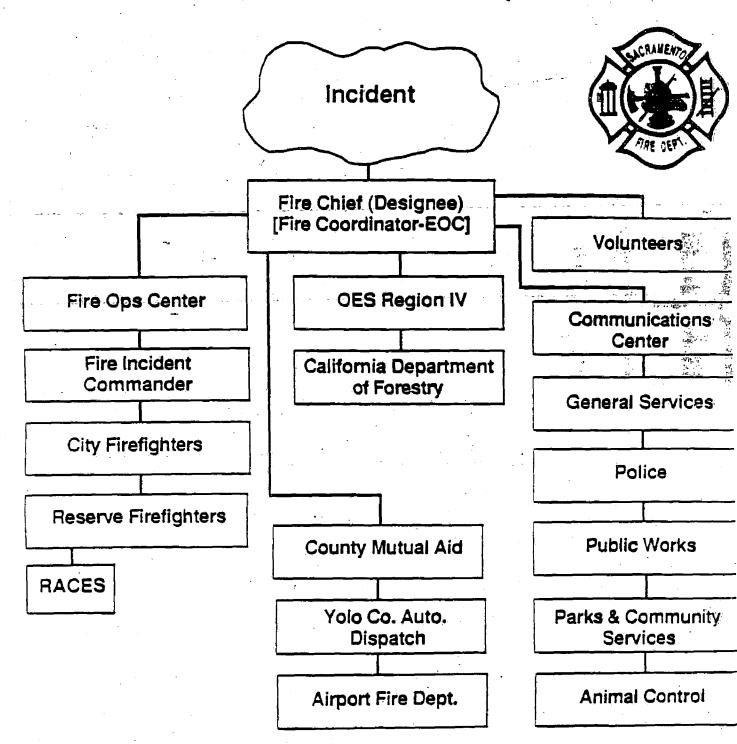
# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



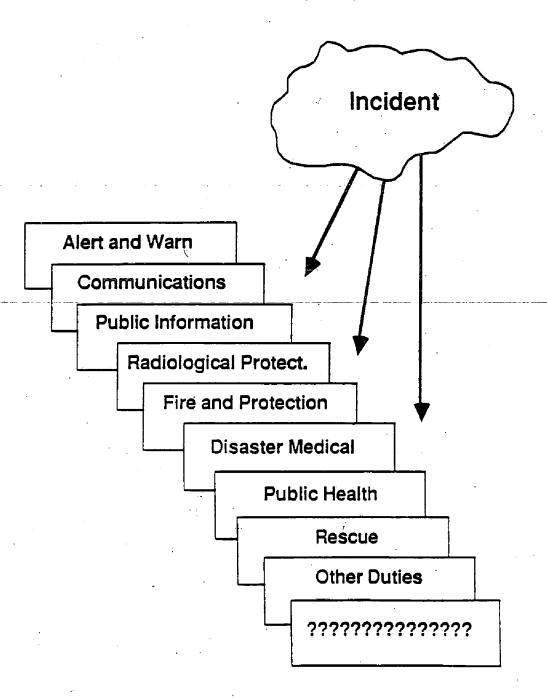
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





#### RESCUE

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine heavy rescue equipment requirements from field units.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.1
2.	Organize rescue teams.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.2
3.	Establish priorities for rescue teams.	Duty Chief	I-082.3
4.	Monitor rescue activities.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.4
<b>5</b> .	Recruit volunteers.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.5
6.	Coordinate with E.M.S. coordinator and coroner on care of injured and collection of fatalities.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.6
7.	Requested assistance from O.E.S. Mutual Aid Region.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.*7
8.	Provide relief crews.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.8

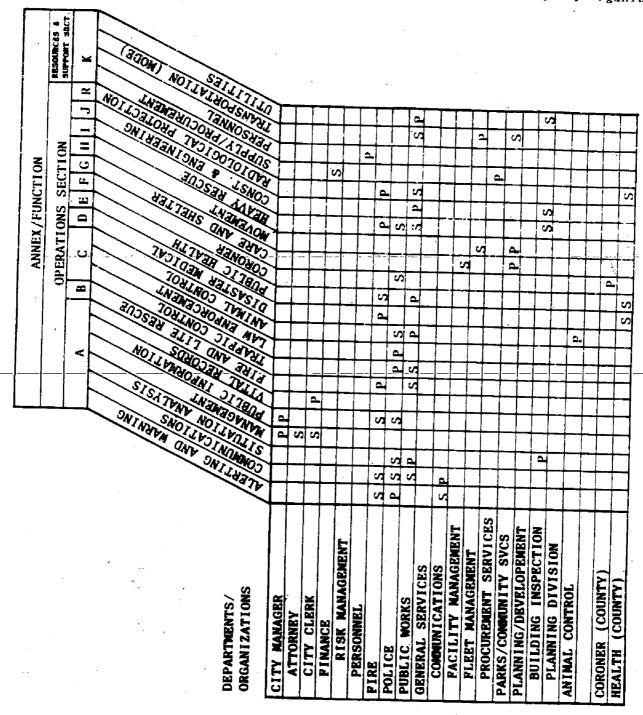
## RESCUE

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS

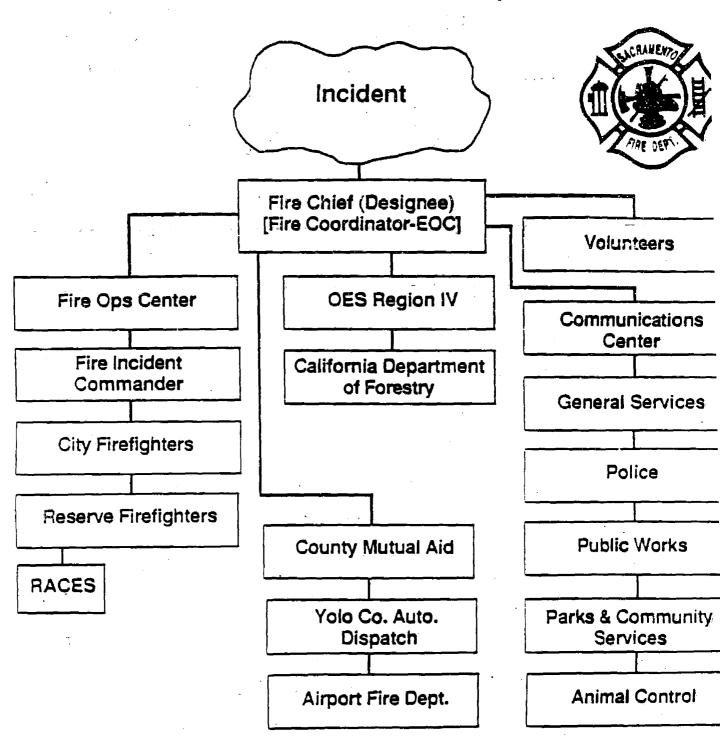
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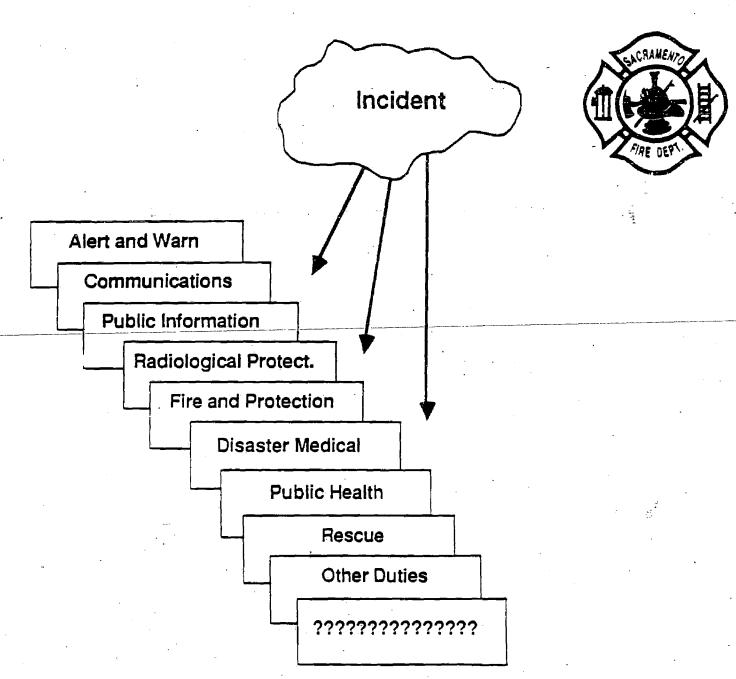
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



## RESCUE

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENTS

ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Check with I.C. on scene to determine existing or possible future rescue requirements.	Duty Chief	I -0\$2.1
2.	Mobilize rescue teams.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.4
3.	Provide protective clothing and breathing apparatus.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.9
4.	Establish safe collection areas for care of injured and fatalities.	1.C.	I-0\$2.10
5	Check with I.C. on scene for .	Duty Chief	I-0S2.11

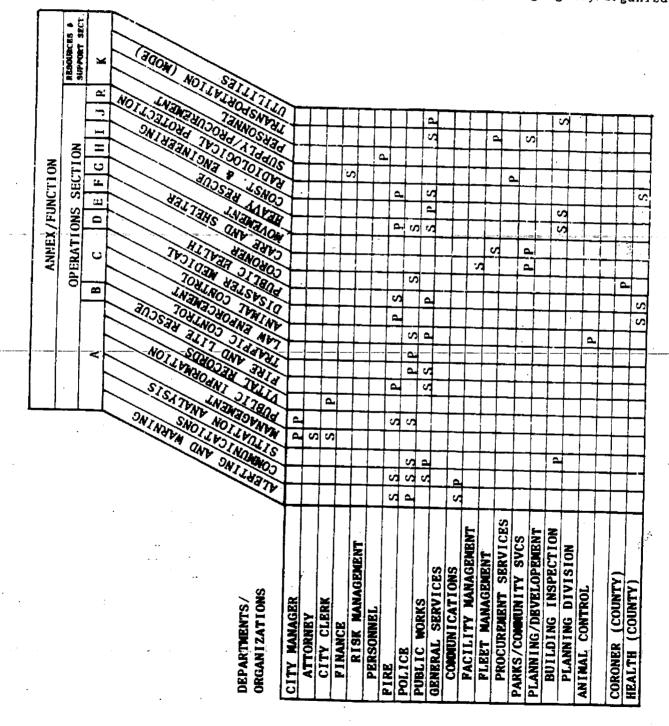
RESCUE

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO FLOODING

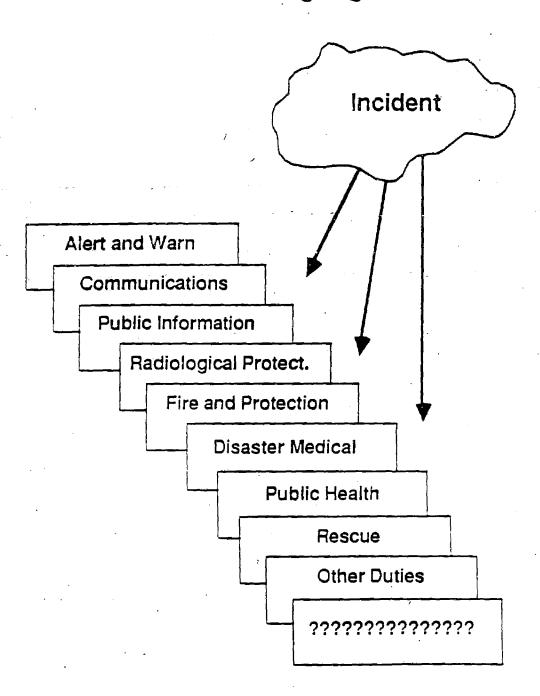
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# Fire Department

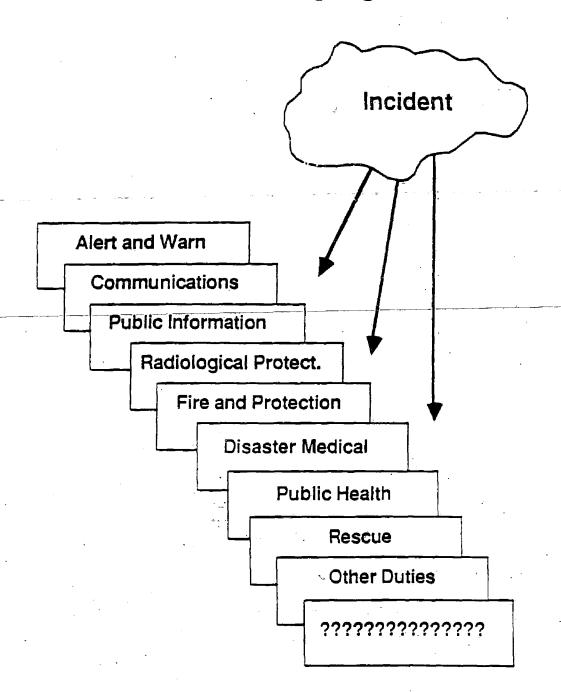
# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



# RESCUE

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO FLOODING

ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
			·
1.	Place resources on standby.	Duty Chief	I-082.12
2.	Establish resource assembly points.	Duty Chief	T-082113
3.	Search flood areas for trapped persons.	Duty Chief	I-082.14
4.	Obtain heavy rescue equipment for assistance.	Duty Chief	I-082.1
<b>5</b> .	Request assistance from O.E.S.	Duty Chief	I-OS2.7

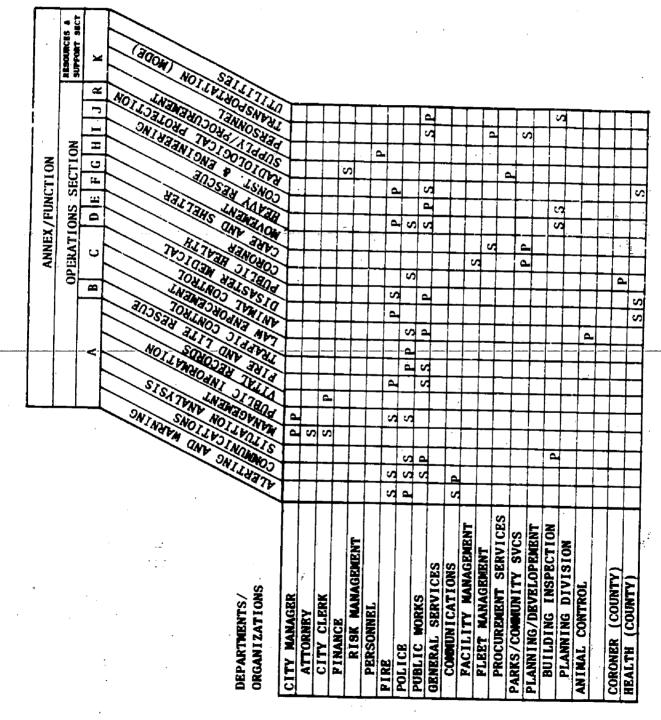
RESCUE

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

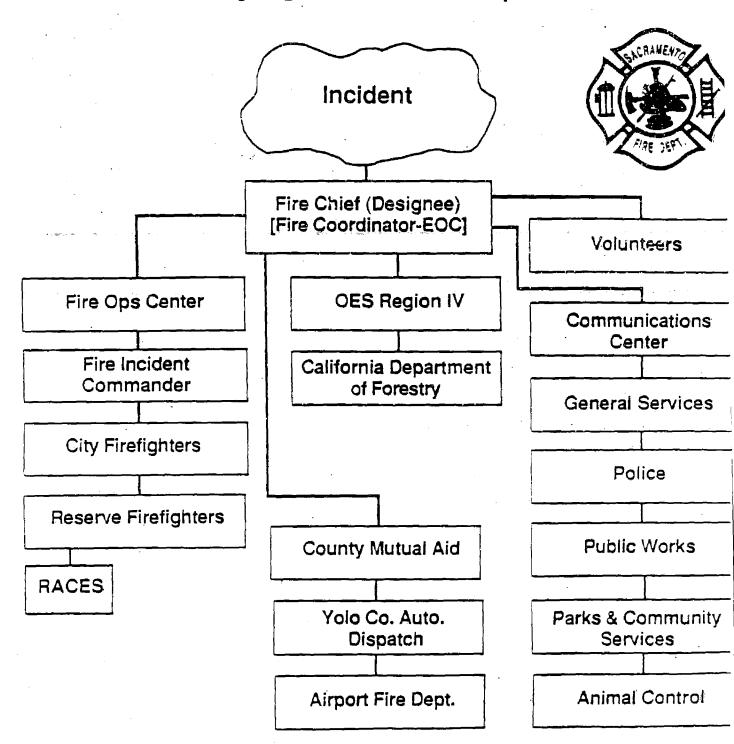
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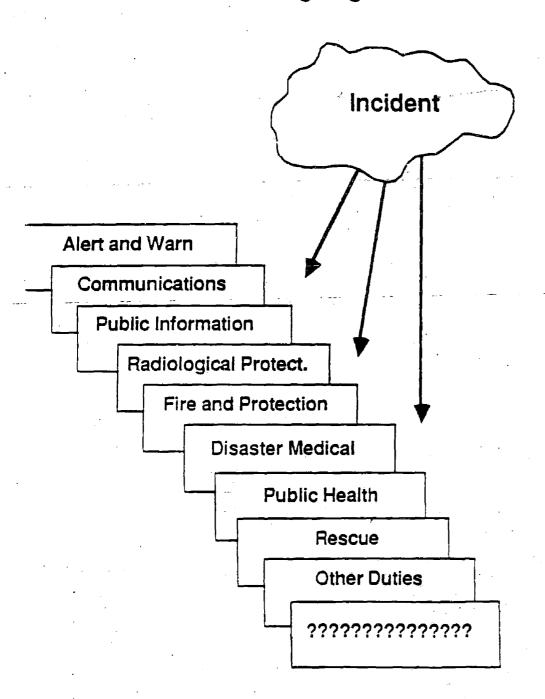
# City of Sacramento Fire Department

# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED. RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
		•	
1.	Place rescue resources on standby	Duty Chief	I=0S2.12
2.	Establish resource assembly points.	Duty Chief	I-082.13
3.	Search flooded areas for trapped persons.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.14
4.	Obtain heavy rescue equipment for assistance.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.1
5.	Request assistance from O.E.S.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.7

RESCUE

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

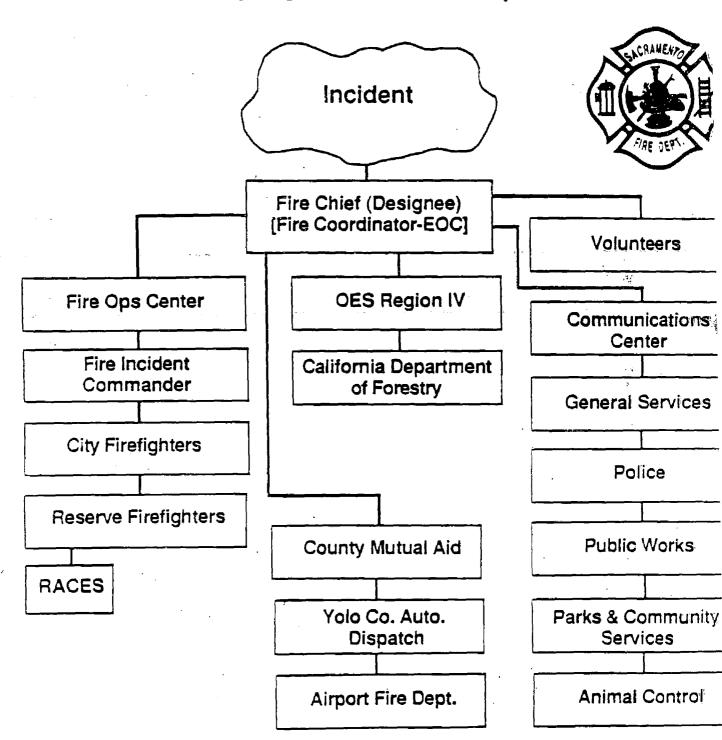
P - Denotes principal agency/organization

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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

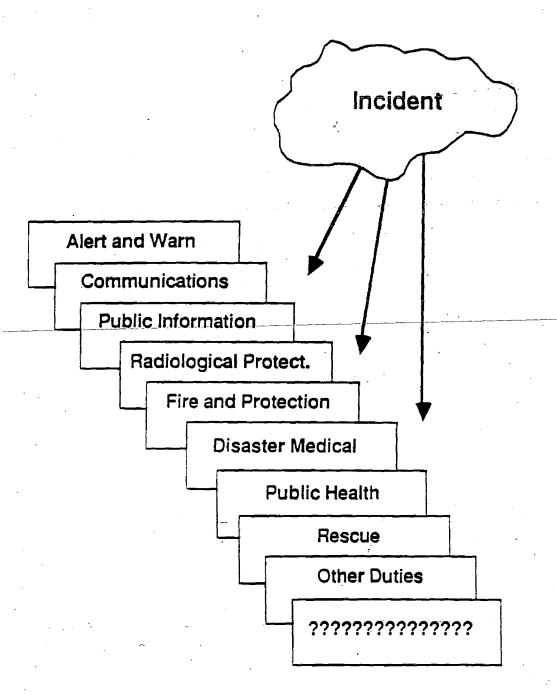
### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



## City of Sacramento

# **Fire Department**

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





### RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

<u>ACT</u> 1	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine heavy rescue equipment requirements from field units.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.1
2.	Provide for radiological monitoring of crews.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.15
3.	Organize rescue teams.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.4
.4	Establish priorities for rescue teams	Duty Chief	I-0S2.3
5.	Monitor rescue activities.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.1
6.	Recruit volunteers.	Duty Chief	I-082.5
7.	Coordinate with E.M.S. coordinator and coroner on care of injured and collection of fatalities.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.6
8.	Requested assistance from O.E.S. Mutual Aid Region.	Duty Chief	I-OS2.7
9.	Provide relief crews.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.8

### RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

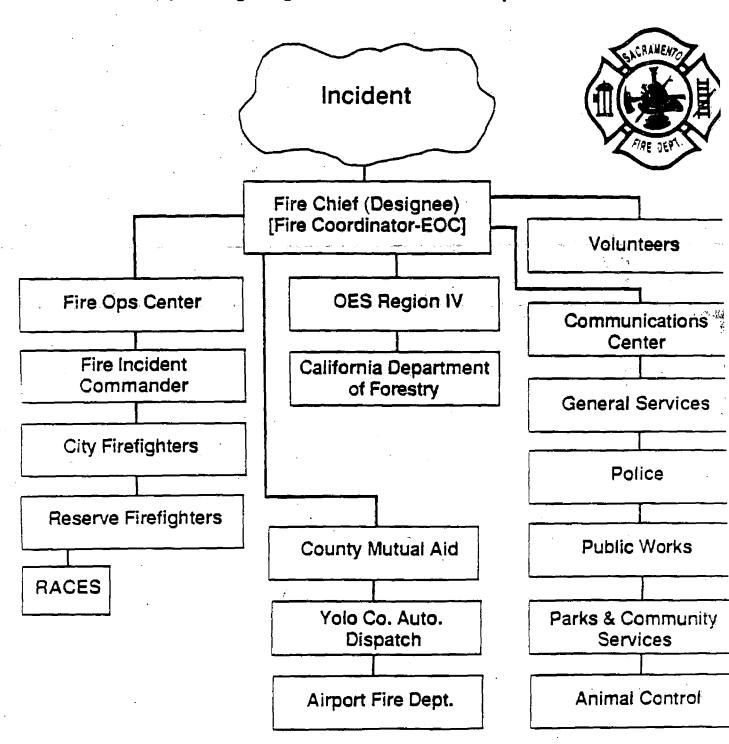
### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

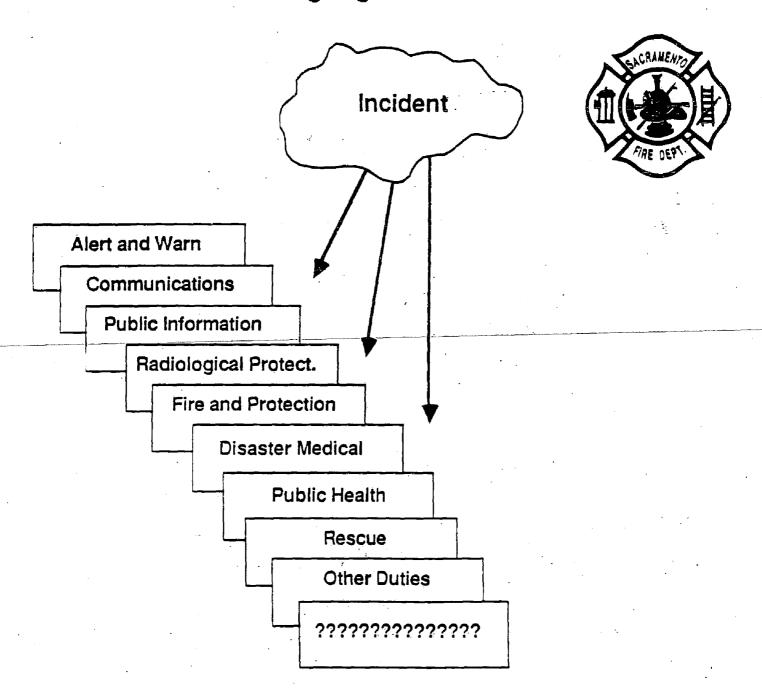
### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



### City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



### RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
	•	
1. Place Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to readiness state.	OEP Coordinator	1-082.16
a. Secure Cost Center Number.	Duty Chief OEP Coordinator .	1-082.17
b. Notify or alert all key personnel of situation.	Outy Chief	I-0S2.16
c. Make sure all necessary reference materials and supplies are at the EOC.		1-0\$2.24
d. Request security of EOC.	Duty Whief .	I-083.18
e. Updating of status board and	A.S.O /P.1.0.	I-0 <b>S3</b> .19
f. Establish Liaison with Mutual Aid EOC's.		
a) State OES	Fire Chief	1-082.7
b) County EOC		
1) Communications 2) Designate a field representative	OEP Coordinator	I-083,20

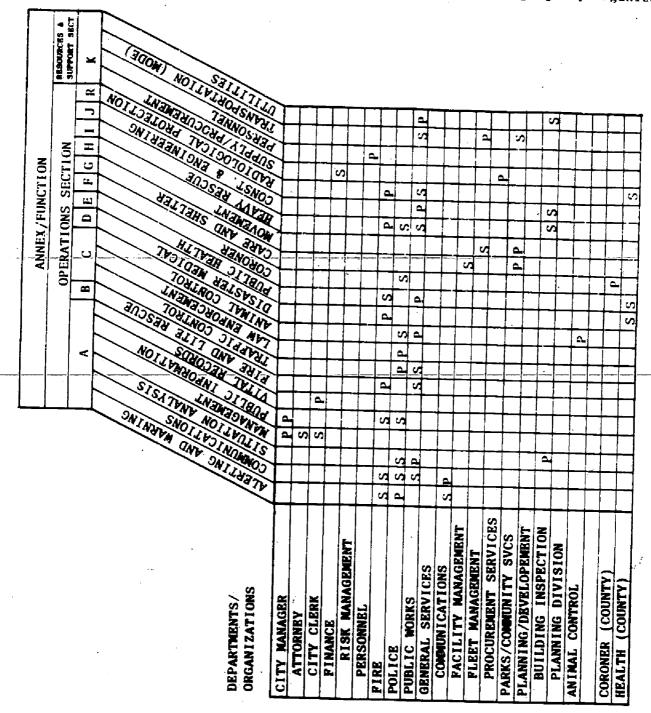
### RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

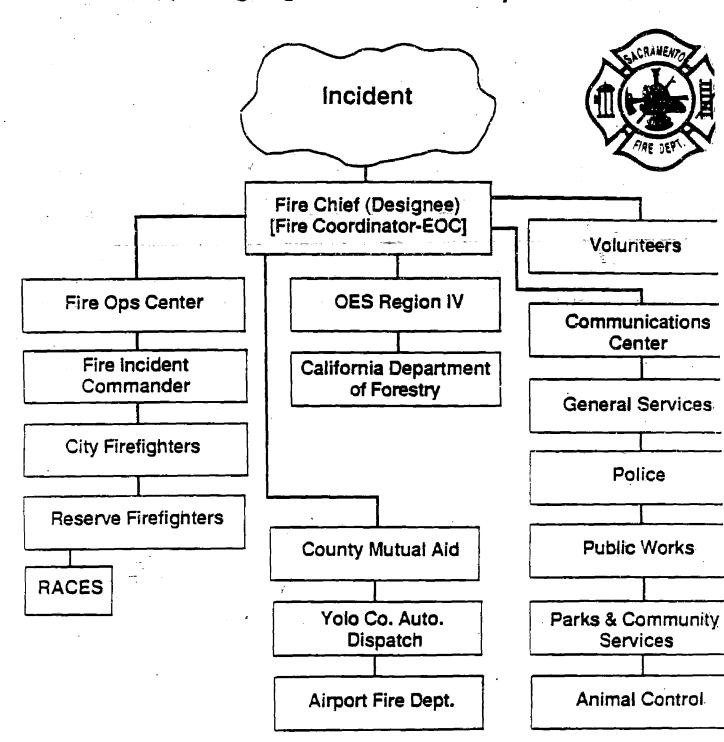
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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

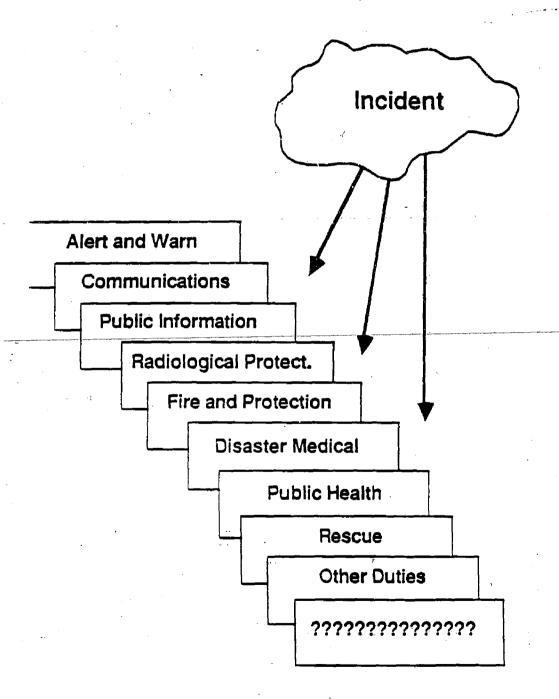
### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



## City of Sacramento

# **Fire Department**

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



### RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENTS

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Determine heavy rescue equipment requirements from field units.	Duty Chief	I-082.1
2.	Organize rescue teams.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.3
<b>3</b> .	Establish priorities for rescue teams.	Duty Chief	<u>I</u> -0S2.4
4	Monitor rescue activities.	Duty Chief	I÷0S3.23
5.	Recruit volunteers.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.5
6.	Coordinate with E.M.S. coordinator and coroner on care of injured and collection of fatalities.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.10
7.	Requested assistance from O.E.S. Mutual Aid Region.	Duty Chief	I -0\$2 7
8.	Provide relief crews.	Duty Chief	I-0S2.8
9.	Determine if Haz-Mat is required.	Duty Chief	I-0S3.2İ

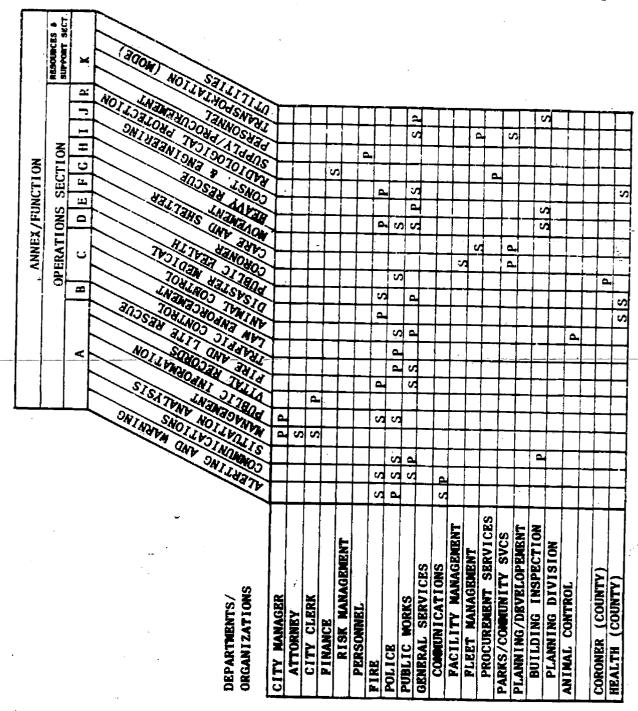
RESCUE

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

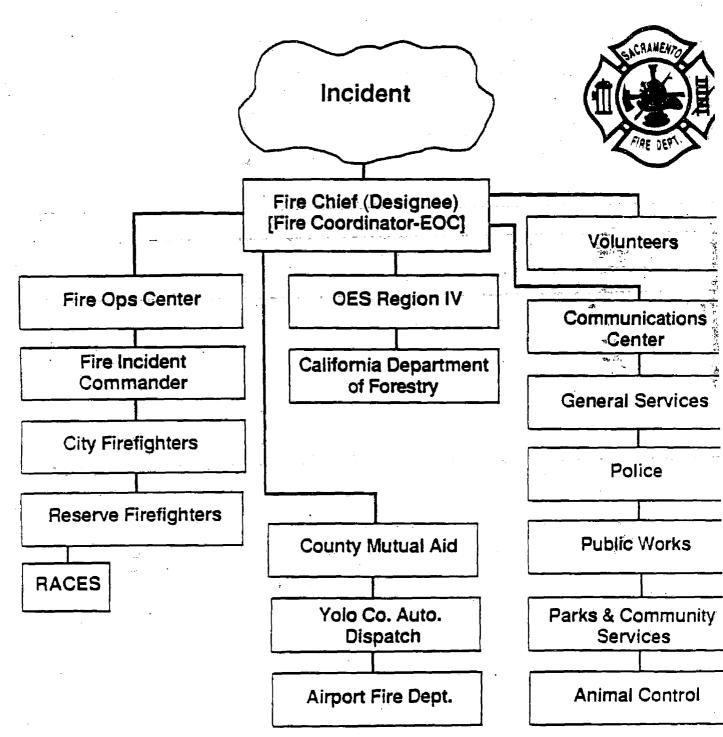
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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

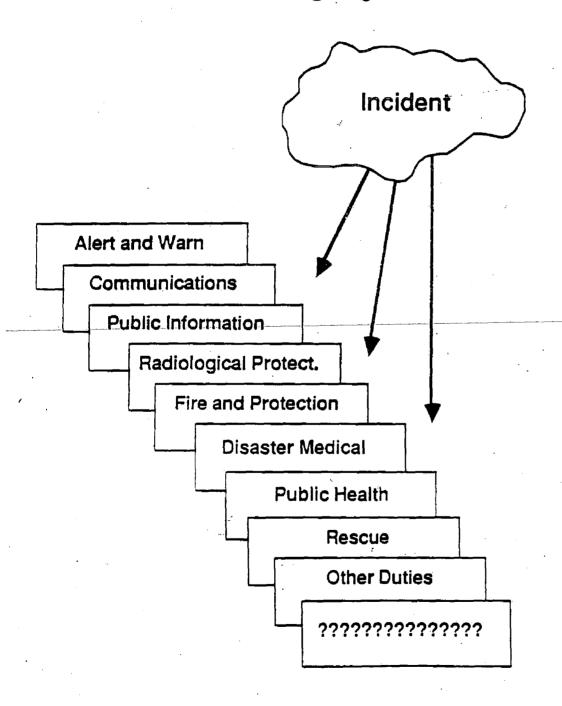
### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



## City of Sacramento

# **Fire Department**

### Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



### RESCUE

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

<u>ACT</u>	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Place Emergency Operations Cent (EOC) to readiness state.	er OEP Coordinator	I-0S2.16
	a. Secure Cost Center Number.	Duty Chief	I-0S3.17
	<ul> <li>b. Notify or alert all key personnel of situation</li> </ul>	Duty Chief	I-0S2.16
	c. Make sure all necessa reference materials a supplies are at the EOC.	ry OEP Coordinator nd	I-0 <b>S</b> 3.24
	d. Request security for EOC.	Duty Chief	I-0S3.18
•	e. Updating of status board a	nd A.S.O./P.I.O.	I-0S3.19
	f. Establish Liaison with Mutu Aid EOC's.	al	
	a) State OES.	Fire Chief	I-0S2.7
	b) County EOC.		•
	<ol> <li>Communications</li> <li>Designate a field representative.</li> </ol>	OEP Coordinator	I-0S3.20
2.	Maintain fire suppression coverag	e. Duty Chief	I-0S3.25
3.	Coordinate suppression needs of I	C. Duty Chief	I-0S3.26

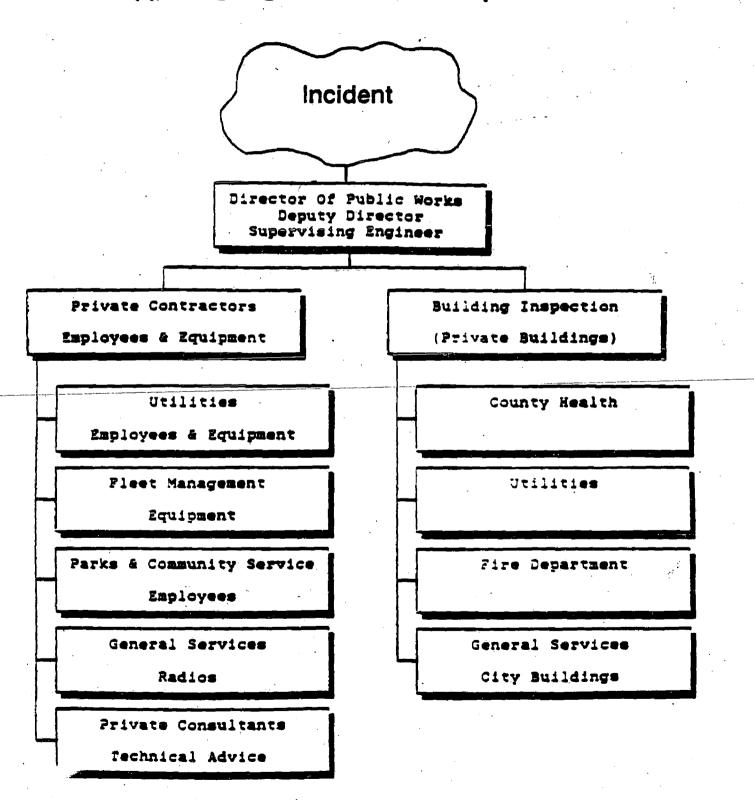
### ANNEX J

### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS

### City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities

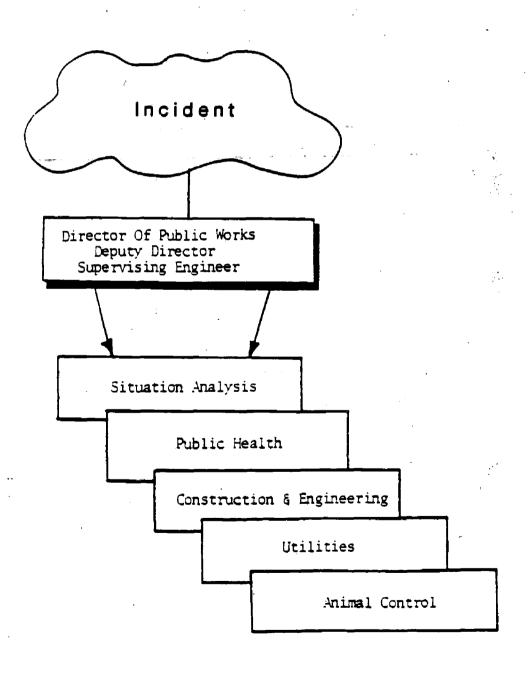


## City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

**Outgoing Resources** 



#### ANNEX J

### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING OPERATIONS

#### J.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex describes construction and engineering operations, assigns responsibilities, and establishes policies and procedures associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense emergencies. Information is also provided on essential activities such as the post-event inspection of facilities and structures, emergency debris clearance, route recovery, and construction of fallout shelters.

#### J.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of construction and engineering operations will be to:

- Assess post-event serviceability of facilities and structures.
- Conduct emergency repair and/or restoration of essential streets, roads, highways and related bridges, overpasses, underpasses and tunnels.
- o Conduct emergency debris clearance and route recovery operations.
- o\_\_\_Support\_damage\_assessment\_activities.\_\_\_\_
- o Conduct flood fighting operations.
- o Develop fallout shelter.

### J.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Construction and engineering activities during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated with various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix J, Hazard-Specific Responses. Listings of local suppliers/providers of resources, support and services are provided in Part Three, Operational Data.

### J.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

#### Normal Preparedness Phase

During this phase emphasis will be placed on, preparing supporting\_plans, Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), checklists detailing and disposition of resources in an emergency. Such plans and procedures will provide for coordination and communication channels with governmental agencies and private sector construction and engineering firms. Facilities and structures required to support emergency operations will be identified and prioritized for post-event inspection. Resource listings will also be prepared and be maintained current.

### Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin upon receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood, or a rapidly deteriorating international situation which could lead to a possible nuclear attack upon the United States. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOPs and resource information, and assuring that personnel, facilities, and equipment are operationally ready and available.

#### J.3.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

#### Pre-Impact Phase

Actions to be accomplished during this phase would be precautionary and would be centered around taking appropriate countermeasures to protect people should the jurisdiction be impacted by an event such as a slow-rise flood situation, a health-endangering hazardous material incident, or nuclear attack. If a nuclear attack is imminent, all construction and engineering resources will be required for expedient fallout shelter construction and upgrading of buildings.

### Immediate Impact Phase

Actions taken during this phase will be concentrated on safeguarding the well-being of people impacted by an event. Examples of such events are: a major earthquake, a flash flood, dame or levee failure, a large explosion, a release of hazardous materials, or a nuclear attack. Priority activities will include serviceability surveys, route recovery, restoration of essential services, damage assessment, debris clearance, and area decontamination.

### Sustained Emergency Phase

Actions during this phase will be concentrated, as required, on route recovery, clearing debris, and restoring essential services.

#### J.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

Priorities during this period will be focused on operations such as the restoration of roads, bridges, essential services, and long-term reconstruction.

#### J.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### J.4.1 Local

The Local Construction and Engineering Coordinator, who is a member of the Emergency Management Staff, will be responsible for coordinating the allocation of engineering resources (construction equipment, materials, and other related resources) required for emergency debris clearance, route recovery; fallout shelter construction, and other engineering operations.

Organizations locally available to provide construction and engineering support are denoted in Enclosure J-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

#### J.4.2 Operational Area

The Operational Area Construction and Engineering Coordinator will have the overall responsibility for coordinating countywide construction and engineering operations, and will provide relevant information and submit all requests for support to the Mutual Aid Region Construction and Engineering Coordinator.

### J.4.3 Mutual Aid Region

The Mutual Aid Region Construction and Engineering Coordinator will have the overall responsibility for coordinating construction and engineering operations within the region, and will provide relevant information and submit all requests for support to the State Construction and Engineering Coordinator.

#### J.4.4 State

The State Construction and Engineering Coordinator will have overall responsibility for coordinating statewide construction and engineering operations and requirements.

The following state agencies have varied capabilities and responsibilities for providing, or coordinating support as listed below:

#### California Conservation Corps

- o Provides personnel and/or equipment to support emergency debris clearance operations.
- o Provides work crews for flood fighting and other related support.

### California Highway Patrol

- Assess damage to streets and highways.
- o Close dangerous routes.
- o Remove obstructing vehicles.
- o Implement strict traffic control into and around impacted areas.
- o Assist Caltrans with route recovery priorities.

### Department of General Services (Office of the State Architect)

Responsible for clearance of debris from state-owned buildings, sewers, and water system.

### Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- o Assess damage to state highways
- o Establish route recovery priorities.
- Remove debris.
- o Make repairs and establish detours to restore highway transportation on selected routes.
- o Assist local agencies, as required.
- o Assist the California Highway Patrol with traffic regulation.

### Department of Water Resources

- o Provides flood protection, flood control, and flood fighting services and related support.
- o Removes debris from and continues to operate the state's flood control works and the State Water Project.

### Military Department

When directed by the Governor, provides assistance in emergency clearance of debris and rubble from roadways, bridges, and other essential facilities.

### Office of Emergency Services

- o Coordinates debris clearance performed by state agencies.
- o Provides guidance to local jurisdictions and state agencies in the preparation and submission of applications for Federal grants for emergency debris clearance.
- o Receives, processes, and forwards applications for the Federal grants for cost of debris clearance.

### Other State Agencies

Provides for the clearance of debris or rubble to alleviate damage or destruction to state facilities under their jurisdiction.

#### J.4.5 Federal

### U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- o Assists in flood emergency preparation, flood fighting and rescue operations, and flood control.
- o Assists with emergency debris clearance, demolition, and emergency repair or replacement of roads.

### J.4.6 Private Sector

The Associated General Contractors (AGC) of America and the Engineering and Grading Contractors Association (EGCA) are directly available to any legally constituted authority, or authorities, undertaking emergency operations.

The Structural Engineers Association of California (SEAOC) has a large number of volunteers who may be made available to support governmental efforts directed towards damage assessment and determining the serviceability of damaged buildings. Through the Association, other types of engineers (civil, mechanical, electrical, safety, etc.) may be obtained.

The Concrete Sawing and Drilling Association of California may provide assistance in heavy duty rescue operations.

#### J.5 Policies and Procedures

Policies and procedures relating to post-event inspection of facilities and structures, emergency debris clearance, and route recovery are provided below. Policies and procedures relating to fallout shelter construction during nuclear defense emergencies are provided in Appendix J, Response to Nuclear Defense Emergencies.

### J.5.1 Post-Event Inspection of Facilities and Structures

The post-event inspection of facilities and structures to determine serviceability will be conducted in accordance with the Damage Assessment Plan for Volunteer Engineers, and the Damage Assessment Plan for California Building Officials (published and issued separately by the State Office of Emergency Services)

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#### J.5.2 Emergency Debris Clearance

- o There are no provisions for reimbursing individuals or private organizations for costs of emergency debris clearance from their own private property.
- o Eligibility criteria and administrative procedures relative to the application for Federal grants to assist in defraying costs incurred in performing emergency debris clearance are outlined in Section 3 (Recovery/Rehabilitation) of the California Emergency Plan and in the State Disaster Assistance Procedural Manual, which is published and issued separately.

#### J.5.3 Route Recovery

o Field employees of governmental agencies will survey damage to freeways, roads and streets in their vicinity, and report information to their appropriate headquarters.

### o Priorities will be given to:

- A quick assessment of damage to highways, roads and streets, and immediate access/egress needs.
- The identification, establishment, and operation of alternate routes.
- The reestablishment of service on essential highways, roads, and streets.
- Facilitating the earliest possible recovery.

### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

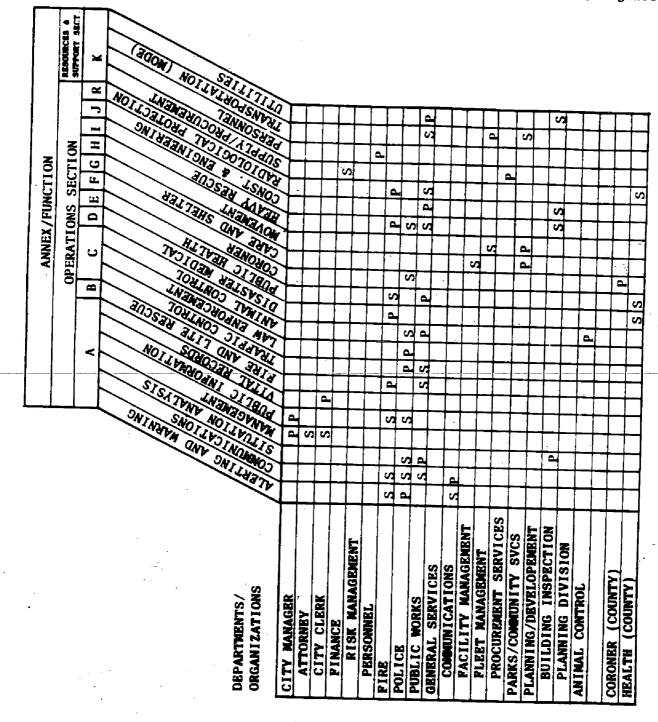
(PUBLIC WORKS)

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

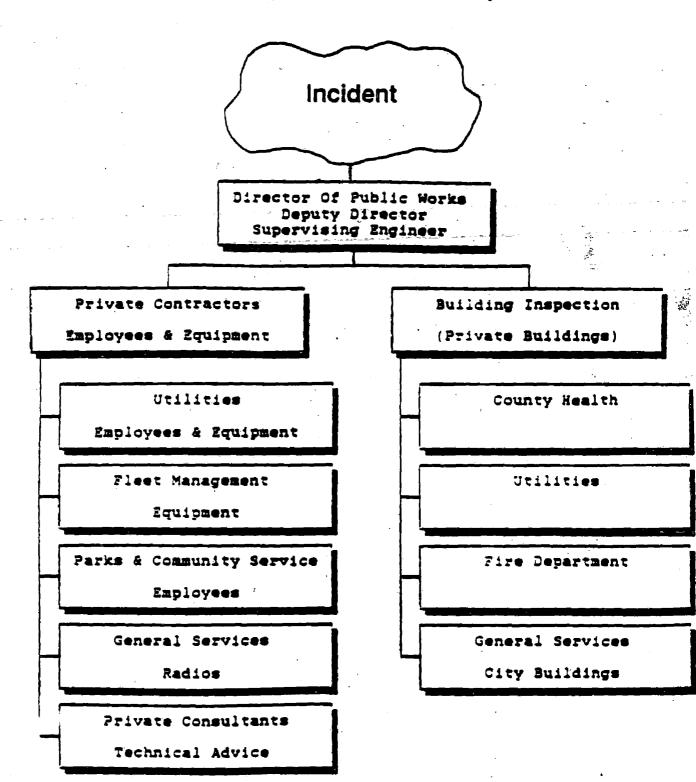
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



### City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

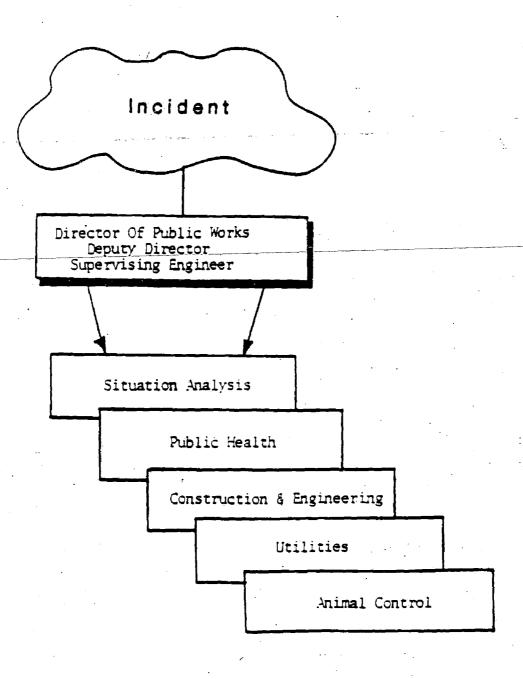
### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Dispatch units to survey for damages, fires, landslides, and other effects.	Engineering Division	J-082.7
2.	Dispatch team to check dam(s)	Engineering Division	J-0S2.7
<b>3.</b>	Check key facilities, public works yards, and other facilities to determine the extent of damage and ability to operate.	Street Division	J-082.3
, <b>4</b> .	Provide alternate communications' links where needed.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
5.	Assure that equipment under cover has been moved to open areas to prevent damage in the event of earthquake aftershocks.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
6.	If little or no damage is reported, prepare to support more heavily damaged jurisdictions.	Street Division	J-0 <b>S2</b> .3
7.	Mobilize personnel, heavy equipment and vehicles at designated Multipurpose Staging Areas.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
8.	Determine priorities for construction and engineering activities:	Public Works Director	J-0S2 . <u>1</u>
9.	Allocate personnel and equipment in accordance with established priorities.	Public Works Director	J-082.1
10.	Organize heavy equipment crews to assist in rescue of trapped people.	Street Division	J-0S2.3

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
			•
11.	Organize crews to clear debris which hampers emergency response activities.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
12.	Provide barricades for traffic and access controls.	Street Division	J-082.3
13.	Assign engineering teams to determine capacity and safety of bridges, underpasses, and roadways.	Engineering Division	J-0S2.7
14.	Assign teams to inspect buildings and structures critical to emergency operations and public safety.	Building Inspection & Engineering Division	J-0S2.7
15.	Cordon off area around hazardous structures.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
16.	,	Street Division	J-0S2.3
17.	Repair damage to essential routes.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
18.	Coordinate with utilities on repair efforts.	Public Works	J-0\$2.1
19.	Construct temporary pipelines	Water Division	J-0S2.4
20.	Clear debris from waterways to prevent flooding.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	J-0\$2.2
21.	Provide information to City Public Information Officer.	Public Works Director	J-0S2.1
22.	Request assistance from the Operational Area Construction and Engineering Coordinator.	Public Works Director	J-0S2.1
23.	Coordinate on controlled release of water from reservoir to avoid dam failure.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	J-082.2

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

(PUBLIC WORKS)

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

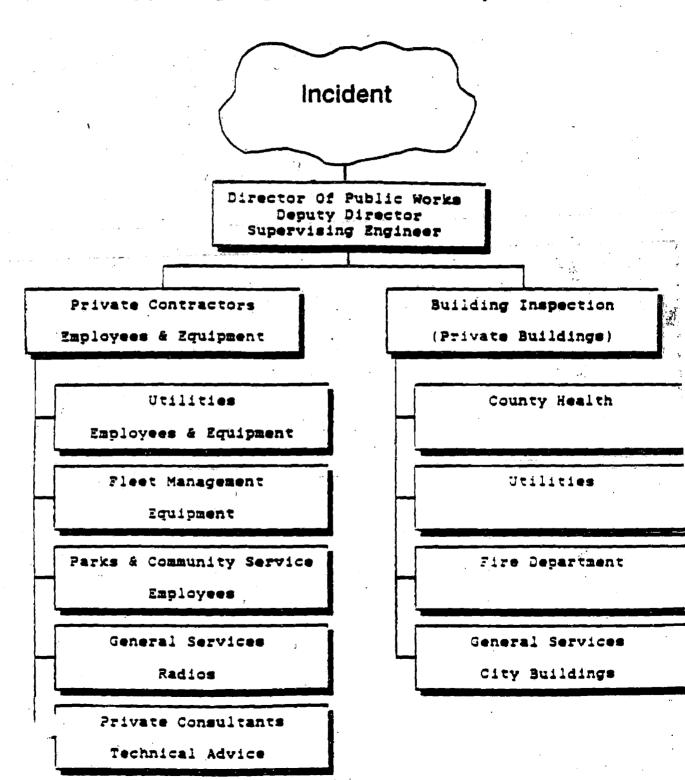
P - Denotes principal agency/organization

S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

## City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities

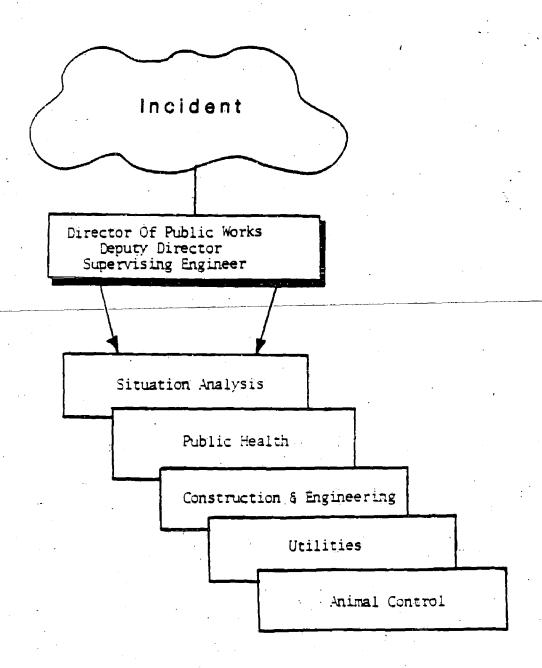


# City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



#### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

#### EMERGENCY ACTION-CHECKLIST-

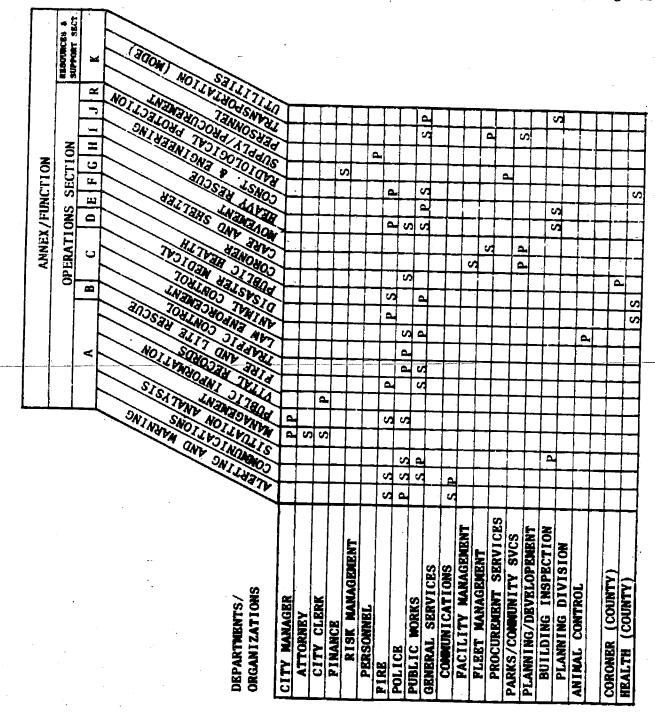
#### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

ACT	ION .	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Check with Scene Coordinator to determine construction and engineering requirements.	Engineering Division	J-0S2.7
2.	Provide equipment and crews to support hazardous material team as requested.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
3.	Ensure that personnel have adequate protective clothing for operations in hazardous areas.	Street Division	J-082.3
4.	Assist Fire Department in cordoning off dangerous areas.	Street Division	J-0S2.3

APPENDIX J-3	3
CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	N. A.
(PUBLIC WORKS)	*3
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST	·= · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
RESPONSE TO FLOODING	. <u>EI</u>

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



the State can distribute these resources to other jurisdictions.

#### 2.f STATE LIAISON

This function will include preparing status reports on resource requirements no availability and utilization, and responding to inquiries from the State for reallocation of resources to other juristictions. Requests to the State for additional resource support will be coordinated and processed by this staff unit. This liaison will exist only at the Operational Area level and will be staffed by purchasing agents assigned by city government. Purchasing agents an estimators from private sector firms will provide additional staff if necessary.

#### 2.g CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

Standard contracts and contracts will be provided by the State or Federal Government. Depending on the scenario that drives the shelter development efforts, this function may be a contract administration effort using normal contract procedures or a massive crash program where emergency procedures are employed and all-Alentenegramys construction activity is terminated. The contract administration element will keep records of contracts issued and any contracts terminated.

All contracts will be negotiated at the operational area level but will be managed in the jurisdiction where the actual work will be done. All change orders—affecting work will be done. All change orders affecting work will be done.

### DITECTOR OF Public Works 3. bhased sherter development Skind Fublic Works

Most shelter development would take place during the increased readiness and in-place sheltering phases of a nuclear defense emergency. It is assumed that during each of these phases a sequence of escalating events would occur that would cause the State or Federal Governments to advise or order measures for increasing the level of preparedness of all emergency organizations. The shelter development actions to be taken in response to such advice are outlined below.

#### 3.a INCREASED READINESS ACTIONS

During a worsening crisis, there will be increasing recognition of the possibility of an attack. It is assumed that the threat resulting from this deteriorating condition will be recognized soon enough to permit meaningful preparedness actions, and that shelter development activities will commence on receipt of Questions to be the or from the State or Federal Governments, as outlined below:

# Responsibilities to work of the property of th

# o ReSix HOM UTITED And For Long anizing shelter developed operation of the control of the contro

o Distribute platolide post post icials.

Upgrading techniques generally require the placement of soil or other suitable material around the periphery of a structure to provide fallout protection (in the event of nuclear war) and, if necessary, blast protection. Soil should also be placed on the roof or the floors above the shelter space, and some structural modifications may be required to support the additional soil loads.

Stage I shelter upgrading activities, those that would not disrupt normal use of buildings, could start during the early crisis period. At this time, windows and other exterior openings should be shored and soil should be placed around the outside walls.

Stage II shelter upgrading activities would involve structural modifications and stockpiling soil near building entrances for use inside the buildings or for overhead protection. Normal use of the building would have to be completely curtailed. State II would also involve the commitment of virtually all available construction resources, personnel, and equipment, at the expense of "normal" construction.

Stage III upgrading, spreading soil on the floors or roofs of would take place if in-place sheltering were ordered. 'E [04]uoo The Street Division can be reached at 449-5236 or Radio Flood Control and Sewer Division can be reached Langa due and Sewer Division can be reached and Sewer Division can be reached and Divi brimary responsibility with first back-up from the Street Division. ano-stradepeneung opention sepularangs, penerulang partura watura war bila cresis conditions · səiltiniyən gan də bələr andırı ilə ir qəbən qan qələr qələr qəqqəqi bələr qəqqəqi bələr ilə qələr ilə qəqqə may develop or how responsible governments may respond to events as unfold. A plausible example of a limited operation would be one in which, during an extended crisis, the government decides to begin a serious 8.750pprogram of constant diagram of the capability, where the capability is the capability of the cap Under this scenario, existing government mobilization of resources. contracts would be equino independent of the property of the contracts would be equino in the contracts would be equino in the contracts would be expressed as a contract of the contract of t construction along with other availabled controlous; mental contractors. g. ZSOP were gency updated high records truction over a power fluit per highest wir industrys. SIAt the other end of the spectrum would be a crash program during which all nondefense-reladacid Scippatingction would be halted, and all available public and privance presone program says see update mobilized and directed toway வைக்கை see ncy shelter L' 250Ggnstmoursting. Sulime bout Bugf these examples sumsp well used damy doop bived in Lietween, federal or state governments would declare an emergency, construction on would did not be constructionally of the distance of the construction T'ZSOFunding lencebertandimodencedures would be went bourses 120 find 1154555 4the 9Ishelter development efforts.

regard to power shut off. Sewer Division

2.250 fr shelter development were to begin ibsequalified and an expension for a full scale operation, the major portion of the work would be accomplished by conventional construction contracts an accomplished by

E 750After the worder ifor a studies scale or construction contractors and by the general public, with the strongtractors parameter is a specialized

L'ESCequipment, busulwisturding bulk of thou particle pressurded un what retired a lin zones where large numbers of new shelter spaces are required, the organizations involved in shelter development may consist of hundreds of NOILDESpersons. ALIMPHISMOSEED near the control of

ASSIGNED OPERATIONAL

#### ATTACHMENT J-5-A, APPENDIX J-5

#### PUBLIC WORKS

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING POLICIES DURING

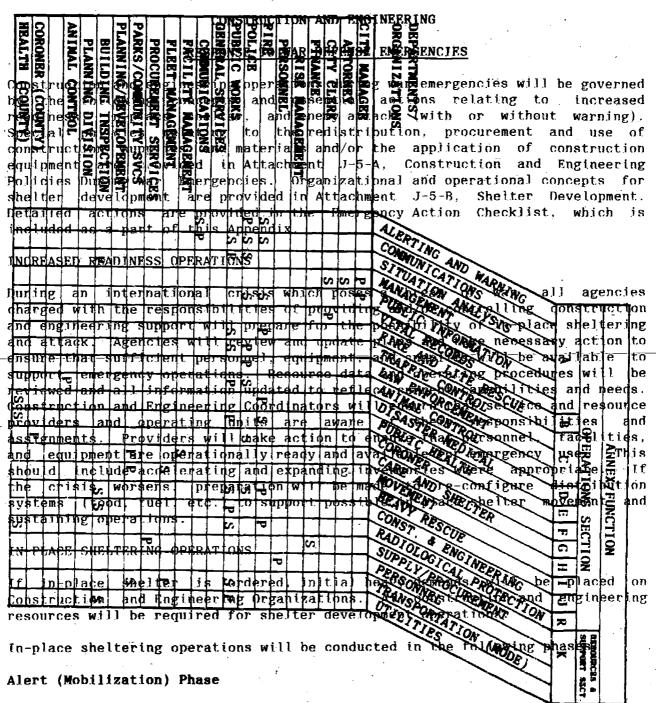
#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

The following policies govern the redistribution, procurement and use of construction supplies, material, and equipment during war emergencies.

- 1. Since most low risk areas do not have sufficient construction equipment available to meet requirements for shelter development and expansion of sewage treatment facilities, local resources will be augmented by equipment and operators from nearby hazard areas. After all publicly owned equipment from both hazard and low risk areas have been committed, contracts will be let for privately owned equipment.
- 2. Low risk areas located near hazard area boundaries and those with the highest probability of impact will have highest priority for use of construction equipment for shelter development. (Note: Since most of the available equipment is normally located in hazard areas, this policy will permit maximum and early use of such equipment closest to its point of origin and will reduce the early need for highway transport at a time when residents in hazard areas need all available highway capacity for relocating to shelter areas).
- 3. Emergency Organizations in shelter areas should make initial estimates of need for additional shelter spaces and for augmented sewage systems based on hosting allocations.
- 4. Wholesalers redistributing their inventories to retailers in shelter areas should consult with appropriate local and operational area and/or State Movement Coordinators for best times and routes to move material and/or equipment and for needed transportation resources.
- 5. Shelter construction will be accomplished in accordance with the policies and procedures outlined in Attachment J-5-B.

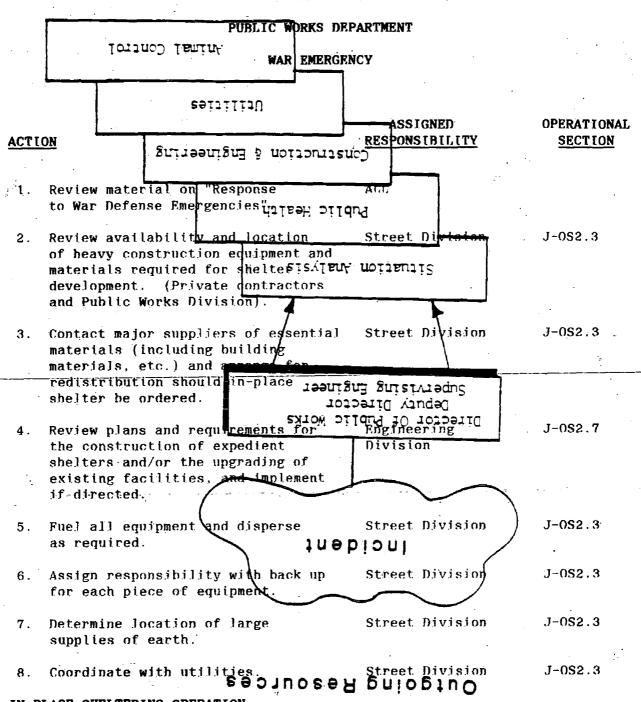
		electric, sewage, telephone, or other systems.	
-80-81	Public Works	Activate emergency plans for the restoration of damaged water, gas	. 51
-so-εr	Planning Dept. (Bldg. Division)	When floodwater recedes, inspect structures.	. 41
-80-80	Public Works	Provide heavy equipment crews to assist in rescuing trapped persons.	13
OPERATIONAL SECTION	VESPONSIBILITY RESPONSIBILITY	NO	ITOA

#### **PUBLIC WORKS**



In response to the alert to prepare for in-place shelter, all Construction and uoilezing in-place shelter. The private sector will be informed to be prepared for in-place shelter. Uoilezing in development Upper actions will be gin in hazard areas. Signs to support movement operations will be prepared and installed.

#### PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES



#### IN-PLACE SHELTERING OPERATION

Arrange for resolutes dtd apgrade of letther setsibli q is workers and areas.

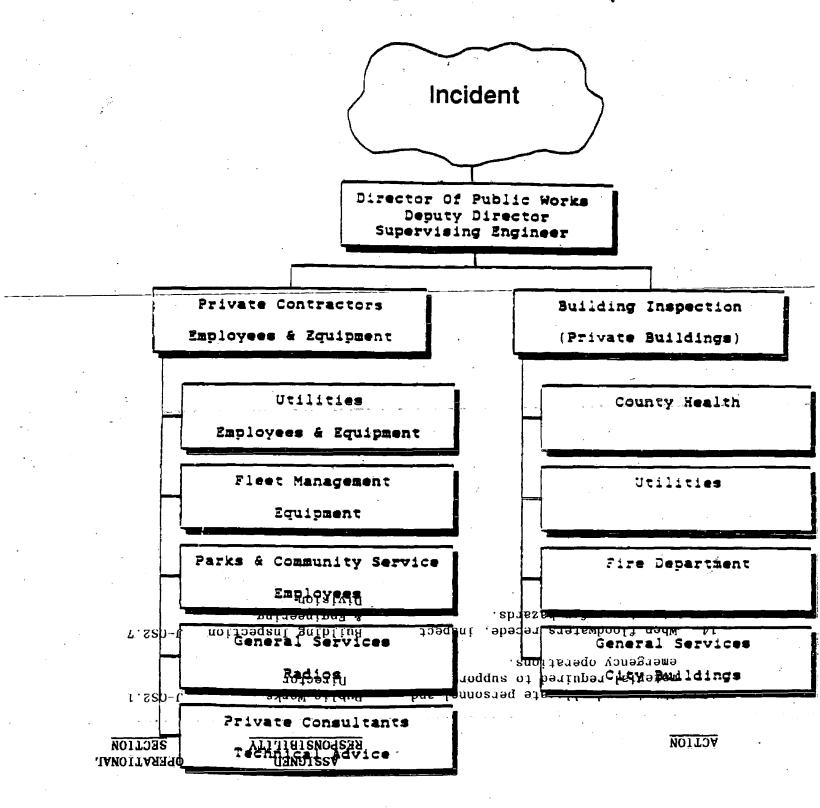
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## City of Sacramento

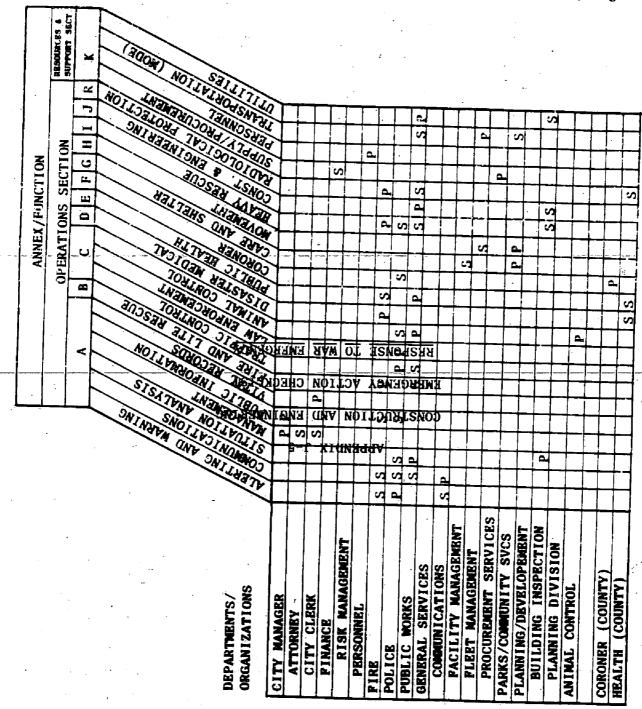
## DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

## Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities

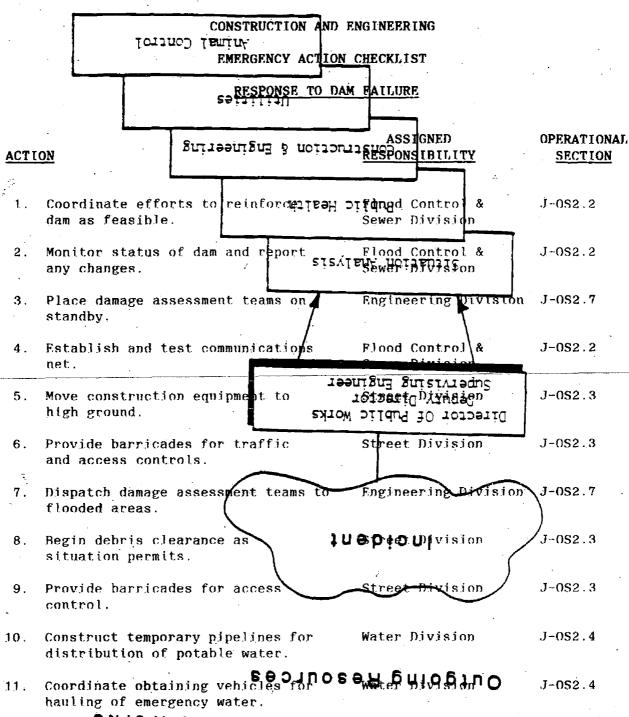


## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization







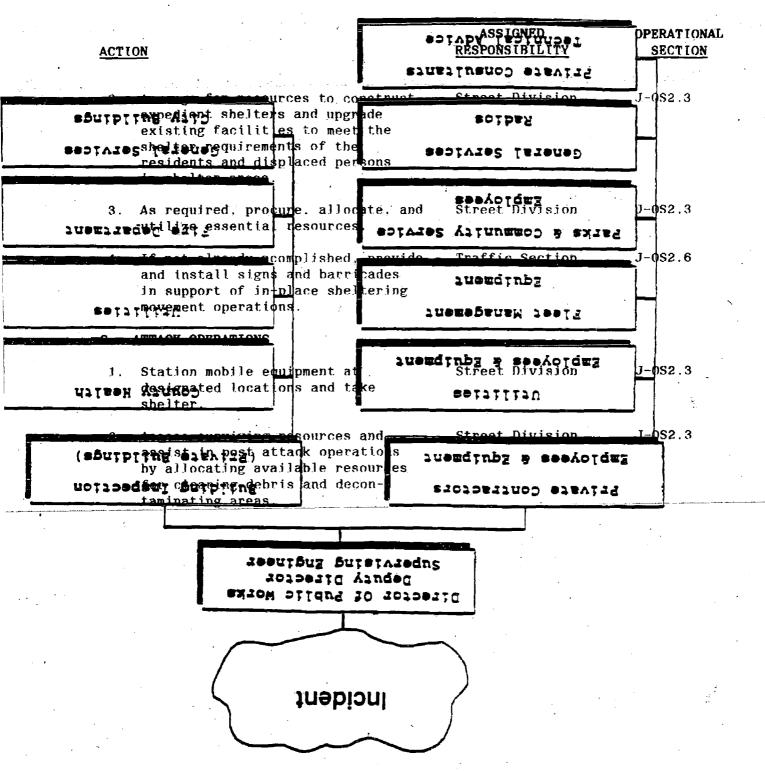
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City of Sacramento

## City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



Appendix J-4, Page 3

#### Movement Phase

During this phase a full mobilization of all Construction and Engineering Organizations (if not already accomplished) will be required to support essential operations and to sustain populations in both hazard and low hazard areas. The redirection of essential resources (personnel, material, equipment, etc.) will be initiated. Sustaining phase during these phase efforts will be concentrated on sustaining both non-residents and residents in shelter areas and continuing the development of shelters to provide adequate protection for the combined population. Shelter development will also continue in the partially vacated hazard areas for those remaining and for commuting essential workers.

#### ATTACK OPERATIONS

If an attack warning is received at any time during the crisis, service providers will assist in the movement to shelter, move mobile equipment to designated locations, take shelter, and assist in shelter management. The Construction and Engineering Organizations will have a major role in postattack operations, including assessing damage, clearing debris, and decontaminating areas.

#### Attachments:

J-5-A Construction and Engineering Policies During War Emergencies.

J-5-B Shelter Development.

RESPONSE TO DAM PAILURE

EMERGRUCY ACTION CHECKLIST

CONSTRUCTION AND RNGINEERING

APPENDIX J-4

WORKING DRAFT (7/88)

#### ATTACHMENT J-5-B, APPENDIX J-5

#### SHELTER DEVELOPMENT

12. Construct temporary pipeline for Public Works UN MALENT. J-OS discribution of potable water.

The underlying assumption on which this attachment is based is that there would be a period of international crisis preceding appending attack on the SOUnited States in the states in t

2. CONCEPT OF SHELTER DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS and public Morks 10-08 8. Alert contractors for possible with the shape of the same of the sa

This part of the attachment describes the concept of shelter development operations and the way in which operations can be adjusted to meet the SOF equirements sylomed to the crisis stidation. Soft describes adjusted to meet the development activity may be "staged", with the early stages conducted in a SOF anner—so that the loodinty is normal activity is how distributed. It also describes how this development may take place on a limited scale at ifirst, transforming later into a crash program in which all available resources, soft and private are directed towards the construction of fallout shelters. Criteria are set forth for determining shelters to be upgraded or constructed first. Also included are essential activities associated so with the procedement and allocation of materials and equipment, maintaining liaison, and administering contracts.

#### 2. 20staged sherter persent sand level benes sanding and level benes sending and level benese sandings of the

While the assumed time frame under spliding polities not for purpose, and social truction state of the frame under spliding politics of the purpose, and soverment land and resources could be used for this purpose, and government land and resources could be used for this purpose, and government funds not specified.

General contractors and the construction activity. Depending on the level of effort desired, some normal commercial building construction might and by the construction might and by the construction might be a selected by the construction might be selected by the construction might be selected by the construction might be selected by the construction of the construction activity.

VEPENDIX 1-3

Government would be necessary if the effort were undertaken on a crash basis. It would outline the scope of work and provide plans, specifications, and requisition forms for material, equipment, and labor, as well as standard contract terms regarding costs and procedures.

12. Obtain additional personnel from Deputy Director of -052.1

Because time and resources for developing shelter will be limited, it is important to determine which of the shelters within the 864APF should be 8750upgraded 8976AACTA886ASFirstPupThdenFgneStSpr884PEypShouldSpeDassIgned to development needed shelter spaces in areas outside hazard areas. High priority should also be assigned to areas with relatively larged deficits in 87696ACTASBEARAGELS Janix woll also be 35000CTASBEARAGELS Janix woll also be 35000CTASBEARAGELS

supplies to likely flooding areas. Se**wetrantonon structure** 9. Uispatch crews, equipment and series 2.2.2

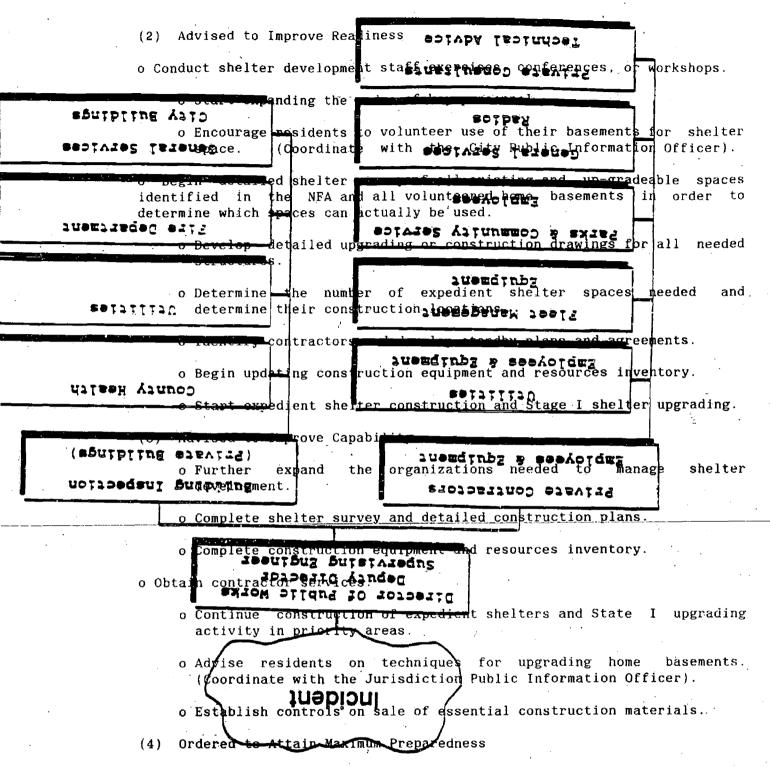
coordination will include the control. Materials allocation. distribution of construction material and tools neededdfor shelter construction of throughout the doubtyulla free indeant estimate of Z ZSOthe materialsluandpoeddipmentsreaddfements addiotharp alladdons to the jurisdictions is provided in Part Three, Operational Data. functions UOIAcAdde Jamessuring that suppliers are prepared to 2 7SOrequisitions of From Poed distruction Aton Erace of Sold and of period account or existing stocks. where necessary, augmentation of stocks from other areas may be requested! through the Operational Area Construct 2011 Union Engineering SOCGORdinaterior Control of the color of the materials and impose restrictions, as necessary, on the sale of building products and other materials, suppl@asquandlsatvfes(@sgential to shelter Director and the Supervising Engineer construction. 1.580-L Public Works Public Works Director, a Deputy

2.e ALLOCATION AND CONTROL OF EQUIPMENT

operations center. Sewer Division

2 280Effective 10tlff2atf6at control of an artist and artist and artist artist and artist art construction equipment will be necessary for emergency shelter construction Auoffeliminarys estimate of equipment steduirements and Z ZSOaflocation Iedlughebogutisdictlendlasphotodewonppart athreeow During emergency, the inventory of available equipment will be managed to ensure that this equipment is properly ነ ቢሚያ la the this equipment is properly ነ ቢሚያ la the late of the this equipment is properly ነ ቢሚያ la the late of the 6.280j6b uoslees.uoineeessupy restriceyangaywilqulbe ap4abedouawwonhe zuse transportation and construction equipment resources for activities other Controls will also be required top ensure that than shelter EdAs Grace Ton. 2.280adequate &subblyes bfofdel (gasb414ePNdsd4ege4)1981f9wa4e114Qbricants made available on a priority basis to support shelter activities. Equipment owners (rental yard, corporation yard, distributor, viority (.) will Held Respondent to make their equipment available on NO LIGHT or its TVNOILTVXEEQsis to consequence organizations under shelter contracts. Staff will be assigned to ensure that the suppliers are prepared to honor requisitions from authorized contractors and will periodically monitor WESDONSE LO. 4FPPPAREisva bna noisiliut

Requisitions for Latana Metal phone and Engineering Coordinator. If the Operational Area Construction and Engineering Coordinator. If the requirements can appropriate requests will be sent to the OES Mutual Aid Region Construction and Engineer Agnad Goordinator. The Region will also be notified if the Operational Area has surplus equipment resources so that



o Fully mobilize management organizations.

# Seiiiiidishodseh pur suonezius of of one of the cources needed for shelter development.

o Begin Stage II Shelter Upgrading.

- o Begin procurement and movement of all needed construction personnel, equipment, and materials from other Operational Areas.
- o Continue expedient shelter construction and advice on home basement upgrading.
- o As expedient shelters are completed, prepare them for occupancy and stock with necessary supplies.

#### 3.b IN-PLACE SHELTERING ACTIONS

Further expand the work force engaged in shelter development by incorporation and assigning tasks to all able bodied persons (residents and non-residents) not having other emergency duties.

Carry out Stage III upgrading activities and complete all construction of expedient shelters.

Prepare shelters for occupancy.

#### 3.c ATTACK ACTIONS

In hazard areas, all-persons involved in shelter development should take the best available shelter immediately.

In shelter areas, all persons should continue improving shelter standards until attack occurs, then all persons should take the best available shelter, and operations outside of shelter will be terminated.

#### 4. SHELTER DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES AND REQUIREMENTS

This part of the attachment describes materials needed for shelter development and requirements for construction equipment. All requirements for materials, labor, equipment (including equivalents) and fuel for equipment are provided in Part Three.

Material requirements for shielding and shoring and for the construction of ventilation units consists of dimensioned lumber, sheets of plywood and sandbags.

Construction vehicles, including dozers, front end loaders, and backhoes, will perform most of the soil excavation and placement required to provide adequate shielding for shelter structures. Soil excavation for home basement upgrading would be performed manually by residents. It will not be possible for all the soil required for upgradeable spaces to be excavated at the shelter sites. About half of it will be excavated from borrow pits a few miles from the shelter sites, requiring additional transportation and time. All soil needed for expedient shelters, however, could probably be excavated from areas close to the construction sites.

Shelter development will be based on the assumption that it would be completed in three 20-hour days. This would be a crash program, with all normal construction activity suspended to shelter upgrading and construction are considered a worst-case estimate. If there were an extended crisis, shelter development would more likely take place in the phased approach

This

described above rather than in a crash program, and much of the soil excavation and hauling would be accomplished on a smaller-scale basis early in the crisis period. By the time full mobilization of construction resources was ordered, a significant portion of the work would have been done, and less equipment or less time would be necessary to complete shelter development.

Construction equipment requirements are specified in terms of equipment equivalents. Various combinations of construction equipment are considered equivalents if they can perform at the same hourly production rate. Equipment requirements for excavation and loading of soil at borrow pits, for example, are identified as dozers or equivalent combinations of equipment which can excavate and load soil at the rate of 210 cubic yards per hour.

#### 5. SHELTER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This part of the attachment describes the shelter development functions which will be performed by the operational area and local shelter development organizations. It identifies the key management positions within the local organization and provides an overview of the general responsibilities of each position. A checklist which identifies specific tasks to be performed by each position is also provided.

#### 5.a OPERATIONAL AREA SHELTER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Overall control and coordination of the fallout shelter construction efforts within the city will be the responsibility of the operational area shelter development organization, which will be organized by and responsive to the Operational Area Shelter Development Coordinator (Construction and Engineering Coordinator). The organization will be developed early in the increased readiness phase and will manage all necessary functions during that period. The primary functions of this organization will be to inventory construction materials, equipment, labor, and to distribute these resources between the jurisdictions. are particularly important because, in many construction resources found within a given area will not be appropriate for the shelter construction planned for that area. This organization will also be responsible for surveying proposed shelters in the Contracts for the construction work will be administered at the operational area level, or by the State, because contractors will often be working at numerous zones and sites, either concurrently or sequentially. the operational area organization will be responsible for providing liaison with appropriate state agencies.

While an operational area shelter development organization will be developed early in the crisis period, local organizations will not be needed until shelter upgrading and construction actually begins. Local Shelter Development Coordinators (construction and Engineering Coordinators) will be delegated operational control of the contractors and resources allocated to their jurisdictions and will be responsible for the specific construction activities undertaken. Field organizations needed to supervise and accomplish shelter development will vary in size from area to area, based on the amount of construction required in each area. In areas where no new or upgrading construction is needed to eliminate a shelter

deficit, material and equipment resources may be re-allocated to support activities in other areas.

#### 5.b LOCAL SHELTER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

#### Shelter Development Coordinator

The Construction and Engineering Coordinator will function as the Shelter Development Coordinator, and will oversee all shelter development activities within the city. He will also be responsible for coordinating with the operational area shelter development organization, and for disseminating public information about shelter development within the City.

#### Materials and Equipment Distributor

The Materials and Equipment Distributor will allocate resources needed for shelter development among shelter sites, and will be responsible for notifying the Operational Area Materials and Equipment Coordinator of material and equipment needs and surpluses.

#### Contract Administrator

The Contract Administrator will manage contracts and be responsible for informing the Operational Area Contract Administrator of any changes or needs for additional services. All change orders affecting work will be accomplished by the Deputy State Emergency Purchasing Agent in the jurisdiction.

#### Shelter Construction Director

The Shelter Construction Director will oversee the shelter development work under way within the City. He will request the services of construction contractors as needed and will manage the recruitment and training of construction field teams. Coordination with the Operational Area Materials and Equipment Coordinator will be important to ensure an appropriate distribution of resources. The number of personnel required for the construction field teams and their functions are described later in thisplan.

#### 5.c LOCAL SHELTER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION CHECKLIST

#### Shelter Development Coordinator

Oversees shelter development.

Coordinates the appointment of key staff members of the organization.

Coordinates and disseminates the public information and instructions on shelter upgrading and construction, in coordination with the City Public Information Officer.

Recruits and/or requisitions and deploys skilled labor for field construction teams.

#### Materials and Equipment Coordinator

Monitors and records construction use of resources at the shelter sites.

Requisitions necessary resources from the operational area and notifies of any surplus resources available.

#### Contract Administrator

Requisitions necessary contractor services from the operational area.

Deploys contractors within and, as required, between other jurisdictions.

Manages contractors and monitors contractor services performed at each shelter site.

#### Shelter Construction Director

Coordinates with the Materials and Equipment Coordinator and the Service and Support Coordinator to identify needed equipment and materials.

Recruits personnel to expand cadre of shelter development supervisors and general laborers.

Coordinates with the Contracts Administrator to secure needed construction services.

Oversees contractors hired to train shelter construction supervisors and staff. (this cadre will then train other supervisors, staff, and the general public).

Coordinates with the Operational Area Shelter Coordinator to prepare any necessary public information on the subject of shelter construction and upgrading.

Mobilizes field construction organizations.

Coordinates with the Materials and Equipment Coordinator on the resource needs at each shelter site.

Identifies need for skilled labor and notifies the Shelter Development Coordinator of any deficits or surpluses.

Coordinates with the Service and Support Coordinator to stock shelters for occupancy as soon as they are completed.

#### 5.d Size of the Shelter Development Organization

The shelter development organization will require personnel with a wide range of skills. To the extent possible, an effort will be made to place local officials and local residents with special skills in appropriate positions with in the shelter development organization. The care and shelter organization will keep records of job skills and distribute people with particular shelter development skills. Skilled labor needed for the organization will also be available through the operational area. The size of the shelter development organization will depend on the amount of shelter development required.

A large amount of labor skilled in construction operations will be needed for shelter development. Estimates have been made of the numbers of skilled laborers needed for borrow pit operations, including pit bosses, flagmen, and signalmen. Skilled labor requirements will increase, therefore, in proportion to the amount of soil which must be excavated and the number of borrow pits to be used as a source of soil.

Skilled laborers will also be needed and must be organized to perform other tasks associated with upgrading shelters and constructing expedient shelters. Shelter development teams will be organized, with each team consisting of an equipment operator, two supervisors, and between five and ten general laborers. These teams will accompany each piece of construction equipment and work at several shelter sites each day. Training and managing unskilled laborers at the shelter sites will also be the responsibility of the shelter development teams.

The unskilled labor available within the City will be able to perform a sufficient amount of the shelter development work, such as soil excavation and placement, thereby reducing construction equipment requirements significantly. The amount of unskilled labor available for shelter development will depend upon existing manpower resources, the amount of labor needed for operations other than shelter development, and the unique capabilities and ages of the individuals assigned to each shelter.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

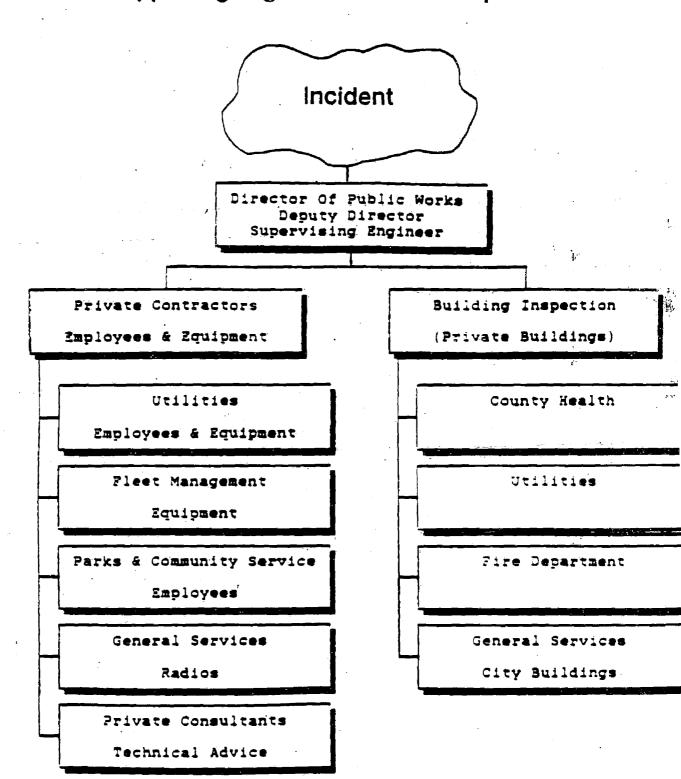
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## City of Sacramento

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

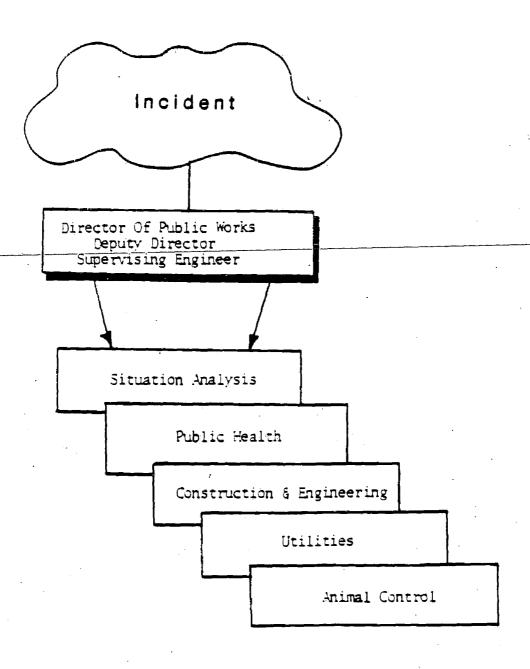
### Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



#### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Check with Scene Coordinator to determine construction and engineering requirements.	Engineering Division	J-0S2.7
2.	Determine priorities for construction and engineering activities.	Public Works Director	J-0S2.1
<b>3</b>	Dispatch units to survey for damage and other effects.	Engineering Division	J-082.7
4.	Provide equipment and crews as as requested.	Street Division	J-082.3
5.	Provide alternate communications' links where needed.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
6.	Assist Fire Department in cordoning off dangerous areas.	Street Division	J-082.3
7. -	Provide barricades for traffic and access controls.	Street Division	J-082.3
8.	Construct detours and alternate routes according to plans.	Street Division	J-0S2.3

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
9.	Obtain and allocate personnel and material required to support emergency operations.	Public Works Director	J-0S2.1
10.	When floodwaters recede, inspect structures for hazards	Building Inspection & Engineering Division	J-0S2.7

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

P - Denotes principal agency/organization

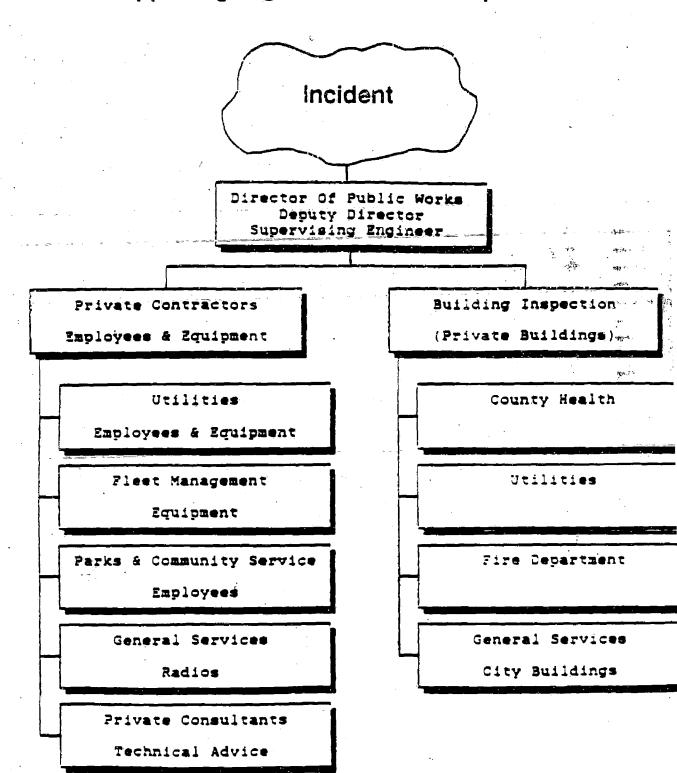
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## City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

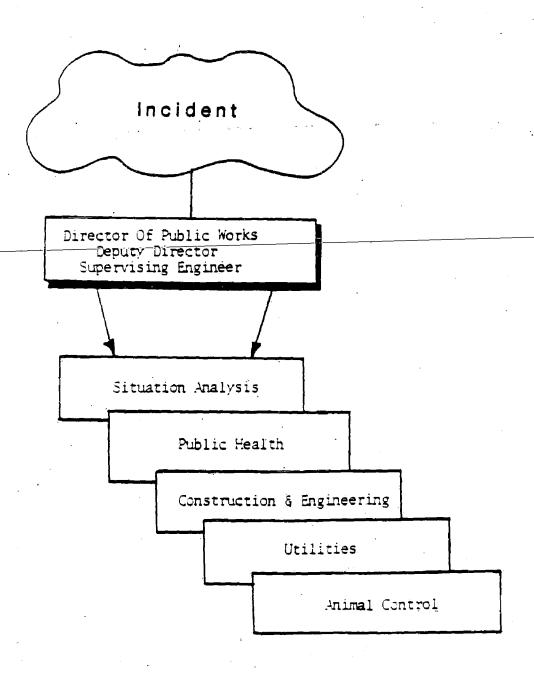
## Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



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#### APPENDIX J-9

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION\_ACCIDENT

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Check with Scene Coordinator to determine construction and engineering requirements.	Engineering Division	J-0S2.7
2.	Allocate personnel and equipment in accordance with established priorities.	Public Works Director	J-0S2.1
3.	Organize heavy equipment crews to assist in rescue of trapped people.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
4.	Organize crews to clear debris which hampers emergency response activities.	Street Division	J~0S2.3
5.	Provide barricades for traffic access controls.	Street Division	J-0S2.3

ACT	ION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
_			•
13.	Obtain and allocate personnel and material required to support emergency operations.	Public Works Director	J-0S2.1
14.	When floodwaters recede, inspect structures for hazards.	Building Inspection & Engineering Division	J-082.7

#### APPENDIX J-13

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

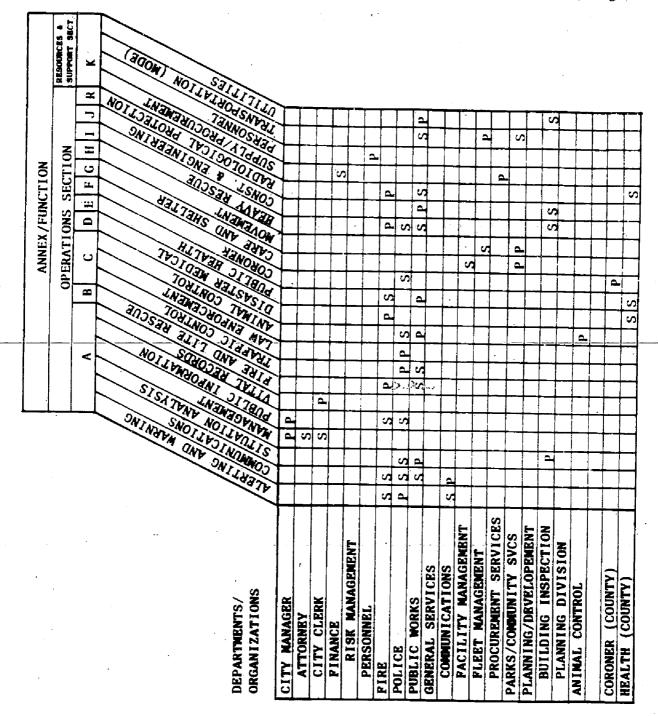
#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

P - Denotes principal agency/organization

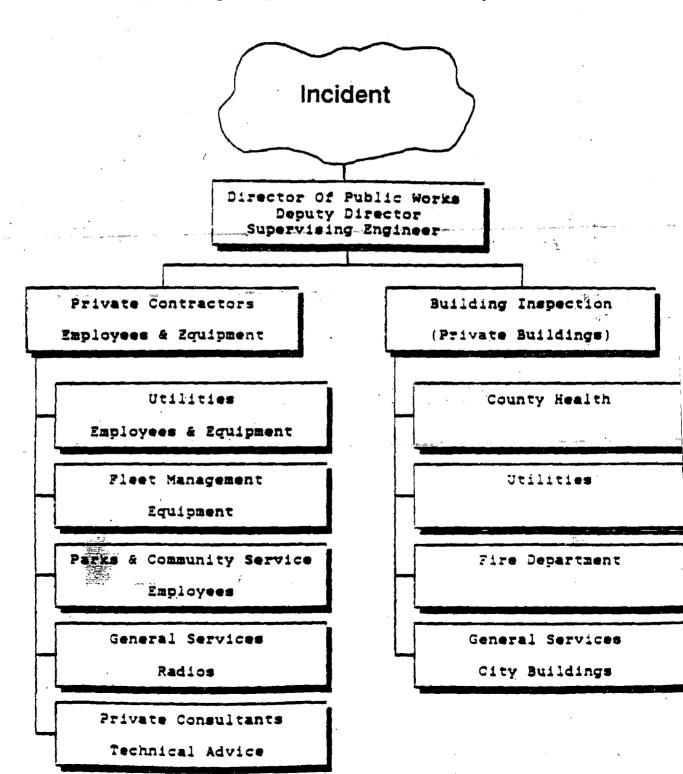
S - Denotes supporting agency/organization



# City of Sacramento

# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

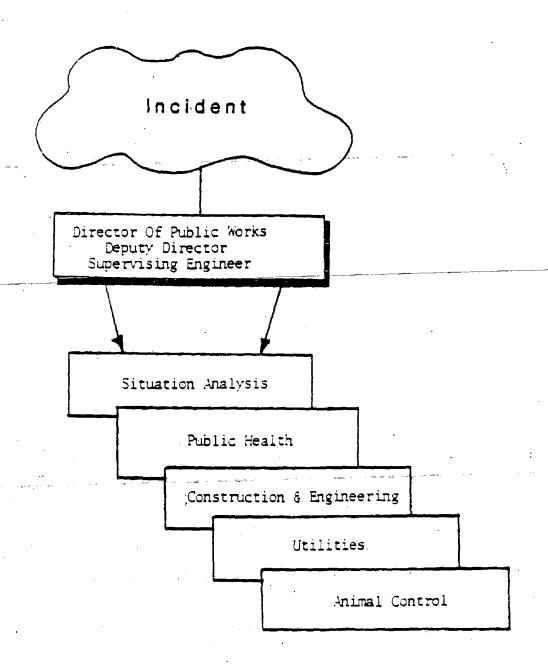
# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC WORKS

Responsibilities of Director of Public Works

Outgoing Resources



### APPENDIX J-13

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

ACT]	ON .	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Check with Scene Coordinator to determine construction and engineering requirements.	Engineering Division	J-0S2.7
2.	Determine priorities for construction and engineering activities.	Public Works Director	J-0S2.1
3.	Dispatch units to survey for damage and other effects.	Engineering Division	J-082.7
	damage and other effects.		· , \( \frac{1}{2} \)
4.	Provide equipment and crews as as requested.	Street Division	J-082.3
5.	Provide alternate communications' links where needed.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
6.	Assist Fire Department in cordoning off dangerous areas.	Street Division	J-0S2.3
7.	Provide barricades for traffic and access controls.	Street Division	J-0\$2.3
8.	Construct detours and alternate routes according to plans.	Street Division	J-082.3
9.	Obtain and allocate personnel and material required to support emergency operations.	Public Works Director	J-082.1
10.	When floodwaters recede, inspect structures for hazards.	Building Inspection & Engineering Division	J-082.7

#### ANNEX K

#### MANAGING EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

K. 1

#### ANNEX K

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#### RESOURCES AND SUPPORT OPERATIONS

#### K.1 INTRODUCTION

This annex addresses policies and procedures for providing or coordinating the provision of services, equipment and supplies to support operations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense emergencies. It describes the governmental organization responsible for providing resources and support (supply/procurement, personnel, transportation, and utilities) and the elements of the private sector that normally provide commodities and services. These activities may be subject to special orders and regulations promulgated by the Governor during a State of Emergency or a State of War Emergency (see Enclosure 1-1, Authorities and References, Part One.)

#### K.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of resources and support operations will be to:

- o Procure and allocate essential resources (personnel and material) to support emergency operations.
- Oversee the distribution of food and other essential supplies.
- Procure and allocate required transportation resources.
- o Maintain water, electrical, sanitation, and other utility systems and services. If required, coordinate the emergency restoration of distrupted services.
- o Provide supplies for mass care facilities, Multipurpose Staging Areas and medical facilities.
- o Establish pre-attack control over the use of resources in a manner basically compatible with the post-attack oriented California Emergency Resources Management Plan.

#### K.3 CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Resources and support activities during peacetime and nuclear defense emergencies will usually be associated with the periods and phases indicated below. Detailed operational concepts and emergency response actions associated

with various types of emergencies are provided in Appendix K, Hazard-Specific Responses. Listings of local suppliers/providers of resources, support—and-services are provided in Part Three, Operational Data.PB

#### K.3.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-Emergency Period is divided into two phases as follows:

Normal Preparedness PhasePB

During this phase, emphasis will be placed on preparing supporting plans, Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists detailing the disposition of resources in an emergency. Such plans and procedures will provide for coordination and communication channels with governmental agencies and elements of the private sector that normally provide commodities and services. Resource listings will also be prepared and maintained current.

#### Increased Readiness Phase

This phase could begin on receipt of an accredited earthquake prediction, the forecast of a flood, or a rapidly deteriorating international situation which could lead to a possible nuclear attack. Increased readiness actions will include reviewing and updating plans, SOPs, and resource information, and assuring that personnel, facilities, and equipment are operationally ready and available for emergency use. If there is a possibility that a large number of persons will be required to relocate from potentially hazardous area (e.g., crisis relocation), preparations will be made to reconfigure distribution systems (food, fuel, etc.).

#### K.3.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is divided into three phases as follows:

#### Pre-Impact Phase

Most actions to be accomplished during this phase would be precautionary and would be centered around taking appropriate countermeasures to protect people should the jurisdiction be impacted by an event such as a slow-rise flood situation, a health-endangering hazardous material incident, or nuclear attack. If movement is ordered, buses and other transportation will be used to move relocatees to reception areas. Transportation resources must also be organized to provide for the delivery of supplies to reception areas and to sustain the resident and relocated population.

#### Immediate Impact Phase

Actions taken during this phase will be concentrated on the well-being of people impacted by an event. Examples of such events are: a major earthquake, a flash flood, a large explosion, a release of hazardous materials, or a nuclear attack. Priority activities will include restoring essential services and assessing damage.

#### Sustained Emergency Phase

As early lifesaving and property-protecting actions continue, attention can be given to sustaining populations in both hazard and reception areas, and the continued delivery of essential equipment and supplies.

#### K.3.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

Priorities during this period will be focused on continuing to provide essential services and assisting in recovery operations.

#### K.4 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

#### K.4.1 Local

The Local Resources and Support Coordinator, who is a member of the Emergency Management Staff, will be assisted by the following Officers with general responsibilities as indicated:

#### Supply/Procurement

Coordinates the procurement and allocation of essential supplies, including food, fuel, and health supplies.

#### Personnel

Coordinates the allocation of personnel.

#### Transportation

Coordinates the allocation of transportation resources required to move people, equipment, and essential supplies.

#### Utilities

Coordinates the continued operation of water, gas, and electric utilities and, as required, any redirection of services.

Organizations locally available to provide resources and other support are denoted in Enclosure K-1, Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities.

#### K.4.2 Operational Area

The Operational Area Resources and Support Coordinator, who will be assisted by—Support Coordinators with counterpart titles to Local Support Officedrs, will-have the overall responsibility for coordinating countywide resources—and support operations and will provide relevant information and submit all requests for support to the Mututal Aid Region Resource Coordinator. (Individuals at the Mutual Aid Region and state levels are referred to as Resource Coordinators.)

#### K.4.3 Mutual Aid Region

The Mutual Aid Region Resource Coordinators, who will function under the direction of the California Office of Emergency Services (OES) Regional Manager, will be selected by representatives of the designated state agencies and will be responsible for coordinating appropriate resources and/or support activities. (Assignments will depend on regional availability iof State agency representatives.) The Coordinators will have the overall responsibility for coordinating operations within their respective areas of interest. All relevant information and requests for support will be submitted to the appropriate State Resource Coordinators.

#### K.4.4 State

The State OES Director, or a designated representative, will have overall responsibility for coordinating statewide resources and support operations and requirements.

The state agencies listed below have varied capabilities and responsibilities for providing, or coordinating the provision of, resources and support services:

#### Supply/Procurement

Principal: Department of General Services (Office of Procurement)

#### Food

Principal: Department of Food and Agriculture

Support: Department of Fish and Game

Fuel -

Principal: Energy Commission

Support: Department of Conservation

#### <u>Personnel</u>

Principal: Employment Development Department

Support: Departments of Correction, Education, and Forestry; Military

Department: Personnel Board; California Youth Authority:

University of California; Community Colleges

#### Transportation

Principal: Department of Transportation

Support: California Highway Patrol; California Maritime Academy;

Departments of General Services (Fleet Administration Division), Motor Vehicles, Transportation, Boating and Waterways; Military Department; Public Utilities Commission

#### Utilites

Principal: Office of Emergency Services (Utilities Division)

Support: Energy Commission; Department of Water Resources; Public

Utilities Commission

#### K.4.5 Federal

During peacetime emergencies, certain federal agencies can provide resources and support to state and local governments under separate statutory authorities. Following a Presidential declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster, assistance provided by federal agencies will be coordinated by the designated Federal Coordinating Officer.

During nuclear defense emergencies, particularly following a nuclear attack, the Federal Government would direct and control production, distribution, acquisition, and use of critical resources to meet essential civilian, military, atomic energy, civil defense, emergency government and foreign requirements when warranted by emergency conditions. To the extent possible, the Federal Government would identify those activities essential to national security and those resources needed to support essential activities, and provide guidance to all producers, distributiors, suppliers, and consumers of goods and services.

#### K. 4.6 Private Sector

#### K.4.6.1 Transportation Industries

Transportation industries function under their own managements and operate their systems and facilities to provide the maximum possible service within their capabilities and to fill essential needs as specified by appropriate federal, state, and local government authorities. This includes responsibility for continuity of management; protection of personnel and facilities; conservation of supplies; restoration of damaged lines and terminals; rerouting; expansion or improvement of operations; and the securing of necessary personnel, materials, and services.

#### K.5 POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Policies and procedures for the various resources and support functions during peacetime emergencies are provided below. Special policies and procedures relating to nuclear defense emergencies are provided in Appendix K, Response to Nuclear Defense Emergencies.

#### K.5.1 Supply/Procurement

Local governments will be responsible for the receipt and local distribution of vital resources and the implementation of control procedures to ensure that basic human needs are met. They will also use locally prescribed procurement, contracting, and claim procedures in order that documentation required for the ultimate payment of emergency costs can be accomplished and incurred expenses can be equitably reimbursed.

#### K.5.2 Personnel

- o Local personnel agencies should, to the maximum extent practicable:
  - Register, classify, and assign all available personnel.
  - Consult with management and labor to establish personnel priorities.
  - Estimate personnel requirements of local agencies to support emergency operations and advise the appropriate Personnel Coordinator of anticipated deficiencies.
- o The provision of non-professional and unskilled temporary help will be coordinated with the appropriate Personnel Officer
- o Existing or emergency job clearance practices will be utilized for matching workers to jobs both within and outside hazard areas.
- o If employment stabilization programs must be established at any level of government, consideration will be given to the following:
  - Modification of hiring practices.

. . . . .

- Needed adjustments in hours of work.
- Incentive measures, including reemployment rights for individuals accepting, upon request of personnel officials, positions in high priority activities.
- Emergency registration by skill, age, physical fitness, or other appropriate characteristics, on an area basis as necessary.
- All agencies assigned emergency responsibilities should pre-identify sources of supplemental personnel.

o Agencies requiring supplemental professional or other highly-skilled personnel (e.g., medical, health, and engineers) should recruit and register such personnel prior to the onset of emergencies. To meet additional requirements, such agencies should apprise appropriate personnel authorities of specific personnel qualifications and job requirements in order to screen and refer personnel effectively.

#### K.5.3 Transportation

- o Transportation resources will normally be provided for:
  - Transporting persons from threatened, impacted, or untenable areas.
  - Transporting essential equipment, supplies, and other resources.
  - Transporting emergency workers from reception to hazard areas.
  - Transporting potable water to points of consumption.
  - Serving as auxiliary ambulances.
- o Where possible, emergency workers will be organized into groups and transported by local transit agencies.
- o Limited mobility groups (persons requirelng public transportation) will be moved by the best available mode of transportation, with consideration being given to the distance to be traveled, turnaround time, the location of terminal facilities in reception areas, etc. Transportation will basically consist of buses, scheduled air carriers, and railroads.
- o Persons in hazardous areas without access to private automobiles will be picked up at the public school closest to their place of residence. If assistance is needed in reaching school pickup points, it should be provided by publicly owned local vehicles or by local taxi cabs. Buses (school and commuter) will be assigned to designated schools and, when loaded, will proceed to appropriate Reception and Care Centers in the designated reception areas. The buses may need to make several trips to accommodate all residents desiring to relocate.

#### K.5.4 Utilities

o All personnel, equipment, supplies, and transportation facilities of specific utilities will be reserved primarily for individual utility operations and restoration.

- o Utility personnel separated from their organization will report to and be under the supervision and direction of the management of the same types of supporting utilities until they can return to their own organization.
- o Emergency communications will be provided by systems owned and operated by the utilities. Each facility will retain the use of its own communications system, unless otherwise directed by proper authority.
- o Information regarding demand, availability, etc., of utilities will be furnished to governmental officials for use in informing the public regarding the conservation of the services.
- o When required, personnel assistance and supplemental equipment and supplies will be requested through the appropriate Utilities Officer.
- o Engineering equipment and supplies not available from utility stocks, warehouses, or normal suppliers will be requested from the appropriate Construction and Engineering Coordinator.

APPENDIX K-1,2,3,4,8,9 AND 13 - (PROCUREMENT SERVICES)

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A MAJOR INCIDENT

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

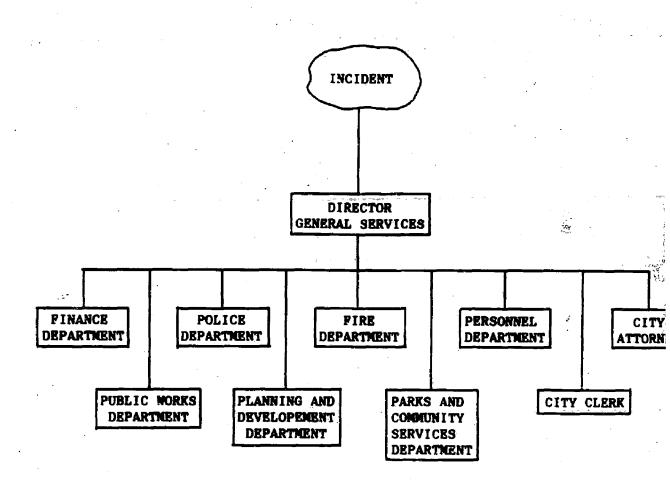
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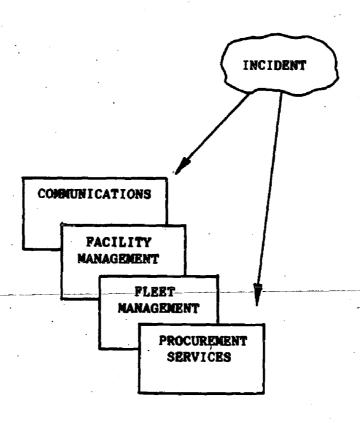
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#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL SERVICES OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX K-1,2,3,4,8,9 AND 13 - (PROCUREMENT SERVICES)

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR INCIDENT

<u>ACTI</u>	ON.	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Pre-	Emergency		
1.	Issue disaster purchase order logs to using departments.	Purchasing Manager	KPS-0S-3
2.	Establish disaster job numbers.	Accounting	KPS-OS-2
<u>Dur i</u>	ng Emergency		
1.	Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activated.	City Manager/ Designee	
2.	EOC Coordinator activates pre- assigned disaster job number and places number on EOC communications board for reference.	EOC Coordinator	
3.	EOC Coordinator notifies Director of General Services the EOC has been activated and gives Director of General Services the assigned job number.	EOC Coordinator/ Director of General Services	KPS-0S-5
4.	Director of General Services notifies all department heads of activated job number.	_Director of General Services	
. 5.	Departments who need to go directly to vendor for supply procurement use the last two digits of the job number to create disaster purchase order numbers which they keep track of on their disaster purchase order log(s).	Using departments	KPS-OS-3

<u>ACT I</u>	<u>on</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
6.	Departments desiring disaster- related procurement assistance can contact Procurement Services where- upon department's purchase will be assigned priority status.	Using department and Procurement Services	KPS-0S-5
7.	Upon receipt of invoice(s) using department prepares confirming requisition and forwards both and any other related documentation to Procurement Services.	Using department	KPS-0S-3
Post	-Emergency		
1.	Using departments forward copy of disaster purchase order log to Procurement Services.	Using department	KPS-0S-3
2.	Using departments continue to forward confirming requisitions and invoices to Procurement Services for processing.	Using department/ Procurement Services	KPS-OS-3

\*NOTE: In the event that phone communication is not available. Procurement Services and the Director of General Services should be contacted by the alternative means of communication established.

APPENDIX K5 - PS - (PROCUREMENT SERVICES)

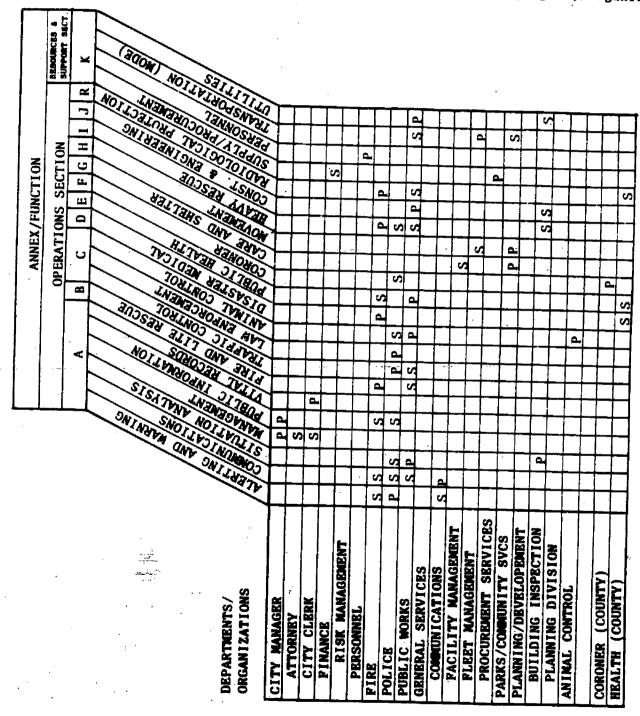
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

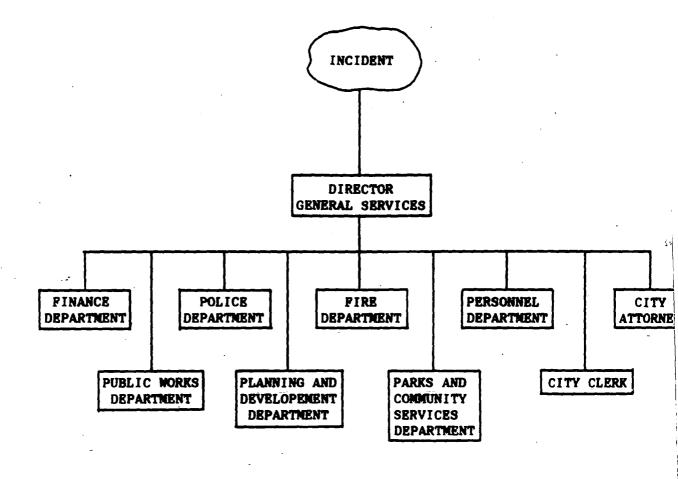
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

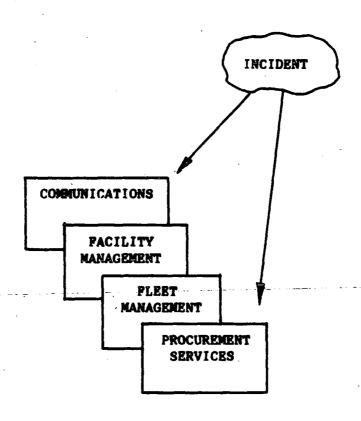
RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization







#### APPENDIX K-5

#### PROCUREMENT SERVICES

#### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

#### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

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Resources and support operations during war emergencies will be governed by the concepts and essential actions relating to increased readiness, in-place sheltering, and enemy attack (with or without warning). Special policies and procedures relative to the procurement and distribution of essential resources are provided in Attachment K-5-A, Policies and Procedures for Procurement and Distribution of Essential Resources During War Emergencies. Detailed actions are provided in the Emergency Action Checklist, which is included as part of this Appendix.

#### Increased Readiness Operations

During an international crisis which poses a threat of war, all agencies charged with the responsibilities of providing and/or controlling essential resources and support services will prepare for the possibility of in-place sheltering or an attack. Agencies will review and update plans and take necessary action to ensure that sufficient resources and support will be available to support emergency operations. Resource data and operating procedures will be reviewed and all information updated to reflect current capabilities and needs. Resources and Support Coordinators will ensure that service and resource providers and operating units are aware of their responsibilities and assignments. Providers will take action to ensure that personnel, facilities, and equipment are operationally ready and available for emergency use. This should include accelerating and expanding inventories where appropriate. If the crisis worsens, preparations will be made to reconfigure distribution systems (food, fuel, etc.) to support possible inplace sheltering movement and sustaining operations.

#### In-Place Sheltering Operations

If in-place sheltering is ordered, initial heavy demands will be placed on the Resources and Support Organization in hazard areas. Buses and other transportation resources must be organized to move people without private transportation to shelter areas in accordance with appropriate movement plans. Transportation resources must also be organized to provide for the delivery of supplies to reception areas and to sustain the resident and displaced populations.

In-place sheltering operations will be conducted in the following phases:

#### Alert (mobilization) Phase

In response to the alert to prepare for in-place sheltering, buses and other forms of transportation will be organized and prepared to move persons without private transportation from hazard to reception areas. All Resources and

Support Organizations will be fully mobilized and all essential elements of the private sector (transportation, food and fuel suppliers, and others) will be informed to be prepared for in-place sheltering.

#### Movement Phase

During this phase a full mobilization of all Resources and Support Organizations (if not already accomplished) will be required to support essential movement operations and to sustain populations in shelters. The redirection of essential resources (food, fuel, equipment, etc.) will be initiated.

#### Sustaining Phase

During this phase efforts will be concentrated on sustaining both non-residents and residents in shelter areas. Because demand for fuel for private vehicles will be substantially reduced after people arrive in shelter areas, fuel supplies will be restricted and maintained for emergency operations, and for the delivery of essential equipment and supplies. The provisions of food for both the non-residents and residents in shelter areas will require major changes in the statewide distribution system.

#### Attack Operations

If an attack warning is received at any time during the crisis, service providers will assist in the movement to shelters, move mobile equipment to designated locations, take shelter, and assist in shelter management. The Resources and Support organization will have a major role in post-attack operations, including the restoration of essential services, providing transportation for remedial movement and assessing damage.

#### Attachment:

K-5-A Policies and Procedures for Procurement and Distribution of Essential Resources During War Emergencies

#### SUPPLY/PROCUREMENT FUNCTION

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Initiate/maintain an event log. Pass on to relief personnel.

Poll the other EOC liaisons to determine current and projected needs and shortfalls.

THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

Prepare a list of materials requested, by department.

Contact City/County warehouses, yards, etc., to determine if orders can be filled from the City/County inventory. Note items available from these sources.

If items are not available from City/County inventory, request from State or Federal sources, if appropriate.

If items unavailable from either of the above, contact private sector vendors.

Make note of goods and material procured.

Notify appropriate EOC liaison(s) of:

- o Date and time of delivery
- o Delivery site
- o Type and quantity of goods and material to be delivered
- o Items you were not able to procure

#### PERSONNEL FUNCTION

Initiate\maintain an event log. Pass on to relief personnel.

Poll other EOC liaisons to determine personnel needs.

Attempt to meet staffing needs by using in-house resources. If this is not feasible:

- o Use volunteers/disaster service workers
- o CYA, CDC, CCC crews

If semi-skilled, skilled, or professional staff are required, contact local personnel agencies, county-state-federal agencies, or professional organizations.

Designate and staff registration centers for Disaster Service Workers.

#### TRANSPORTATION FUNCTION

Initiate/maintain an event log. Pass this on to relief personnel.

Poll other EOC liaisons to determine transportation requirements, to include:

o Vehicles

- o Vehicle Operators
- o Fuel
- o Tires
- o Mechanical Service

Determine if needs can be met. If not so advise requester. In a large scale incident, you will probably receive competing requests for scarce transportation resources. Therefore:

o #1 Allocate resources to those elements involved in LIFESAVING activities.

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- o #2 Allocate resources to elements involved in medical/public health activities.
- o #3 Allocate resources to elements involved in maintenance of law and order.
- o #4 Allocate resources to elements involved in protection/salvage of property.

As soon as possible, determine:

- o Status of all vehicles under your control
- o-Inventory of petroleum products and spare parts
- o Status of department staffing and additional personnel and equipment needed to conduct operations.

Advise Supply/Procurement and personnel liaisons of needs.

Establish temporary and emergency dispatch centers.

#### UTILITIES FUNCTION

Initiate/maintain an event log. Pass on to relief personnel.

Poll Field units, private sector, and other EOC liaisons to determine:

- o Status of GAS, ELECTRIC, WATER AND TELEPHONE services
- o Location of damaged gas and water mains, and downed power lines

Coordinate with Law Enforcement liaison regarding access control/evacuation of dangerous area(s).

Contact utility companies and ascertain when service will be restored.

Advise PIO of utility status.

#### APPENDIX K-5 (PROCUREMENT SERVICE)

#### **EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST**

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

#### INCREASED READINESS OPERATIONS

ACTION_	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Check availability and location of transportation, equipment, and essential supplies.	Fleet Manager	
Review plans and status of sanitation and water supply measures and equipment.	Public Works	
Review and update allocation procedures for food and fuel.	Procurement Services	
Review, with the Public Health Organization plans for the redistribution of health supplies, including pharmaceuticals.		
Review requirements for the use of vehicles for the transportation of personnel and essential resources.	Fleet Manager	•
Prepare to stock shelters, particularly if in-place protection plans might have to be implemented.	Procurement Services	
Contact major suppliers of essential materials (including food, building materials, etc.) and arrange for redistribution should in-place sheltering be ordered.	Procurement Services	•
Review status of supplies of food, fuel, and other essential resources.	Procurement Services	
Review plans for the curtailment and/or redirection of utility services.	Public Works	
Provide for self-support monitoring and ingestion pathway monitoring.	Procurement Services	

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

#### ACTION

#### IN-PLACE SHELTERING OPERATIONS

Advise all food distributors to realign their distribution systems.

Procurement Services

Assist in the distribution of food, clothing, health and hygiene items, and other essential supplies to retail outlets, reception and care centers, lodging and feeding facilities and, when directed, to fallout shelters.

Procurement Services

As required procure, allocate, and utilize essential resources.

Procurement Services

Arrange for water, electric power, sewage treatment, transportation, food, fuel, and other support to essential workers and other persons remaining in hazard areas. Provide similar support to residents and non-residents in shelter areas.

Public Works

Check electric loads, particularly in reception areas, and curtail or ration as necessary.

Public Works

If necessary, ration water, food, fuel, and electric-power.

Procurement
Services & Public Works

#### ATTACK OPERATIONS

Assess surviving resources and assist in post-attack operations by allocating available resources for transportation for remedial movement and the restoration of essential services.

Public Works

Fully implement the California Emergency Resources Management Plan, to include any local supporting plans, to control resources during the recovery period. Procurement Services

#### POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION

#### OF ESSENTIAL RESOURCES DURING

#### WAR EMERGENCIES

#### 1. General

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- A. Resources redirected by the State will be consigned to jurisdictions in shelter areas by commercial suppliers on a credit basis with the understanding that payments will be deferred until the post-crisis or post-attack period.
- B. Documentation of consignments of goods to local jurisdictions will be accomplished using forms normally used by the authorized Purchasing Agents of the jurisdictions.
- C. The State Department of Finance shall provide a State Emergency Claims Adjudicator to oversee the payment of claims for costs associated with local and State preparations for an enemy attack. The executive heads of local jurisdictions, or their designees, will serve as Deputy State Emergency Claims Adjudicators. All local claims for payment submitted by local governmental agencies, or private sector where authorized, for goods or services rendered will be locally reviewed and approved before being submitted to the State for processing and payment.
- D. The State Department of General Services shall provide a State Emergency Purchasing Agent to oversee the procurement of emergency supplies and material at the State and local level. The executive heads of local jurisdictions, or their designees, will serve as Deputy State Emergency Purchasing Agents. The Deputies may be authorized to purchase emergency supplies and material from the private sector using procedures which obligate the State to pay for items procured locally.

#### 2. Fuels

- A. Priority for allocating fuel supplies will be given to public transportation, emergency service operators, and the delivery of essential equipment and supplies.
- B. Persons in hazard areas in their private vehicles will be urged to fill their tanks prior to moving in order to minimize enroute refueling problems.
- C. All principal gasoline and diesel service stations in hazard areas should remain open on a 24-hour basis, relying on their normal supplies of fuel. In the event of in-place sheltering, most will close after movement has been completed and personnel will take shelter. Designated stations will remain open to support essential workers and the operations of essential services.

#### 3. Health Supplies and Materials

- A. All requisitions and replenishment orders will use generic terms for items being ordered.
- B. Local Emergency Management Organizations should make preliminary estimates of days for supplies of on-hand items and future needs for general shelter area allocations.
- C. Wholesalers redistributing their inventories to retailers in hazard areas should consult with Local and State Movement and Transportation Coordinators for best times and routes to move supplies for transportation resources.

#### 4. Food

- A. Before the sheltering order, price regulation and single purchase limitations will be introduced to control individual food purchases from retail outlets. Purchase limitations within the hazard area will be set low enough to discourage individual hoarding, but high enough to permit evacuees to drain retail stores in hazard areas before departing. Conservative purchase limitations will be established in the shelter areas to discourage hoarding.
- B. Following the sheltering order, a form of ration coupons will be used at retail stores, restaurants, and mass feeding centers in the hazard area in payment for food purchases.
- C. Persons going to shelters will be encouraged to transport as much nonperishable food to the shelter area as is permitted by the available food stocks and transportation mode.
- D. Essential food production and processing activities located in hazard areas will continue throughout the in-place sheltering period.
- E. All shelter area agricultural production and processing will be continued and, where possible, expanded using the work force from the hazard area.
- Major hazard area distribution warehouses operated by grocery stores, independent wholesalers, and institutional suppliers will remain in operation throughout the in-place sheltering period to supply outlets. restaurants, and mass feeding centers in the shelter area. Such major distributors may elect to operate secondary shelter distribution centers in addition to their hazard area warehouses. Changing supply patterns for these warehouses will be dictated by the State of acting in concert with food industry representatives. California, Smaller hazard area warehouses will be allowed to remain in operation if the owner so desires. Those smaller distribution centers that elect to close will be assisted in transferring their food stocks as quickly as possible to shelter distributors, who will expand operations through the use of commandeered space and displaced workers. operation in larger warehouses and the draining of smaller warehouses may hamper the use of drivers and transportation equipment from other, less critical sectors of the economy.

- G. Supplies to retail outlets will be cut off when the sheltering order is given. Any sizable remaining inventories will be transferred to other shelter area outlets. Area grocery clerks will be encouraged to accept assignments in shelter are retail outlets, which will expand their operations to meet the increased demand.
- H. Large-scale mass feeding operations in shelter areas will be established in kitchen-equipped institutions to feed people in congregate care facilities. Area restaurants will expand open hours to meet the increased demand. Persons lodged in private dwellings will be encouraged to eat with shelter area families.

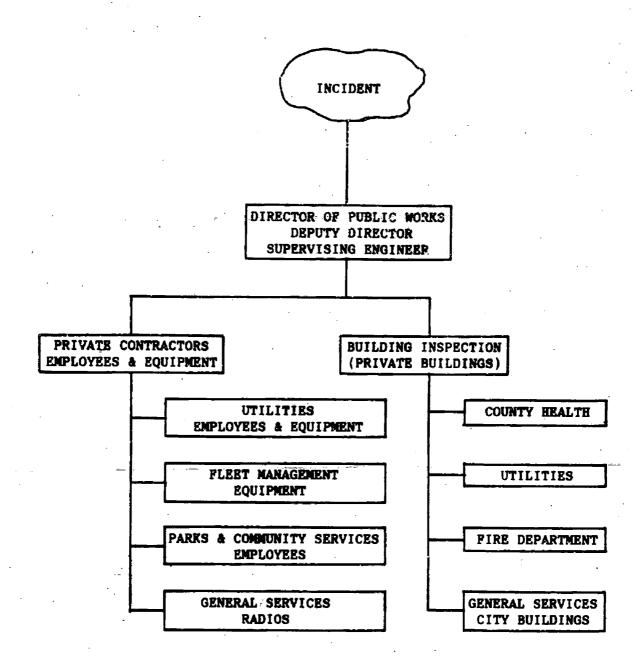
# APPENDIX K-1- (UTILITIES) PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

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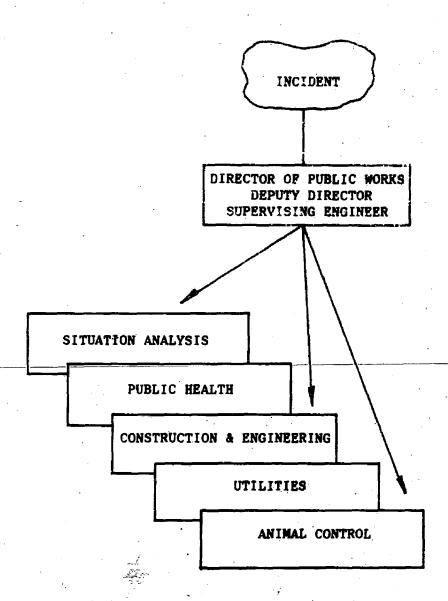
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#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

#### OUTGOING RESOURCES



## APPENDIX K-1-(UTILITIES)

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# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

ACTI	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Assist other agencies in procuring and transporting irrigation of plastic pipe for distribution of potable water.	Water Division	KU-0S2.4
2.	Coordinate with utilities on restoration of telephone, water, gas, and electric power for essential facilities.	Street Division	KU-0S2.3
3.	Coordinate with utilities to close down and isolate damaged sewage disposal systems and water delivery systems.	Flood Control & Sewer Division and Water Division	KU-0\$2.2
4.	Coordinate with the Fire and Rescue Coordinator on provision of water for firefighting.	Water Division	KU-0S2.4
5.	Provide emergency equipment, or coordinate with major suppliers.	Streets Division	KU-0S2.3
6.	Activate emergency plans for the restoration of damaged water, gas, electric, sewage, or other systems in the city.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.4

APPENDIX K-2-(UTILITIES)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

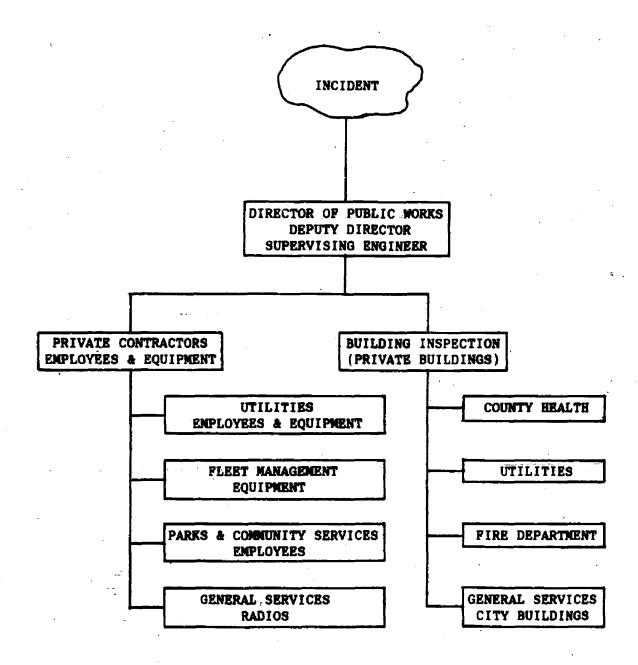
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- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

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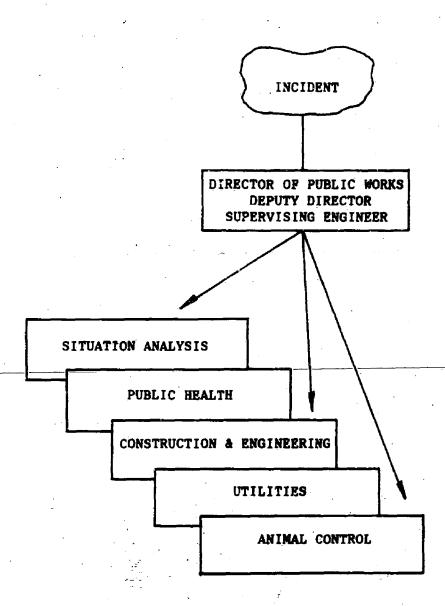
#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OUTGOING RESOURCES



# APPENDIX K-2 - (UTILITIES)

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
<ol> <li>Coordinate with utilities to close down and isolate contaminated sewage disposal and water delivery systems.</li> </ol>	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
2. Act as an on-going point of contact for information flow	Street Division	KU-0S2.3

APPENDIX K-3-(UTILITIES)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO PLOODING

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

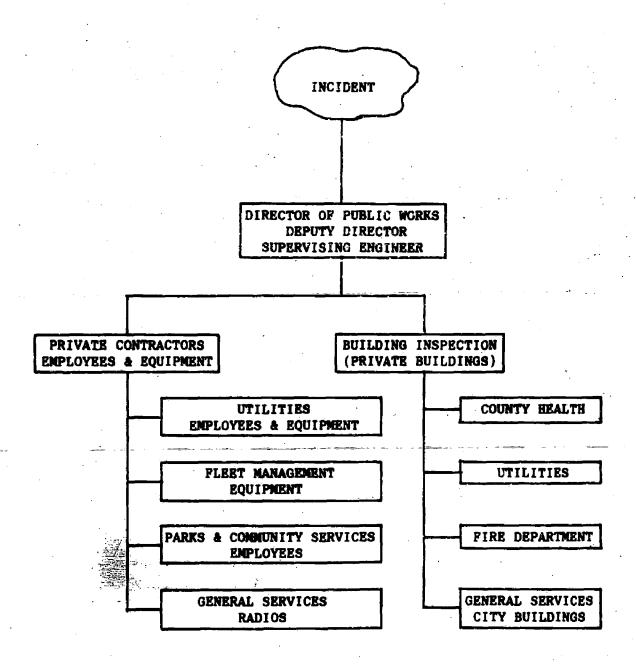
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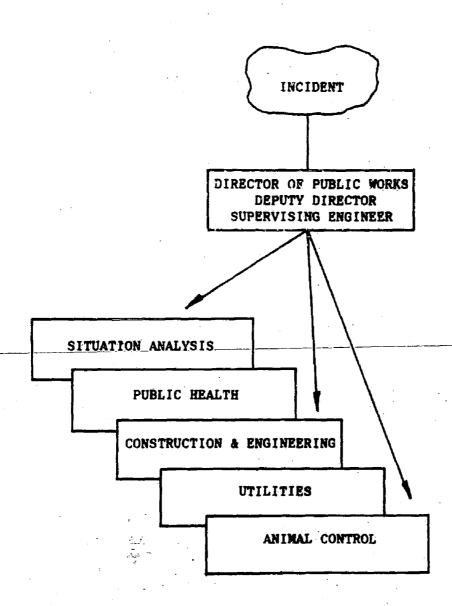
#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

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#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OUTGOING RESOURCES



## APPENDIX K-3 - (UTILITIES)

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO FLOODING

<u>ACT</u>	<u>ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATION SECTION
1.	Act as an on-going point of contact for information flow between City and utilities on problems and repair.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-082.2
	Water Sewer		·
	SMUD PG&E Pacific Bell		
2.	Obtain reports on utility outages, problems and estimates of service restoration by location and time.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
3.	Arrange for power to stay on at pump stations when it is turned off elsewhere.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
4.	Keep City Emergency Operations Center informed.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2

APPENDIX K-4-(UTILITIES)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

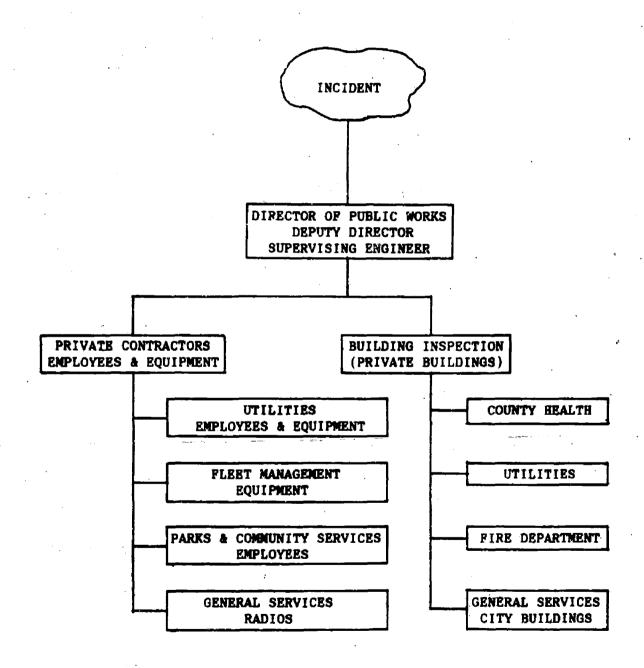
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S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

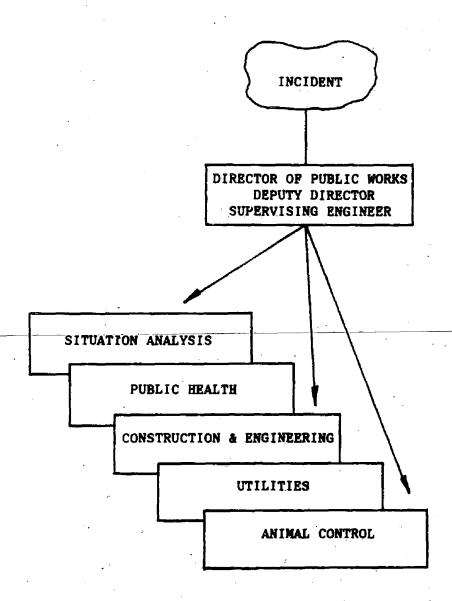
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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

## SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OUTGOING RESOURCES



## APPENDIX K-4-(UTILITIES)

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

ACTI	<u>ON</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Establish a storage depot(s) for potable water and tank trucks.	Water Division	KU-0\$2.4
2.	Coordinate with sewage treatment facilities on potential flood caused effluent escapes.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KÜ-0S2.2
3.	Activate emergency plans for the restoration of damaged water, gas electric, sewage, or other systems in the jurisdiction.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
4.	Coordinate with other utilities.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
5.	Act as an on-going point of contact for information flow between City and utilities.	Street Division	КU-0S2.3

APPENDIX K-4-(UTILITIES)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

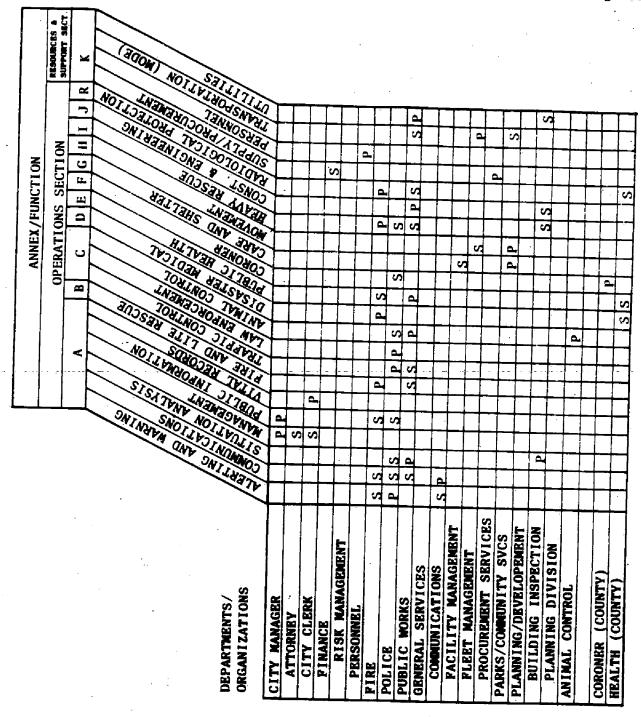
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

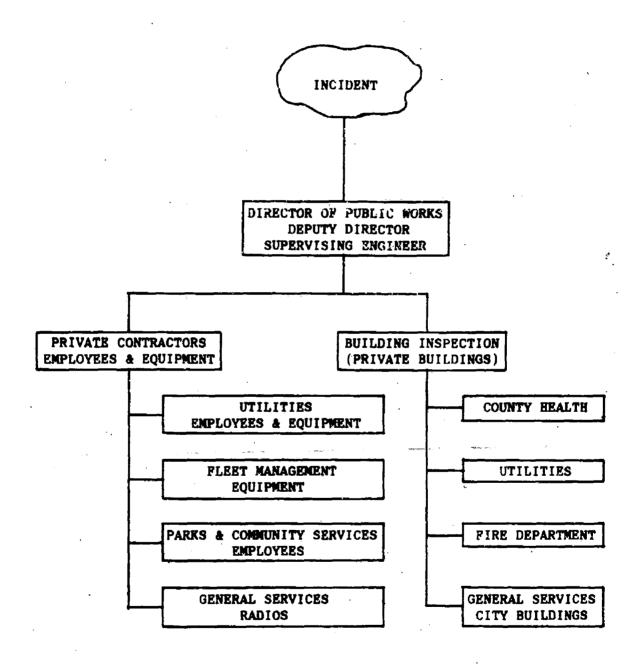
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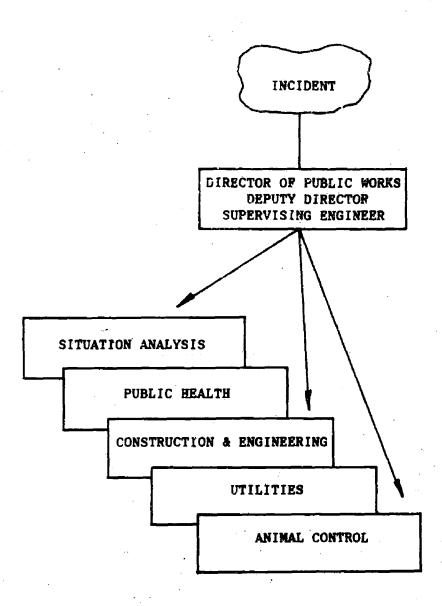


#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OUTGOING RESOURCES



## APPENDIX K-5 -. (UTILITIES)

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# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

<u>ACT I</u>	ON	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Act as an ongoing point of contact for information flow between City and utilities on problems and repair.	Flood Control &	KU-082.2
	Water Sewer SMUD PG&E Pacific Bell		
2.	Obtain reports on utility outages, problems and estimates of service restoration by location and time.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
3.	Arrange for power to stay on at pump stations when it is turned off elsewhere.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
4.	Keep City Emergency Operations Center informed.	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
5.	Act as an on-going point of contact for information flow between City and utilities.	Street Division	KU-0S2.3

MORNANG DRAFT (1/85)

APPENDIX K-8-(UTILITIES)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

**EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST** 

RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

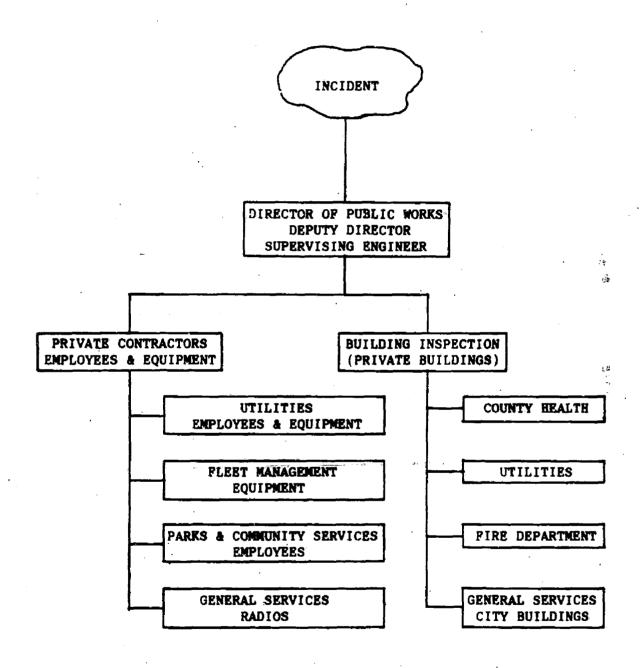
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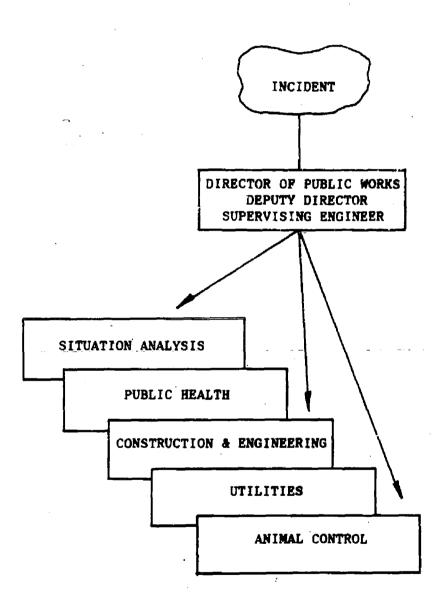
#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OUTGOING RESOURCES



## APPENDIX K-8 - (UTILITIES)

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

<u>ACT I</u>	<u>on</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Act as an ongoing point of contact for information flow between City and utilities on problems and repair.	Flood Control &	KIJ-0S2.2
	Water		
	Sewer		
	SMUD		
	PG&E		
	Pacific Rell		
2.	Obtain reports on utility outages,	Flood Control &	KU-0S2.2
	problems and estimates of service restoration by location and time.	Sewer Division	
3.	Arrange for power to stay on at	Flood Control &	KU-0S2.2
	<pre>pump stations when it is turned off elsewhere.</pre>	Sewer Division	
4.	Keep City Emergency Operations	Flood Control &	KU-0S2.2
	Center informed.	Sewer Division	
5.	Act as an on-going point of contact for information flow between City and utilities.	Street Division	KU-0 <u>\$</u> 2.,3

APPENDIX K-9-(UTILITIES)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

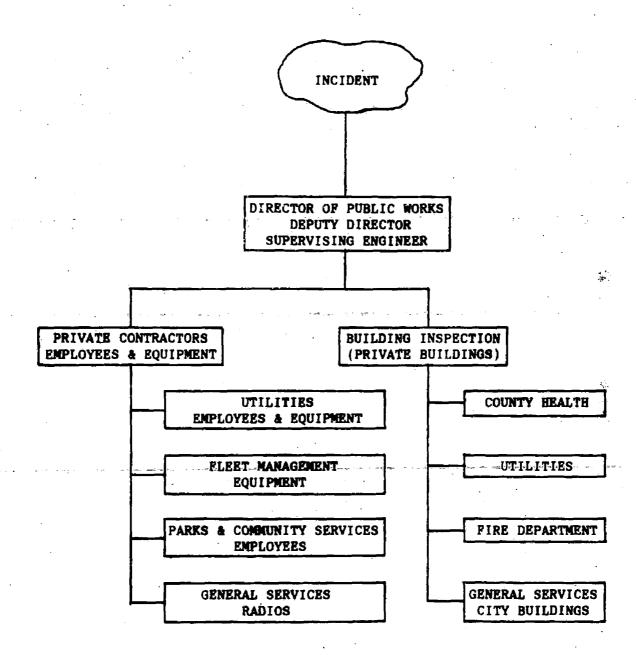
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- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

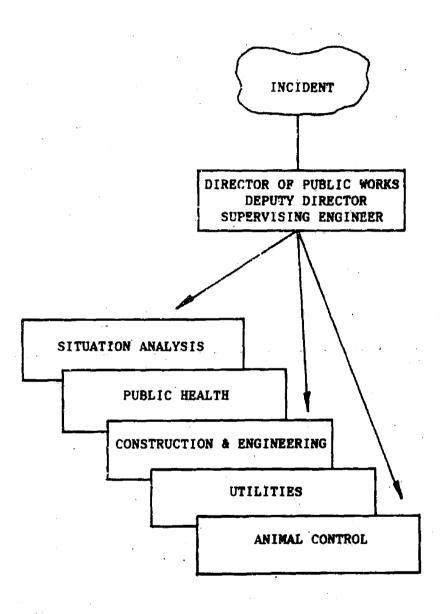
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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OUTGOING RESOURCES



## APPENDIX K-9-(UTILITIES)

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## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION INCIDENT

ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
re ga	oordinate with utilities on estoration of telephone, water, es, and electric power for esential facilities.	Street Division	KU-0S2.3
Re	oordinate with the Fire and escue Coordinator on provision water for firefighting.	Water Division	KU-0S2.4
	rovide emergency equipment, or condinate with major suppliers.	Street Division	КИ-082.3
·fc	et as an ongoing point of contact or information flow between City od utilities.	Street Division	KIJ-0S2.3

APPENDIX K-13-(UTILITIES)

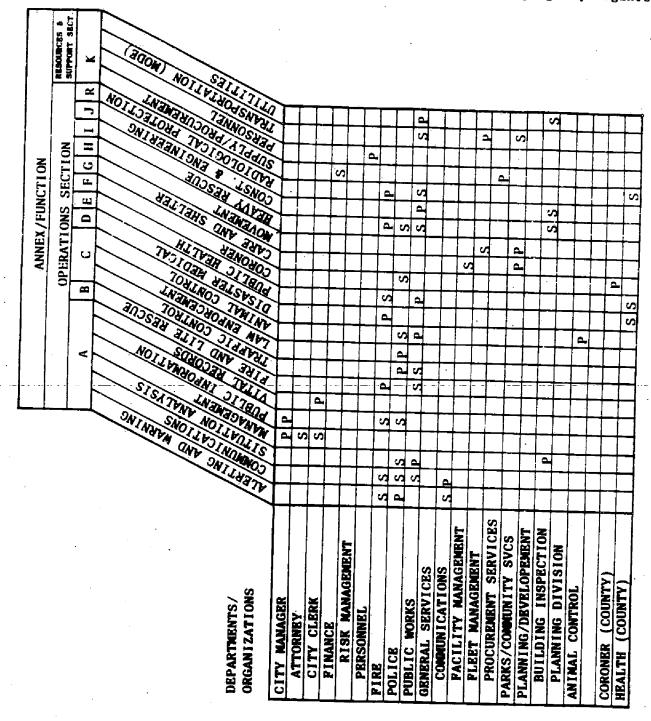
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

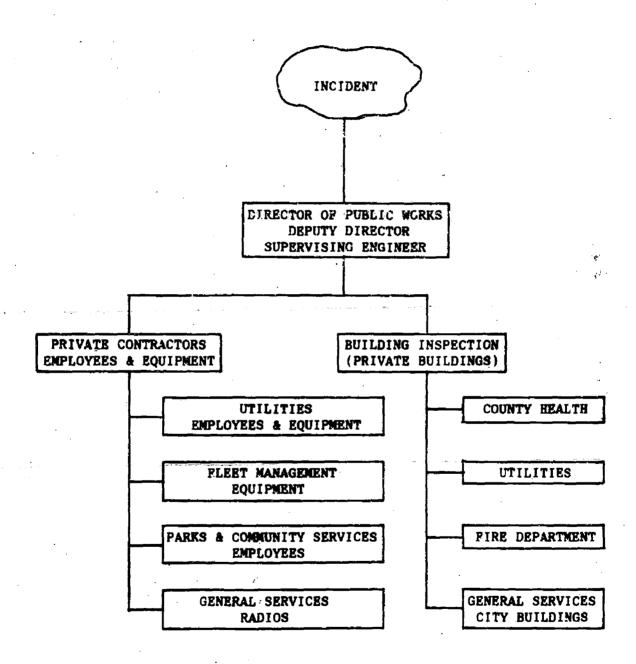
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
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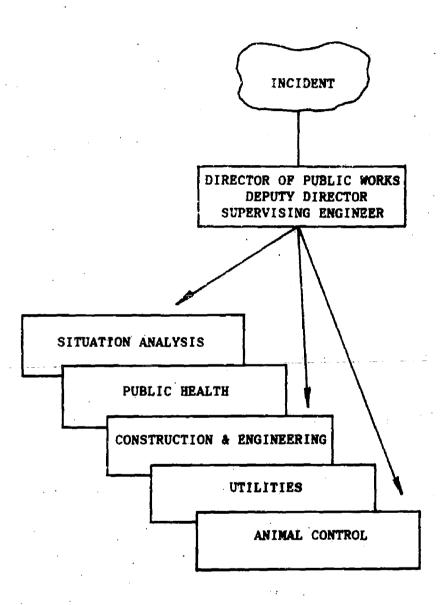
#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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# DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX K-13-(UTILITIES)

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

<u>ACT 1</u>	<u>ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Act as an ongoing point of contact for information flow between City and utilities on problems and repair.	Flood Control &	KU~0\$2.2
	· · · · ·		
	Water Sewer		
:	SMUD PG&F	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
	Pacific Bell		
2.	problems and estimates of service	Flood Control & Sewer Division	KU-0S2.2
-	restoration by location and time.	**************************************	<b>₹</b>
3.	Arrange for power to stay on at	Flood Control &	KÜ−0\$2.2
	<pre>pump stations when it is turned off elsewhere.</pre>	Sewer Division	
4.	Keep City Emergency Operations	Flood Control &	KU-0S2.2
	Center informed.	Sewer Division	

APPENDIX K-1-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

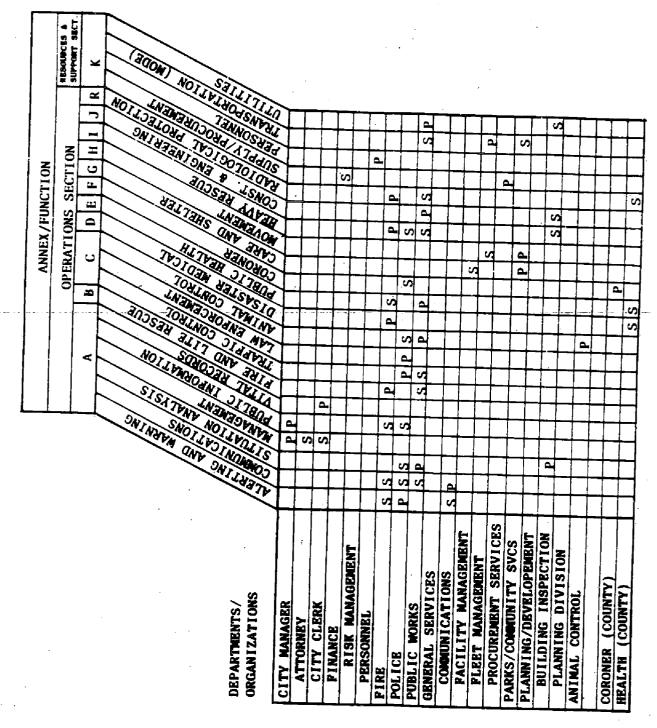
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

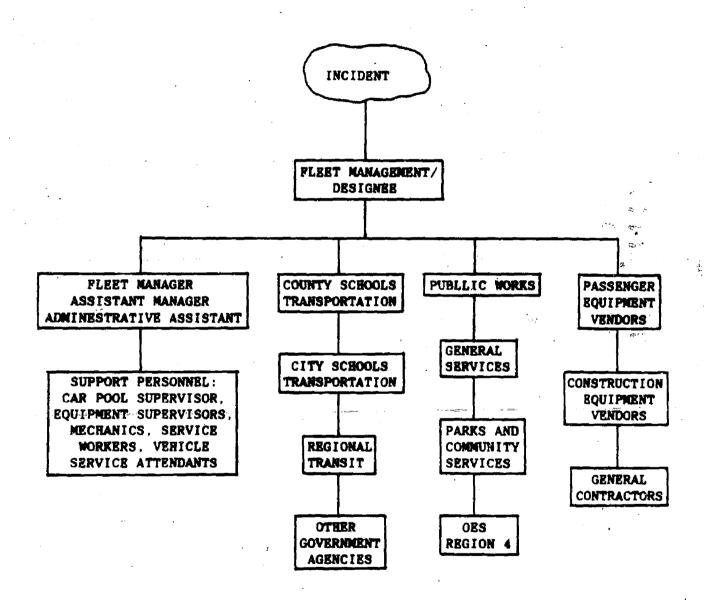
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



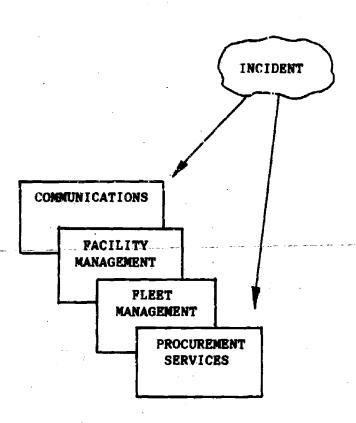
#### PLEET MANAGEMENT

#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

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# RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL SERVICES OUTGOING RESOURCES



### APPENDIX K-1-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

#### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR EARTHQUAKE

<u>ACT</u>	<u>ton</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	If little or no damage/injury reported:	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS1
	A. Assess facility and welfare of personnel		
	<ul> <li>Check fuel sites, determine if product lines are intact</li> <li>check power/ability to dispense fuel</li> <li>check repair sites for damage</li> <li>arrange for alternate sources of electricity if necessary</li> </ul>		
2.	Prepare to support other departments as necessary.	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS1
3.	Activate Fleet Management dispatch center.	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS1
4.	Place back-up personnel on stand-by.	Assistant Manager	KFM-OS1
5.	Review current status of City equip- ment.	Carpool Supervisor Shop Supervisor	KFM-OS1 KFM-OS3
6.	Establish and test department communication and report system.	Fleet Manager Assistant Manager .	KFM-OS1 KFM-OS3
7.	Obtain emergency incident cost center	Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS1 KFM-OS3
8.	Establish contact with outside resources for equipment availability.	Fleet manager	KFM-OS1 KFM-OS3
9.	Fuel equipment for immediate dispatch.	Carpool Supervisor Shop Supervisor	KFM-OS1 KFM-OS3
10.	Activate dispatch log to track equipment usage, availability.	Carpool Supervisor Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS3 KFM-OS3

KFM-OS2

KFM-OS4

<u>ACT I</u>	<u>on</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
<u>†</u> 1.	Coordinate transportation resources as required for: - people (emergency, non-emergency) - materials (water, food, construction equipment) construction equipment (tractors, loaders, backhoes, dump trucks) miscellaneous (aerial equipment, bottow trucks, stationary generators a pumps).	ats,	KFM-OS2 KFM-OS4
12.	Activate fuel inventory reporting system.	Assistant Manager Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS2
В.	If extensive damage/injury occurred:		
	1. Test communications and set up emergency systems.	Fleet Manager Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS2 KFM-OS4
	<ol> <li>Provide immediate first-aid for injured.</li> </ol>	Assistant Manager All available personnel	KFM-OS2 KFM-OS4
	3. Contact Fleet Management	Fleet Management Designee	KFM-OS2 KFM-OS4
	<ul> <li>advise them of status</li> <li>inquire if medical emergency help is needed</li> <li>provide road information to plan evacuation/assistance routes</li> <li>contact Movement Coordinator for route maps</li> </ul>		

Fleet Manager

Assistant Manager

4. Dispatch available equipment as

requested.

ACTI	<u>on</u>		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAI. SECTION
IP T	ORNA	ADO OR QUAKE OCCURS DURING NON-WORKI	NG HOURS:	
Α.	ΤĖ	little or no damage/injury is repor	ted:	
	1.	Contact Fleet Management if transportation support is required.	Fleet Management Designee	KFM-OS2
	2.	Activate Fleet Management	Fleet Manager	KFM-0S2
		dispatch center.	Assistant Manager	KFM-OS4
	3.	Following standard operating	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS2
		procedures.	Assistant Manager	KFM-OS4
В.	īf	extensive damage/injury occurred:		
	1.	Contact Fleet Management to	Pleet Management	KFM-OS2
		determine possibility of	Designee	KFM-OS4
		establishing Fleet Management		
		dispatch center.		
	2.	Determine best area to establish	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS2
		dispatch center, (i.e. 24th St.	_	
,		yard - south area, 28th St. yard, north area).		
	3.	Contact Fleet Management personnel	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS2
		to determine availability.	Assistant Manager	KFM-OS4
	4.	Activate dispatch center following	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS2
		standard operating procedures	·	KFM-OS4

#### APPENDIX K2-FM

#### PLEET MANAGEMENT

#### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

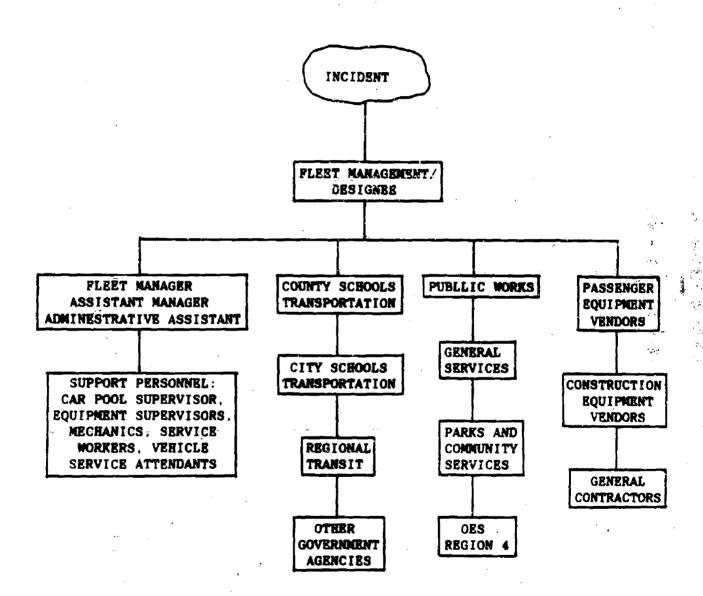
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- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

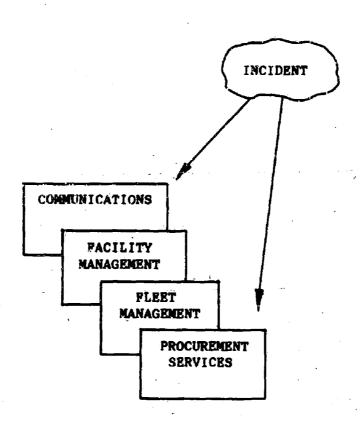
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#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL SERVICES OUTGOING RESOURCES



### APPENDIX K-2-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

#### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

ACTI	<u>ON</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Contact Fleet Manager to activate Fleet Management Dispatch Center.	Fleet Management Designee	KPM-OS2
2.	Place Fleet Management personnel and City resources on standby	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS2
3.	Obtain emergency incident cost center.	Administrative Assistant	KFM-0S4
4.	Establish contact with outside resources for equipment availability.	Fleet Manager Administrative Assistant	KFM-084
5.	Fuel equipment for immediate dispatch - Check Fleet tow trucks and their auxiliary fuel dispensers.	Carpool Supervisors Shop Supervisors	KPM-OS4
6.	Coordinate transportation resources as required for: - People (emergency, non emergency, dead) - Materials (water, food).	Fleet Manager Assistant Manager	KPM-0S4
7.	Activate fuel inventory reporting system.	Assistant Manager Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS4
8.	Dispatch transportation to designated facilities:  - Vans, ambulances for elderly, disabled  - Buses for mass evacuation.	Fleet Manager Assistant Manager	KPM-054
9.	Dispatch tow trucks (City and private) to assist disabled vehicles on evacuation routes.	Carpool Supervisor Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS4

APPENDIX K-3 & 4-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO PLOODING OR DAM FAILURE

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

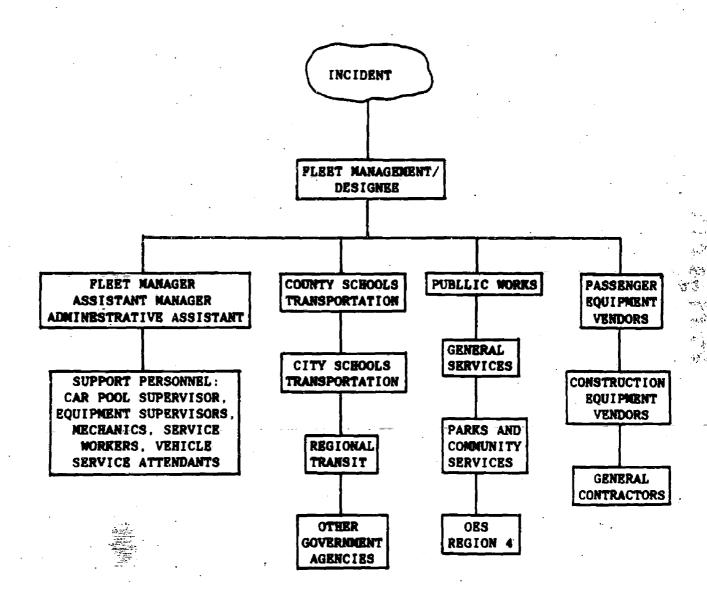
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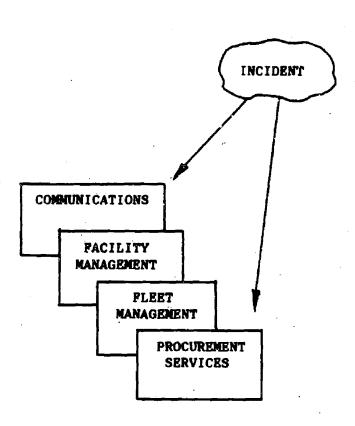
#### PLEET MANAGEMENT

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#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL SERVICES OUTGOING RESOURCES



# GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

#### EMRRGRNCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO FLOODING OR DAM FAILURE

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Place Fleet Management personnel     and City resources on standby	Fleet Mänager	KFM-0S-2&3
<ol> <li>Review and update Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and resources list with department personnel.</li> </ol>	Fleet Manager Assistant Manager	KPM-OS-2&3
<ol> <li>Check fuel inventory at all major sites. Order for maximum capacity.</li> </ol>	Carpool Supervisor Administrative Assistant	KFM-0S-12,13,14&15
<ul><li>4. Review parts inventory.</li><li>restock as necessary</li><li>survey outside parts vendors for</li></ul>	Assistant Manager/ Storkeepers	KFM-OS-4
<ul> <li>5. Inventory and review status of all available City equipment/resources.</li> <li>determine out-of-service equipment.</li> <li>prioritize and expedite repairs on equipment.</li> <li>expedite warranty and contract vendor repairs.</li> <li>maintain available work area and staff for emergency repair.</li> <li>equip service vehicle for road service.</li> <li>service City tow vehicles as necessary and prepare for emergency operations.</li> <li>fuel equipment for immediate dispatch.</li> </ul>	Carpool Supervisor/ Shop Supervisors	KPM-0S-5,7,8&9
<ul><li>6. Inventory master key board at 24th</li><li>Street.</li><li>test access keys for satellite</li></ul>	Carpool Supervisor Shop Supervisor	KFM-OS-4

locations.

ACT1	<u>on</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
7	Establish contact with Movement Coordinator for potential evacuation assembly points/routes.	Fleet Manager Assistant Manager	KFM-OS-4
8	Establish and test department communication and report system.  - obtain portable cellular phones from Communications.  - establish public works radio communications.	Fleet Manager Assistant Manager	KFM-OS-4
9.	Obtain emergency incident cost center number.	Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS-4
10.	Activate Fleet Management dispatch center.	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS-4
11.	Establish communications with Fleet Management.	Fleet Management Designee	KFM-OS-4
12.	Establish contact with outside resources for equipment availability.	Fleet Manager Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS-7,8&9
13.	Update City/outside agency equipment list.	Administrative	KFM-OS-6
14.	Activate dispatch log to track equipment usage/availability.	Carpool Supervisor Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS-6
15.	Coordinate transportation resources for: - people (emergency, non-emergency) materials (water, food, construction equipment) construction equipment (tractors, loaders, backhoes, dump trucks) miscellaneous (aerial equipment, boats, tow trucks, stationary generators and pumps).	Fleet Manager Assistant Manager	KFM-OS-4
1.6	Activate fuel inventory reporting system.	Assistant Manager Administrative Assistant	KFM-OS-4

**ACTION** 

17. Collect, prepare, review and process all documents associated with equipment expenses incurred

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

Fleet Manager Administrative Assistant KFM-0S-4

APPENDIX K-5 - (FLEET MANAGEMENT)

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

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# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

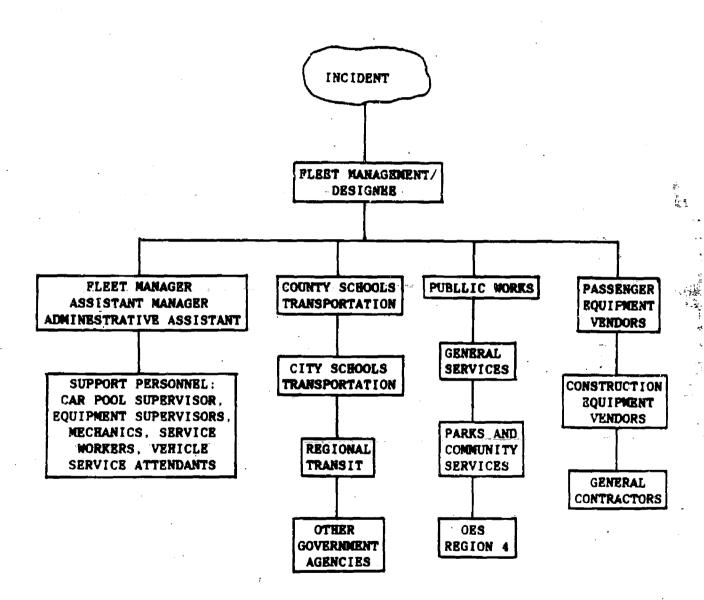
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S - Denotes supporting agency/organization

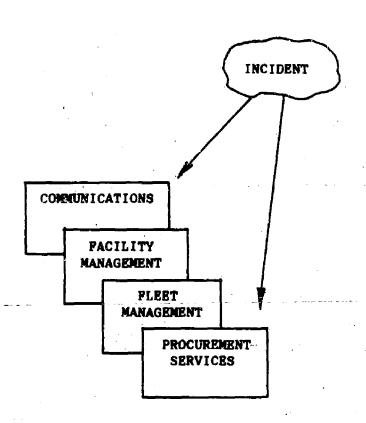
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#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL SERVICES OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX K-5-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

#### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

<u>ACT</u>	<u>'TON</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Α,	Increased Readiness Operations		
	Review and update SOP and distribute to key personnel.	Fleet Manager Asst. Manager Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-4
	Place Fleet Management personnel and City Resources on standby.	Fleet Manager	KFM-0S-2&3
	Check fuel inventory at all major sites. Order for maximum capacity.	Carpool Supervisor Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-12,13,14&
	Survey outside vendors for back-up support.	Asst. Manager Storekeepers	KFM-OS-4
	Inventory all City equipment.	Carpool Supervisor/ Shop Supervisors	KFM-0S-5,7,8&9
	<ul> <li>prioritize and expedite repairs on equipment.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>expedite warrant &amp; contract vendor repairs</li> </ul>		
·	<ul> <li>equip service vehicles for road service.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>service City tow vehicles as necessary for emergency operations.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>fuel equipment for immediate dispatch.</li> </ul>		

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Establish contact with Movement Coordinator for potential evacuation assembly points/ routes. Confirm location of Reception and Care Centers.	Fleet Manager Asst. Manager	KFM-OS-4
Test communications system.	Fleet Manager Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-4
Establish pass or identification system for key personnel and vehicles.	Asst. Manager Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-4
B. Evacuation Operations		
Establish contact with Movement Coordinator for updated instructions for routing and destination points.	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS-4
Activate Fleet management dis- patch center.	Fleet Manager	KFM-OS-4
Activate dispatch log to track equipment usage/availability.	Carpool Supervisor/ Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-4
Activate fuel inventory report- ing system.	Asst. Manager Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-4
Dispatch equipment as directed by Movement coordinator.	Fleet Manager	KEM-OS-4

APPENDIX K-8-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLEST

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RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

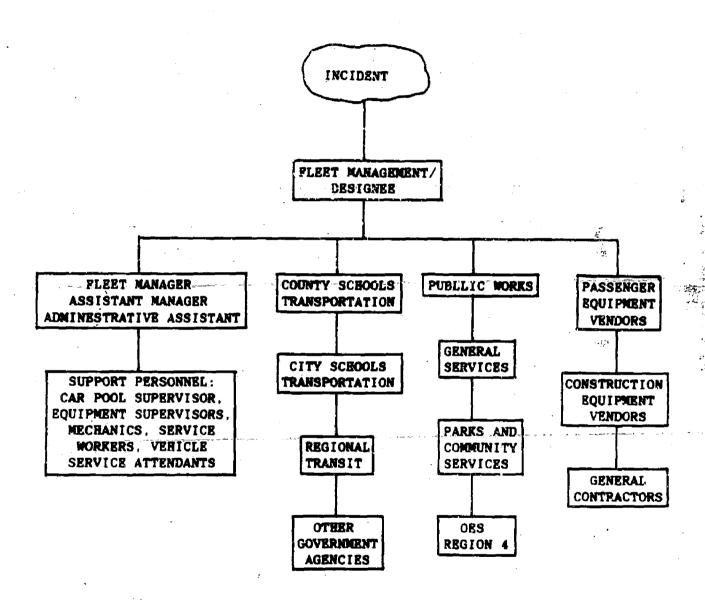
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- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

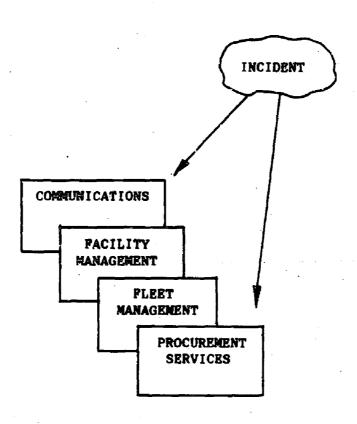
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#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL SERVICES OUTGOING RESOURCES



#### APPENDIX K-8-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

#### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

#### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

ACTIO	<u>N</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
t	stablish degree of support and ype of equipment needed for ancho Seco.	Fleet Management	KFM-OS-4
pe	ontact key Fleet Management ersonnel necessary for opera- ional support.	Fleet Manager Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-4
	btain Emergency Incident Cost enter.	Adm. Assistant	KFM-0S-4
	oordinate transportation equired for: people (emergency, non- emergency) materials (water, food)	Fleet Manager Asst. Manager	KPM-OS-4
	uel equipment for immediate ispatch.	Carpool Supervisors Shop Supervisors	KFM-OS-4
de	ispatch transportation to esignated facilities/locations: Vans, buses, etc.	Fleet Manager Asst. Manager	KFM-OS-4

APPENDIX K-9-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

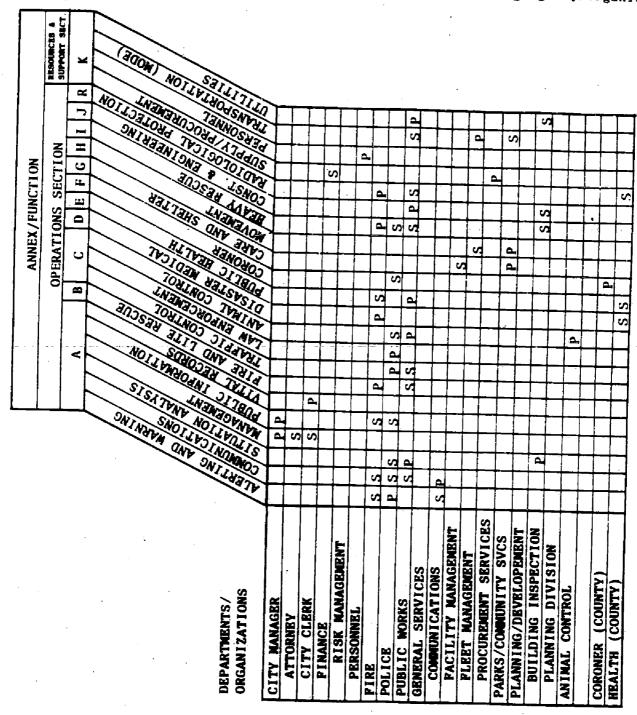
GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

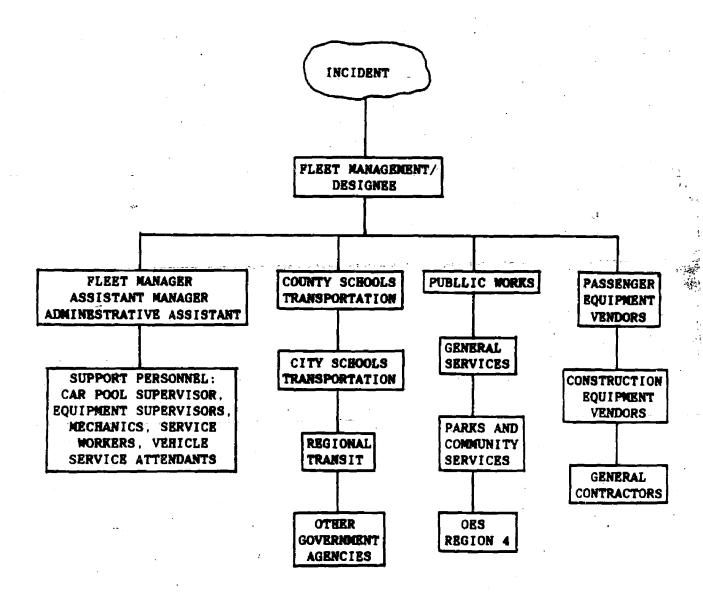
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



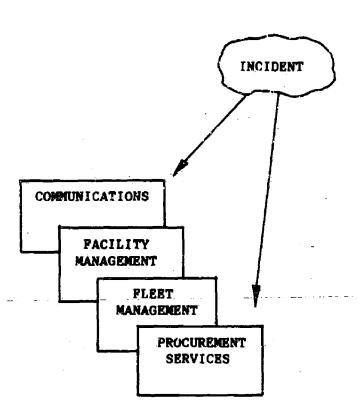
#### FIRET MANAGEMENT

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#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



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# APPENDIX K-9-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

ACT	<u>'ION</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Establish degree of support and type of equipment needed for Rancho Seco.	Fleet Management	KFM-0S-4
2.	Contact key Fleet Management personnel necessary for operational support.	Fleet Manager Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-4
3.	Obtain Emergency Incident Cost Center	Adm. Assistant	KFM-OS-4
4.	Coordinate transportation required for:  people (emergency, non-	Fleet Manager Asst. Manager	KFM-OS-4
	emergency) materials (water, food)	e de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la co	
5.	Fuel equipment for immediate dispatch.	Carpool Supervisors Shop Supervisors	KFM-OS-4
6.	Dispatch transportation to designated facilities/locations: - Vans. buses. etc.	Fleet Manager Asst. Manager	KFM-OS-4

APPENDIX K-13-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

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RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR\_ATTACK

# PUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

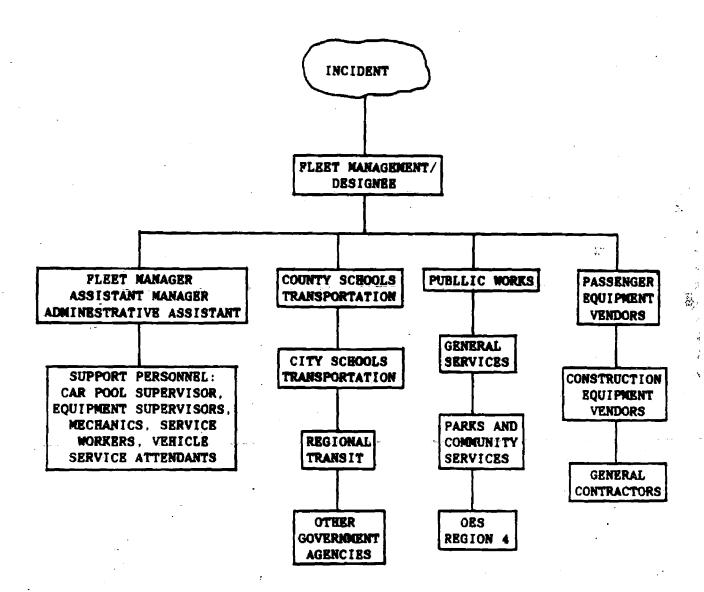
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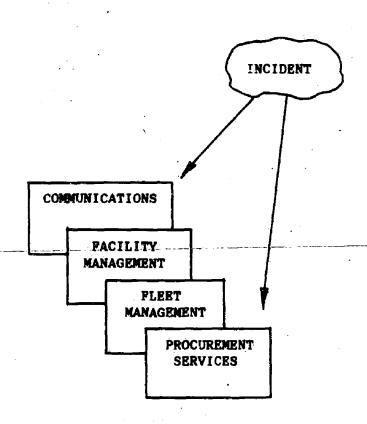
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### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENERAL SERVICES OUTGOING RESOURCES



equipment)

-construction equipment (tractors, loaders, backhoes, dump trucks) -miscellaneous (aerial equipment, boats, tow trucks, stationary

generators and pumps).

### APPENDIX K-13-(FLEET MANAGEMENT)

### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

ACTI	<u>on</u>	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	Establish and coordinate security	Fleet Manager	KPM-OS-4
2.	Prepare to support other departments as necessary.	Pleet Manager	KFM-OS-4
3,	Activate Fleet Management dispatch center.	Fleet Manager Admin. Asst.	KFM-OS-4
4.	Place back-up personnel on standby and station personnel as appropriate.	Asst. Fleet Manager	
5.	Review current status of City equipment.	Carpool Supervisor	
6	Establish and test-department communication and report system.	Fleet Manager	
7.	Obtain emergency incident cost center.	Admin. Asst.	
8.	Establish contact with outside resources for equipment availability.	Fleet Manager Admin. Asst.	KEM-OS-5,7,8&9
	Fuel equipment for immediate dispatch - check Fleet tow trucks and their auxiliary fuel dispensers.	Carpool Supervisor Shop Supervisor	. va
10.	Activate dispatch log to track equipment usage, availability.	Carpool Supervisor	
11.	Coordinate transportation resources as required for:	Fleet Manager	•
	-people (emergency, non-emergency) -materials (water, food, construction,	·	•

<u>ACT I</u>	ON		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
12.	Activate fuel system.	inventory reporting	Asst. Fleet Manager Administrative Asst.	KFM-OS-4

Dispatch available equipment as requested.

Fleet Manager KFM-OS-4

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APPENDIX K-CO (COMMUNICATIONS)

GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

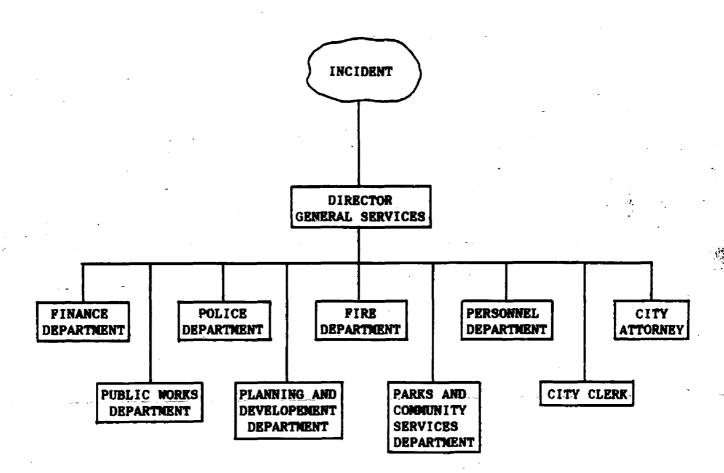
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO MAJOR INCIDENT

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

## SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO MAJOR INCIDENT

### **TELEPHONES**

ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
System or component failure	User	
Assess extent of damage and contact appropriate vendor	User	K1-C0-OS2
Situation is life-	User	K1-C0-0S3

# GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR INCIDENT

### FIRE ALARMS

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL <u>SECTION</u>
System or component failure	Communication Center	Annex A, Enclosure A3, "Emergency Communications"
Communciations Center contacts Communication Division at 449-5633 in the following order	Comunications Center	K1CO-OS1
Senior Electronics Maintenance Technician		•
Electronics Maintenance Technician II		
Electronics Maintenance Technician I		
Communications Division personnel respond to problem	Communications Division Staff	K1CO-OS1
If needed, Communications Division staff obtain an "Emergency incident cost center" from Procurement Services	Procurement Services	K1SS-OS1
Situation if life- threatening	User	K1CO-0S3

### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR INCIDENT

### PUBLIC SAFETY RADIO MALFUNCTION

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
System or component failure	User/Communications Center	See Annex A - A3, Emergency Communications
Follow "Emergency Communications" procedures	Communications Center	Same as above
Problem not resolved. Contact:	Communications Division Manager or Senior Electronics Maintenance Technician	K1CO-0S1
Situation is life-	User	K1CO-0S3

threatening

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### GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO A MAJOR INCIDENT

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT RADIO MALFUNCTION

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Follow established procedures contained in "Local Government Radio Operating Procedures"	User	Attachment A-3-A pages 11-12
Call control station on back-up channel	User	Same as above
If unable to reach control station call vendor (Motorola)	User	K1CO-0S3
Situation if life- threatening	User	K1CO-OS3

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APPENDIX K-FA (FACILITY MANAGEMENT)

-GENERAL SERVICES DPEARTMENT

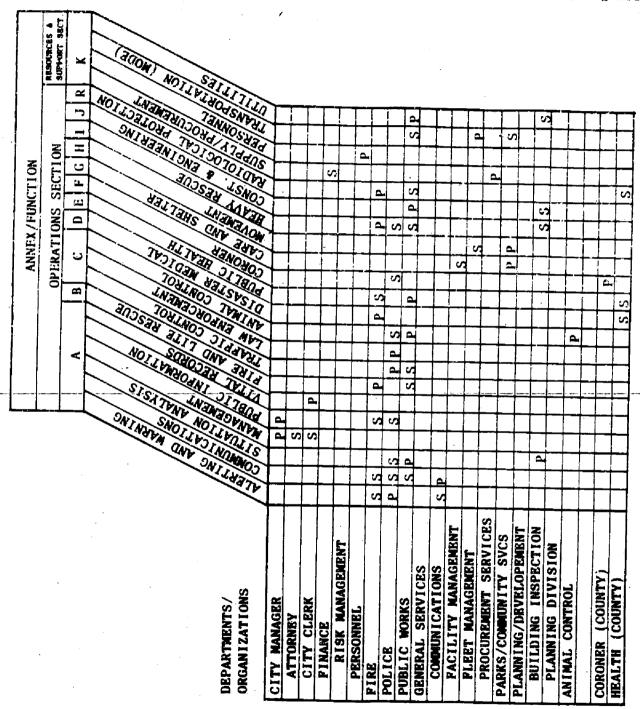
EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO MAJOR INCIDENT

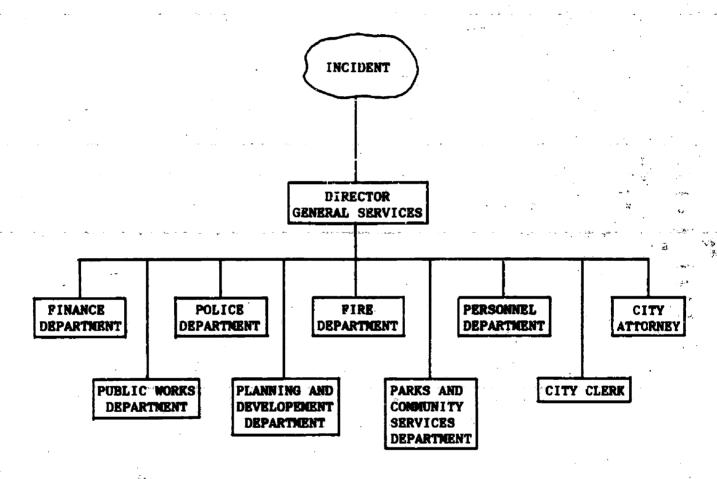
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# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization



#### SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES



# APPENDIX K-FA (FACILITY MANAGEMENT)

## GENERAL SERVICES DEPARTRMENT

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

# RESPONSE TO MAJOR INCIDENT

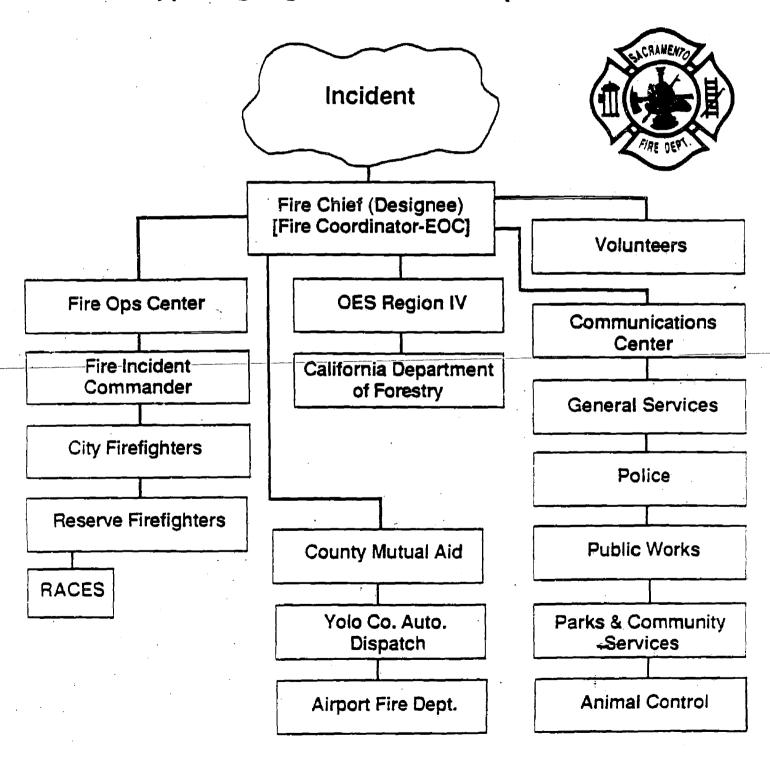
ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Assess damage; type of problem	User	
Heating and/or air conditioning malfunction	Facility Management	K1-FA-0S1
Electrical malfunction	Facility Management	K2-FA-OS1
Plumbing malfunction	Facility Management	K1-FA-OS2
Unsecured building	Facility Management	K1-FA-0S2
Locks	Facility Management	K1-FA-OS2

ANNEX R

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

# City of Sacramento Fire Department

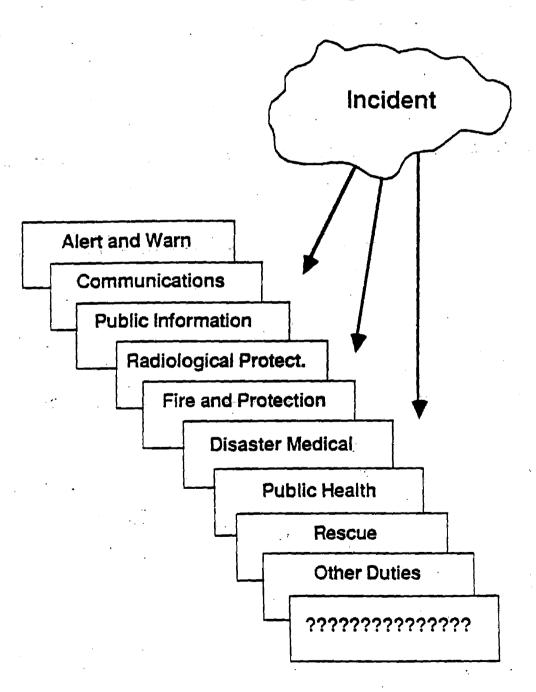
# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





#### APPENDIX R

#### RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

#### RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

#### 1. GENERAL SITUATION

Several foreign countries have the capability to attack other nations with nuclear weapons. The consequences to the United States would depend upon the nature of the attack or threat. Any of the following conditions may prevail and require different responses.

#### International Crisis

When nations of differing political goals fail to settle disputes through diplomatic negotiations, war may result. It is possible a nuclear attack would be preceded by several days or possibly weeks of tense international crisis, rather than by surprise. When diplomatic relations deteriorate beyond resolve and the threat of nuclear war is realized, protective actions must be taken. Preparation prior to an attack will reduce casualties.

#### Trans-Oceanic Fallout

Prevailing westerly winds could, in the event of a nuclear exchange in Asia or nuclear detonations in the Pacific area, result in fallout or rain-out in California. Radiation intensities could vary greatly but would probably be limited, creating an environmental health problem.

#### Accidental Launch

A remote possibility exists for a nation to accidentally launch a nuclear warhead toward California. Should this occur, the affected area would be limited and the remaining resources of the State could be applied and evacuation would be feasible soon after detonation.

### Limited Attack

### o Counterforce Areas

An attack directed at military installations capable of retaliatory strikes would cause massive problems for adjacent areas. Since it is possible a period of intense crisis could precede such an attack, it would be feasible to initiate an extensive shelter preparation program. This would include the use of other radiological countermeasures in both risk and non-risk areas.

#### Other Military Targets

The attack postulated above may be expanded to include additional military targets; e.g., communications and control facilities, supply depots, etc. While more threatening than the limited attack, effects on the general population would be mainly confined to fallout.

#### All-Out Attack

This is a full-scale conflict involving both military and civilian targets.

#### Consequences

Any area of the state could experience the effects of fallout. The extent and intensity of fallout will depend on the number of weapons used; their distribution, yield, and altitude of detonation; the composition of buildings or surface under the burst; surrounding topography; and the weather. Fallout emits ionizing radiation which could cause numerous casualties, reduce the vigor of exposed persons, prevent and/or delay postattack emergency operations, and deny use of some areas and vital facilities. Reduction of these consequences will depend on government's capability to detect, measure and report levels of fallout radiation, and their capability to receive, evaluate and disseminate this information to those in jeopardy.

For planning and operational purposes, the radiation situation in an area will be classified in three categories:

- Negligible (NEGRAD) The fallout radiation level never exceeds 0.5 r/hr.
- 2. Moderate (LORAD) The fallout radiation level is between 015 and 50 r/hr.
- 3. Severe (HIRAD) The fallout radiation exceeds 50 r/hr.

#### 2. SPECIAL SITUATION

While it is not possible to predict the specific objective of a nuclear attack, it is reasonable to assume in an all-out nuclear war, military targets like Mather Air Force Base, McClellan Air Force Base, Beale Air Force Base, Travis Air Force Base, Mare Island Naval Base, and the Sacramento Army Depot could be targets.

In this event, everything would be destroyed (depending on the size of the detonation) out to a radius of 5-10 miles. The rest of the countryside could experience fallout (depending on wind direction and speed) from these bursts. The Emergency Operation Center (EOC) in the Sheriff's Department, for example, is located so there is a reasonable expectancy that it would remain viable and be in a position to serve as the Headquarters for the Operational Staff.

In the event of a nuclear emergency, radioactive fallout will most likely be present in varying degrees in many areas of a county. The geographical extent and specific intensity of this fallout contamination will depend not only on the total weight and distribution of the attack, but also on the design and manner of detonation of the weapons; the physical composition of buildings or soil under the weapons burst; along with the topography; wind and weather. During various wind and attack combinations, any area of the county could experience a serious fallout condition.

Fallout from nuclear weapon detonations emit ionizing radiation which could cause numerous casualties; lessen the survivor's abilities to work; prevent and/or delay carrying out emergency post-attack operations; and deny the use of some areas and vital facilities unless effective countermeasures are expeditiously applied. A capacity to detect, measure and report levels of fallout radiation, along with the capability to receive and evaluate this information is necessary to provide intelligence to all concerned as the basis for making decisions affecting:

- o Determination of shelter occupancy periods;
- o The necessity for fire suppression around "in use" shelters (regardless of radiation levels):
- A requisition method to provide necessary water, food and other supplies for shelterees and other displaced persons;
- o Implementation of rescue, first aid, medical and welfare operations;
- o Utilization of fire fighting, law enforcement and other public service operations;
- o Relocation of people from areas of high radiation intensity to safer areas:
- o Restoration and/or continuance of vital facilities; particulary utilities:
- o Decontamination, recovery and rehabilitation operations; and
- o Control of radiation exposures of workers assigned to accomplish the above\_tasks\_in\_fallout\_area.

All of the above assume the detonation is a surface burst and will cause a fallout situation. However, if it is an air burst no fallout will be generated and sheltering survivors from radiation will not be necessary.

#### 3. ASSUMPTIONS

- o International tension will result in a declaration of increased Readiness Condition 3 and/or Readiness Condition 2.
- o A radiological protection system is necessary to ensure success and credibility to population protection planning.
- o The state aerial monitoring system must be developed to provide the radiological intelligence necessary for remedial movement and recovery operations.
- o Radiological officers, monitors and support personnel will be required in risk areas, along movement routes and in low risk areas to ensure availability of support during all operational phases.
- o The integrity of the radiological support systems will be weakened during the movement operations phase but can be strengthened and restored after movement is completed.

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- o The majority of the general population will depend upon state and local government to advise them and provide information relative to the radiological situation.
- o People and training material needed to conduct monitor courses will be available or can be provided in low risk areas.
- o Some people in the general population have had radiological training but currently have no emergency assignment and can be retrained and assigned to the radiological protection system.
- o Because of Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP) and organization movement, communications systems cannot be depended upon after a nuclear attack to provide EOC's with radiological data.
- o There will be a shortage of operable radiological instruments and radiologically-trained personnel.
- o The state radiological protection system will be required to effectively manage recovery phase operations.

#### 4. CALIFORNIA READINESS CONDITIONS

WORKERS LAKES AND SELL

The California Emergency Plan establishes four Readiness Conditions, numbered inversely from Condition Four through Condition One, which will be used in planning for or responding to nuclear defense emergencies. These readiness conditions provide the basis for an orderly transition from normal peacetime activities to wartime readiness at each level of the Statewide Emergency Management Organization.

The California readiness conditions correspond to the Federal increased Readiness Categories A through D published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in Civil Defense Guide CPG 1-7, April 1979, which also includes guidelines on increased readiness actions.

Orders to make the transition from one readiness condition to another will be disseminated by the Governor, or his designated representative, using the Department of Justice communications systems and followed by official release to the news media. Simultaneous with the announcement of either Condition Two or Condition One, the Governor may proclaim a State of War Emergency to permit full mobilization of Emergency Management Organizations and complete transition to wartime emergency status. A State of War Emergency will exist automatically on receipt of attack warning or an actual attack.

o Readiness Condition Four - (Federal Guide Category A)

This readiness condition is in effect during a normal peacetime situation. Preparedness programs are primarily concerned with developing and maintaining operational readiness to cope with natural disasters and other peacetime emergencies and maintaining standby plans for responding to possible, however unlikely, nuclear defense emergencies. State and local governments operate in a normal manner, giving priority to their peacetime statutory responsibilities and obligations.

o Readiness Condition Three - (Federal Guide Category B)

This readiness condition will be announced by the Governor or his representative when, in his opinion, it would be prudent for state and local governments to make internal preparations for in-place sheltering in response to, a worsening international situation.

o Readiness Condition Two - (Federal Guide Category C)

This readiness condition may be ordered during an international crisis created by actions on the part of a potential enemy or the United States which may result in great risk of a general war. The condition will be announced by the Governor or his representative when, in his opinion, the Emergency Management Organizations of the state and local governments, including organized volunteers, auxiliaries, and the public, should take additional specific precautionary measure in preparation for a war emergency.

o Readiness Condition One - (Federal Guide Category D)

This readiness condition will be announced if it is necessary to assume a complete state of war readiness based on official notice from the Federal Government that enemy attack is considered imminent and could occur with little or no warning.

APPENDIX R-1

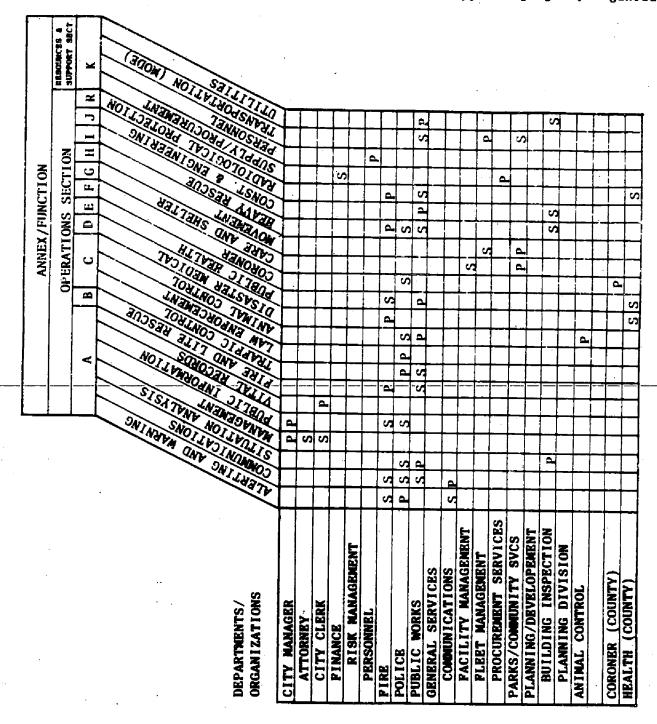
RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

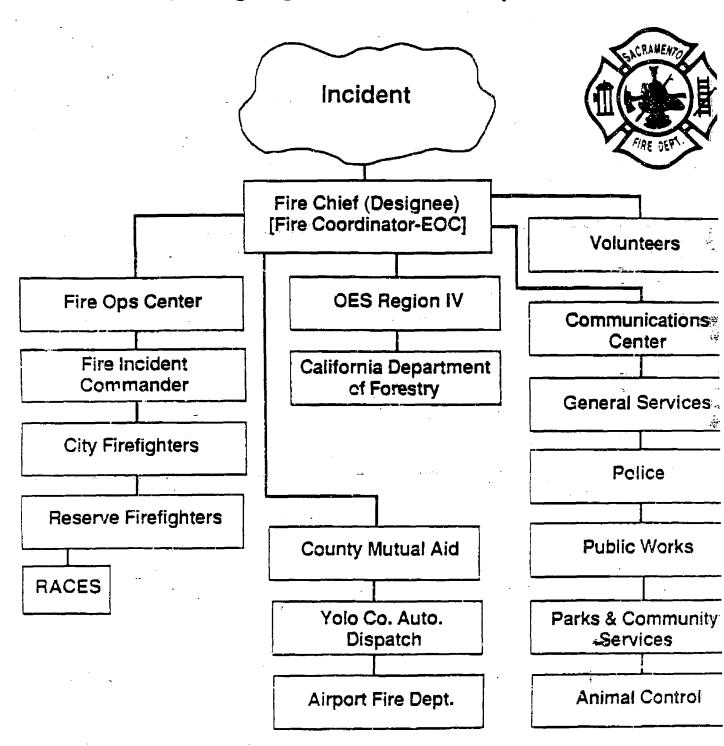


# City of Sacramento

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# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities

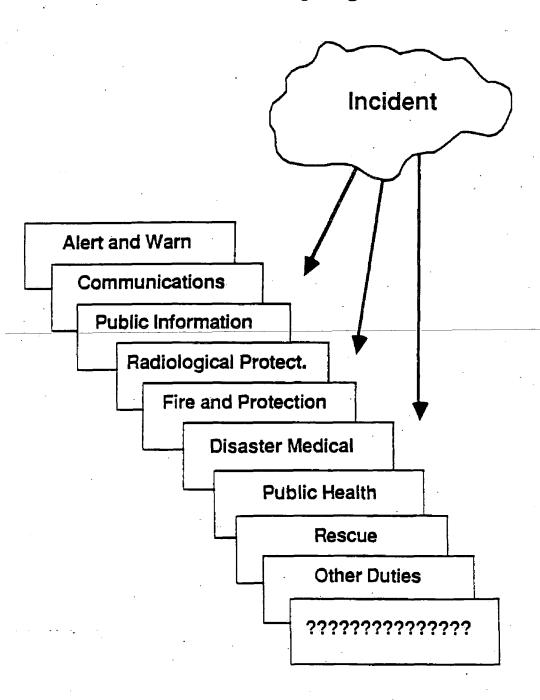


# City of Sacramento

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# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



# APPENDIX R-1

# RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

# EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO A TORNADO OR MAJOR EARTHQUAKE

ACT	ION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITIES	OPERATIONAL SECTION
1.	pre	little or no damage is reported, pare to support more heavily damaged isdictions.	Duty Chief	
2.	If the	extensive damage is reported, take following actions as appropriate.		- '
n de la companya de l		Verify reports; call Radiological Health Branch to determine if they have received any damage reports involving radiological incidents.	Duty Chief	
	В.	Dispatch monitor teams to survey and report damage.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
	C.	Alert Radiological personnel and place on stand-by status only if reports of damage have been received.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
	D.	Initiate status report on reported radiological incidents and provide protective actions as required.	Duty Chief	••••
	Ε.	Keep responders informed of areas threatened by radiological hazards.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
	<b>F</b> .	Determine how current and forecast wind conditions will affect dispersion of radioactive particles.	Duty Chief	
	G.	Assure priority is given to life-saving actions.	Duty Chief	
	H.	Request light rescue and first aid of of trapped people.	Duty Chief	•
	Ι.	Call for equipment needed for containment operations, as required.	Duty Chief	
	J.	Check communications to assure dispatch and reporting systems are operational.	Duty Chief	

ACTION		ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITIES	OPERATIONAL SECTION
<b>K.</b>	Establish safe access controls to damaged areas and assist people to safe areas.	Duty Chief	
L.	Recommended evacuation if necessary.	Duty Chief	
М.	If additional assistance is required contact the Mutual Aid Region.	Duty Chief	
N.	Obtain transportation, supplies, and equipment needed for response teams.	Duty Chief	
0.	Provide radiation monitors for areas without qualified personnel.	Haz-Mat Coord.	

APPENDIX R-2

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

**EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST** 

RESPONSE TO A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

# FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

- P Denotes principal agency/organization
- S Denotes supporting agency/organization

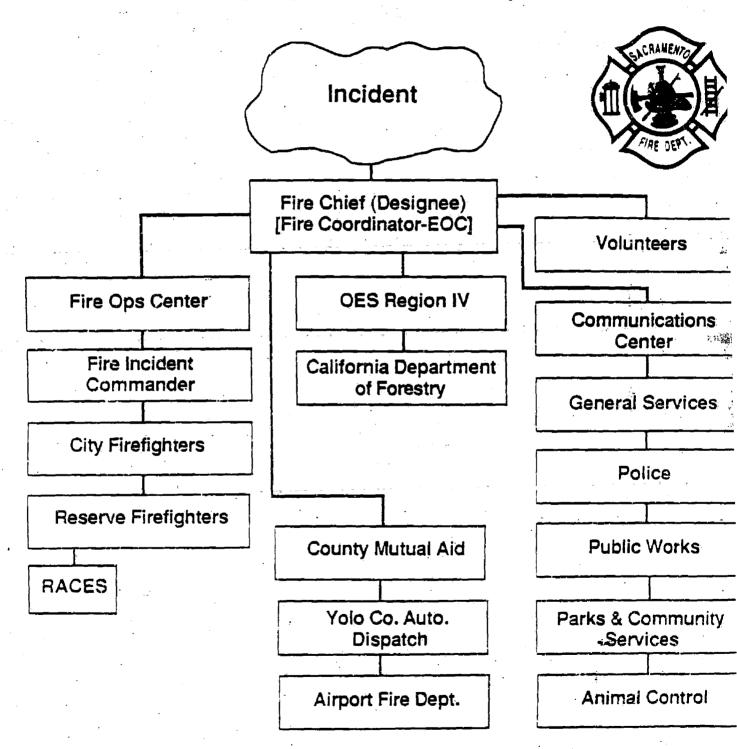
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# City of Sacramento

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# Fire Department

# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities

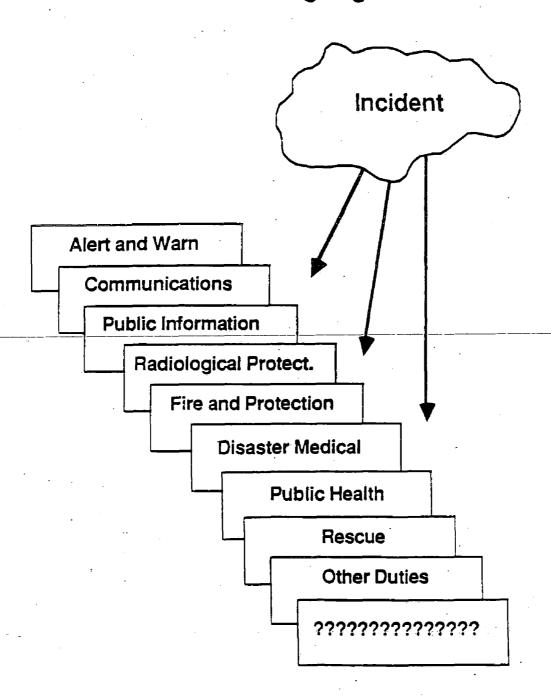


# City of Sacramento

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# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



## RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Ensure that operations are conducted from an upwind position.	IC	
Determine the magnitude of the accident and establish perimeter and prevent the spread of contamination.	IC	
Ensure the Hazardous Material Response Team has radiological training and equipment.	Haz-Mat Coord.	•
Identify spilled or leaked substance. This would include locating shipping papers and placards and contacting, as required:	ic	
Shipper		***
Manufacturer		and the second s
Fire Department		
State Office of Emergency Services		n.
Caltrans		
California Highway Patrol		•
County Health Department		<u>-</u>
Local radiological material clean-up company		
Radiological Health Branch		
Take steps necessary to protect or save human life.	IC	· ·
Recommend the Law Enforcement On-Scene Manager ensure the public is kept a safe distance from the scene.	IC .	•
Re-evaluate perimeters as the radioactive element is identified and/or environmental conditions change.	ıc	
Assist medical personnel in identifying, isolating, and removing contaminated or injured persons from the scene.	IC	

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Take action to contain and/or prevent the spread of the material.	IC	
Ensure the State Office of Emergency Services has been notified.	Duty Chief	
Maintain status boards, maps, and other essential records.	Duty Chief	
Recommend evacuation if necessary.	IC	
Assure all essential emergency services are activated.	Duty Chief	
Contact appropriate state agency coordinators.	Duty Chief	
Coordinate clean-up activities of private radioactive materials companies with Radiological Health Branch.	Duty Chief	
Report situation and support requirements to the Operational Area Radiological Coordinator.	Duty Chief	
Advise Public Information Officer of specific radiological information that should be given to-the-public/media.	Duty Chief	

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## RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO FLOODING

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

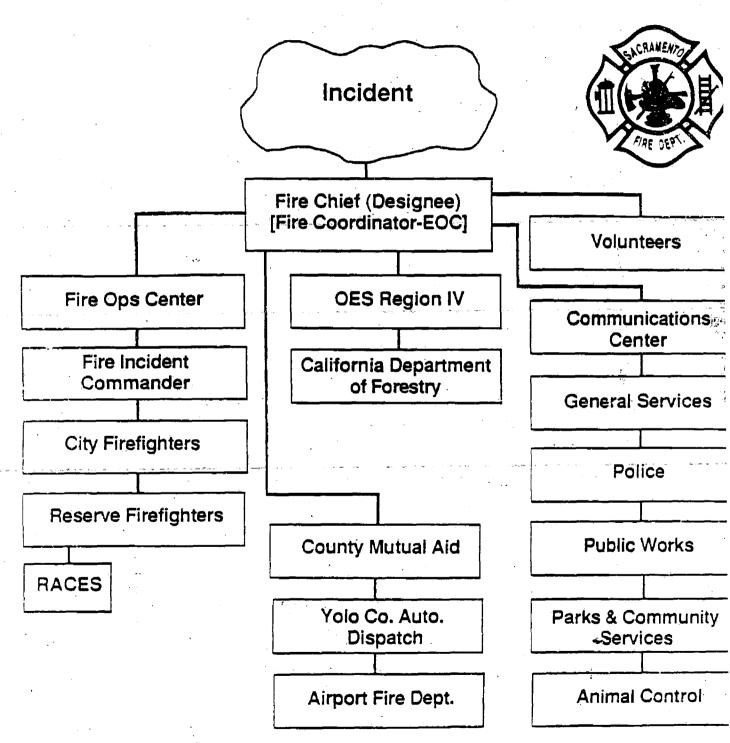
- P Denotes principal agency/organization
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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

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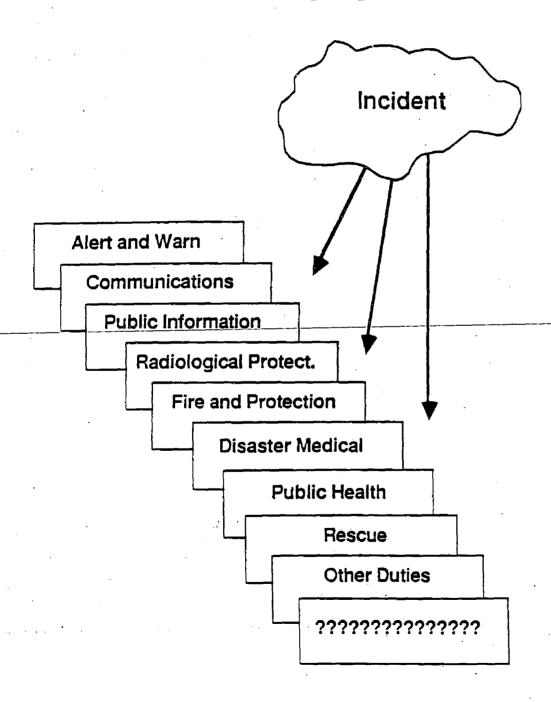
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## Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



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## RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO IMMINENT/ACTUAL FLOODING

	ASSIGNED	OPERATIONAL
ACTION	RESPONSIBILITY	SECTION
IMMINENT FLOODING		
Establish liaison and provide technical support to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and any mutual aid providers.	Duty Chief	
Prepare to relocate response/monitoring equipment from flood plain.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Provide monitoring support for flood fighting activities where required.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Contact Radiological Health Branch to determine problems at any licensee's facilities.	Duty Chief	•
Stand-by to provide any support required as situation develops.	Duty Chief	
Provide advice to licensees on how to protect their facilities.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
ACTUAL FLOODING		*
Provide monitoring support for rescue operations if required.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Provide radiation support on damage assessment teams.	Duty Chief	
Report situation and support requirements of Operational Area Coordinator and Mutual Aid Region.	Duty Chief	

APPENDIX R-4

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO DAM FAILURE

## FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

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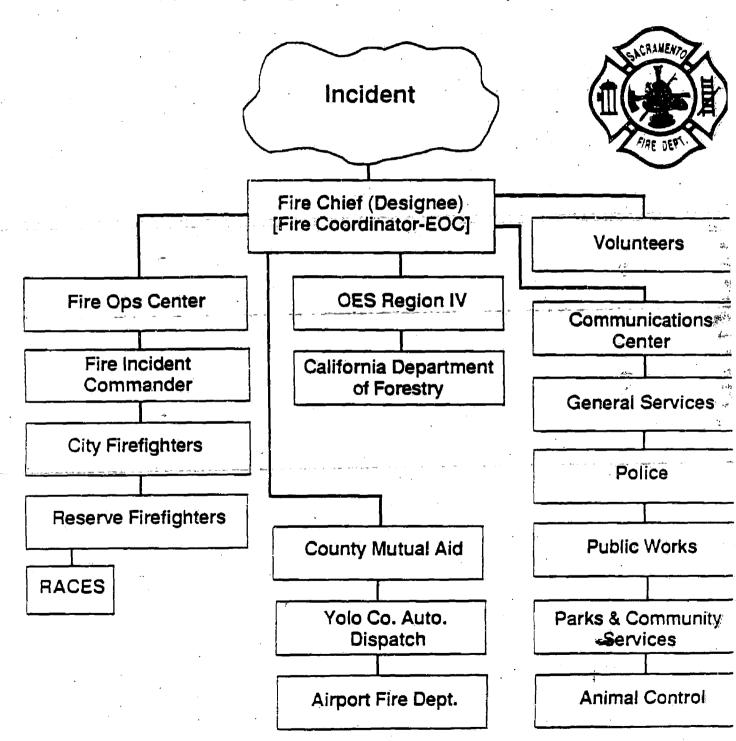
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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

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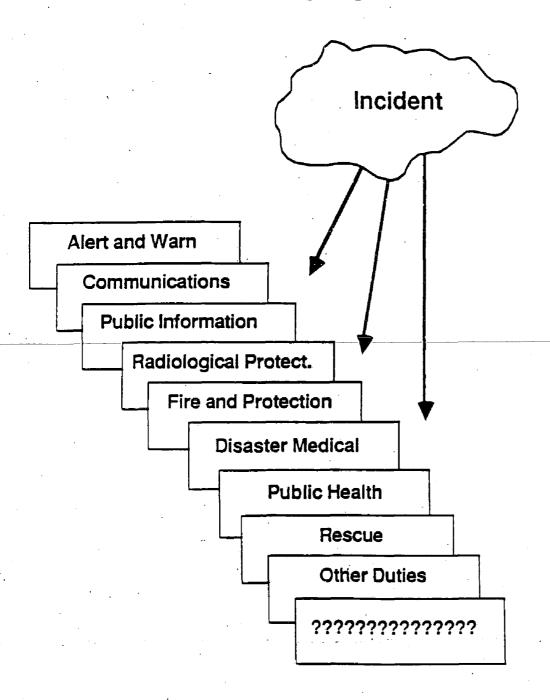
# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento

# Fire Department

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources





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### RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

### EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

### RESPONSE TO A DAM FAILURE

#### DAM FAILURE-IMMINENT

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Prepare to relocate response/monitoring equipment in inundation areas.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Provide monitoring support for workers in the inundation areas.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Establish liaison and provide technical support to the Emergency Operations Center and any mutual aid providers.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Provide advice to licensees on how to protect their facilities and secure their material.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Stand-by to provide support as situation develops.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
ACTUAL DAM FAILURE	-	
Stand-by to provide support required as the situation develops; i.e.:	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Monitoring support for rescue operations if required.	Haz-Mat Coord.	•
Radiation support for damage assessment teams.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Report situation and support requirements to the Operational Area Radiological Coordinator and/or the Mutual Aid Region.	Haz-Mat Coord.	

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

C. CONTROL SACRABLES

#### FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL AGENCIES

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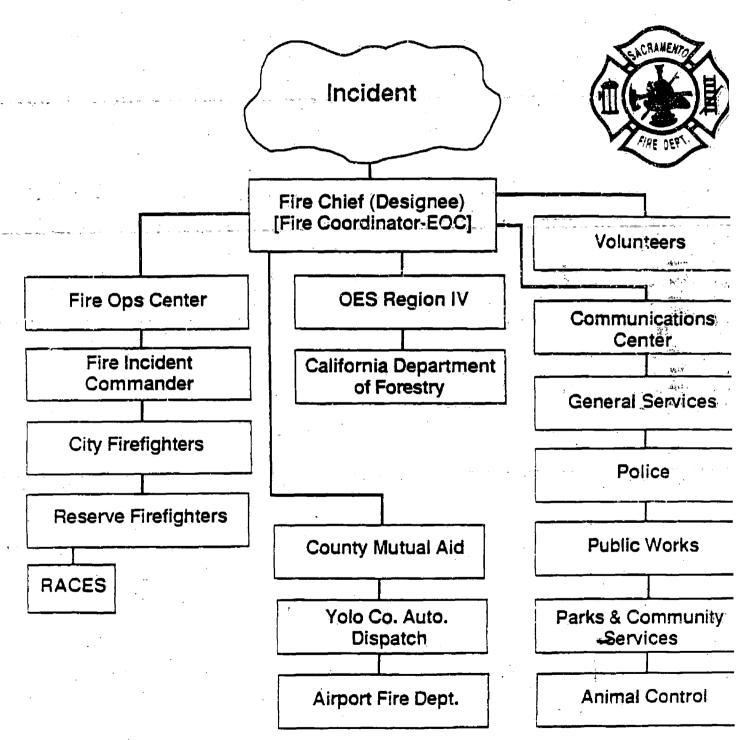
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## Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities

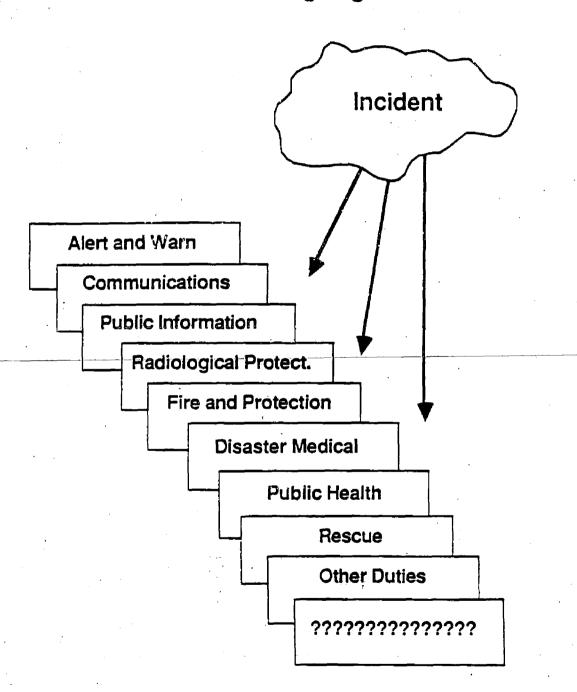


# City of Sacramento

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# Fire Department

## Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



## RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

## EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

## RESPONSE TO WAR EMERGENCIES

### PRE-EMERGENCY PHASE

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Identify Operational Area RADEF officer.	OEP Coord.	
Identify local RADEF Officer.	OEP Coord.	
Identify RADEF Monitor Teams.	OEP Coord.	
Identify and prepare list of local fallout shelters for use by personnel assigned to key facilities.	OEP Coord.	
Conduct emergency training for response teams, shelter staff, and RO's.	OEP Coord.	
Conduct drills and exercises periodically.	OEP Coord.	
Assure communication equipment is protected from EMP.	OEP Coord.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
INCREASED READINESS ACTION	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Provide input for public information bulletins prior to/during the emergency.	Duty Chief	
Review radiological personnel assignments and alerting procedures.	Haz-Mat Coord.	radio a see atre .
Assemble radiological personnel for briefing and commence refresher and accelerated training of monitors and correct	Haz-Mat Coord.	
deficiencies.		•
Check readiness of radiological equipment and facilities and correct deficiencies.	Haz-Mat Coord.	· · · · · ·
Alert radiological defense personnel and prepare to staff the EOC.	OEP Coord.	
Determine and display operational readiness of monitoring and reporting stations.	Duty Chief	
Alert agency self-support monitors.	Duty Chief	

ACTION	ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	OPERATIONAL SECTION
Instruct monitoring staffs to start weapons effects monitoring and reporting procedures.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Report observed weapons effects, giving approximate direction and time of observation.	IC	
Maintain plot of areas receiving direct weapons effects in zones receiving measured fallout.	Duty Chief	
Estimate likelihood of fallout.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
EMERGENCY PHASE		
Estimate the magnitude of attack.	IC	
Attempt to communicate with other EOC's.	OEP Coord.	
Support fire fighting and rescue operations and other services.	Duty Chief	•
Report your situation and ability to provide radiological support to key facilities through chain of command.	Duty Chief	
Poll subordinate headquarters regarding monitoring stations to determine if weapons <u>effects</u> caused fire or damage in their areas and if they are able to function.	Duty Chief	
Poll subordinate headquarters and monitoring stations to determine if the weapon effects have caused fire or damage in their areas and if they are able to function.	Duty Chief	
(LOW RADIATION) MONITOR STATION REPORTS DOSE RATE AND INCREASING	IN EXCESS OF 0.5R	PER HOUR
Report radiation levels to next higher authority, halt non-essential outside operations, increase monitoring in shelter spaces.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Report to next higher authority the condition, time, and location 0.5R per hour was reached.	Haz-Mat Coord.	
Monitor total dose of units engaged in essential operations outside shelter and rotate units to limit dose.	Haz-Mat Coord.	

**OPERATIONAL** 

SECTION

Start monitoring in shelter to occupy spaces with lowest dose rate areas. Conduct decontamination of new arrivals.

Haz-Mat Coord.

# (LOW RADIATION)ALL MONITOR STATIONS REPORT DOSE RATES PEAK LESS THAN 0.5R PER HOUR AND DECREASING

Report to next higher authority, inform public and service units, establish exposure guidance.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Report to next higher authority the condition, peak dose rate, and time of peak.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Advise Public Information Officer the fallout hazard is decreasing, but to limit their exposure.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Poll units to determine total dose received.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Establish radiation exposure guidance for operations outside the fallout shelter.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Adjust medical care plans to provide for radiation casualties.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Initiate remedial movement of population to limit total dose.

Haz-Mat Coord.

In the event the dose rate begins to increase, report increase to next higher authority and repeat Low Radiation Checklist, page 3.

Haz-Mat Coord.

# (HIGH RADIATION) ALL MONITOR STATIONS REPORT DOSE RATE PEAK GREATER THAN 50R PER HOUR AND DECREASING.

Notify public and next higher authority, establish radiation exposure guidance.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Report to next higher authority condition, peak dose rate, and time of peak. Advise population to remain in shelter.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Poll service monitors to determine dose rate received by service units and population groups.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Evaluate fallout radiation and other hazards and establish radiation exposure guidance.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Authorize emergency missions outside shelter only if essential.

Haz-Mat Coord.

ACTION

ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY

OPERATIONAL SECTION

In the event dose rate begins to increase report increasing fallout to next higher authority and take appropriate action for high radiation as previously described above.

Haz-Mat Coord.

(MODERATE RADIATION) ALL MONITOR STATIONS REPORT DOSE RATES DECREASED TO LESS THAN 50R PER HOUR.

Notify public and next higher authority, adjust radiation exposure guidance, conduct appropriate outside operations.

Verify situation and notify next higher authority of condition, and that 50R per hour was reached.

Inform public of situation and warn them to remain sheltered.

Poll service monitors to determine total dose received by service units and population.

Adjust radiation exposure guidance for operations outside shelter and schedule decontamination of important facilities.

(HIGH RADIATION) MONITOR STATION REPORT DOSE RATE LESS THAN 50R PER HOUR AND NOW INCREASING.

Notify public and next higher authority, monitor radiation levels.

Haz-Mat Coord.

Report increasing fallout to next higher authority and suspend actions begun for moderate radiation.

In the event all monitor stations report dose rates peak less than 50R per hour and decreasing, verify situation and notify next higher authority of condition, peak dose rate and time of peak.

Advise population that fallout is decreasing, but warn them to remain sheltered.

Continue monitoring and reporting and maintain dose controls.

#### ADVISED BY NEXT HIGHER AUTHORITY ADDITIONAL FALLOUT IS UNLIKELY.

Notify public what actions to take.

PIO

Determine radiation level, advise Public Information Officer of situation and dose controls remaining in effect.

Haz-Mat Coord.

When radiation levels permit occupancy of key facilities, issue radiation control measures for workers and the public. Maintain dose controls and periodically monitor work areas.

When radiation levels permit limited occupancy of homes/facilities, allow occupancy based on the radiation levels. Maintain dose controls and periodically monitor work areas. Require public and workers to sleep in shelters.

Haz-Mat Coord.

When radiation levels permit unlimited occupancy of key facilities and homes, allow public to remain in homes permanently. Maintain dose controls and periodically monitor work and residential areas.

Haz-Mat Coord.

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### RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

### RESPONSE TO NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

THE COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COUNTY WIDE RADIDOLOGICAL PROTECTION

RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

INVOLVING MILITARY NUCLEAR MATRIAL

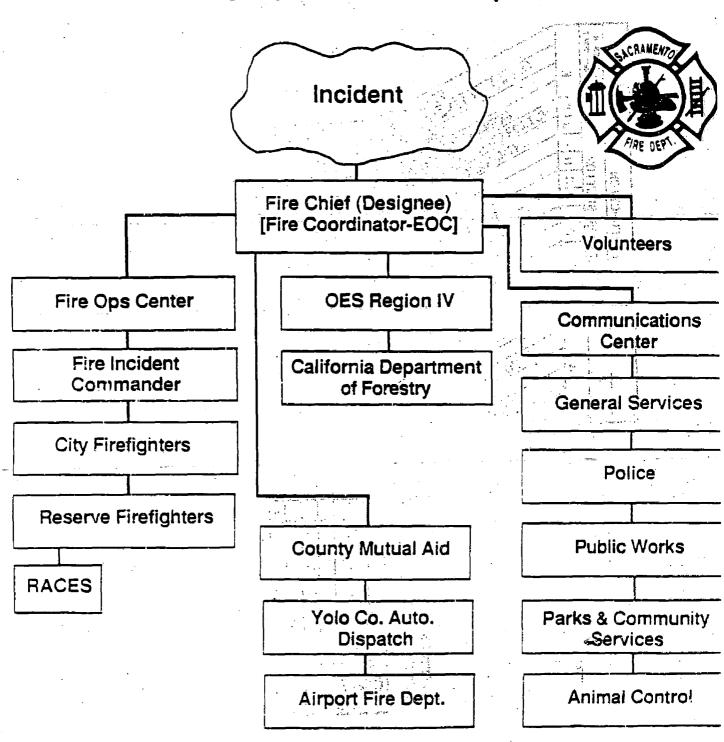
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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

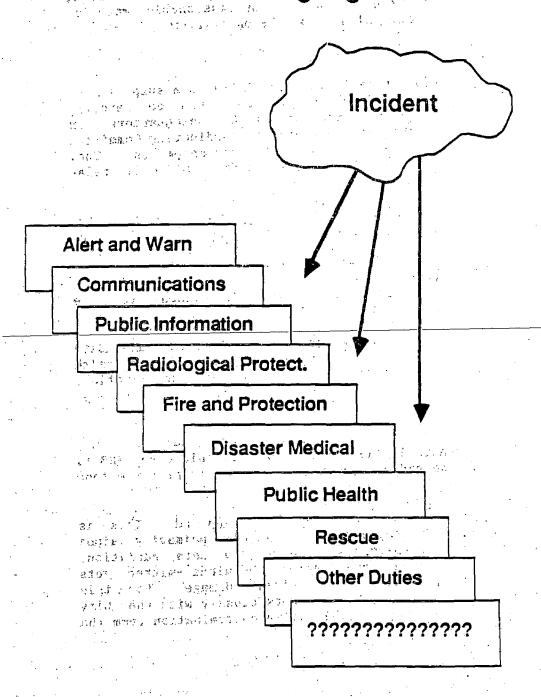
# Supporting Organizations and Responsibilities



# City of Sacramento

# **Fire Department**

# Responsibilities of Fire Chief Outgoing Resources



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#### RESPONSE TO A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ACCIDENT

#### INVOLVING MILITARY NUCLEAR MATERIAL

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#### 1. General Situation

Transportation, by air, rail, or highway, of military nuclear material is a daily occurrance. As the number of shipments increase, so does the possibility of a military nuclear material accident. An accident involving a nuclear weapon in which there is no release of the fissionable material is a "Bent Arrow" and one involving release is a "Broken Arrow".

#### 2. Specific Response

All accidents involving military aircraft, in which there is a suspicion of involvement of military train or truck accidents should be reported immediately to Office of Emergency Services (OES) Headquarters in Sacramento. OES will contact Joint Nuclear Accident Coordinating Committee (JNACC). This group is responsible for tracking nuclear shipments. They will advise OES if they know a nuclear weapon was present. OES will relay the information to the City of Sacramento.

Concurrently, and particularly if a nuclear weapon was involved, the nearest military base will dispatch security forces to cordon off the area and declare it a National Defense Zone. This zone is a temporary Federal Reserve and under the control of the Federal Government. It will be maintained until any national defense secret material, including portions of the weapon, are removed. Once done, the area returns to the jurisdiction of the City of Sacramento.

Clean up of radioactive material will be a joint Federal, State and City effort. The State Department of Health Services, Radiological Health Branch (RHB) is responsible for identifying and controlling contamination. RHB will determine when clean-up is complete and the area is safe to reenter.

If, during a Broken Arrow, there is a fire, the radioactive materials may have been carried great distances in the smoke plume. In this case, RHB is responsible for making sure the radioactive materials do not enter the food chain.

Food chain contamination is the greatest radiological hazard. This is because the radioactive isotopes found in weapons emit primarily alpha particles and have only limited emissions of gamma and beta radiation. Alpha particles are not a significant hazard unless the alpha emitter gets into the body. Once inside, it can do significant damage. For this reason, the State (primarily RHB and OES) will-work closely with the City of Sacramento to identify and remove the radioactive contamination from the environment.

# APPENDIX R-13 RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

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EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREATS AND/OR ATTACKS

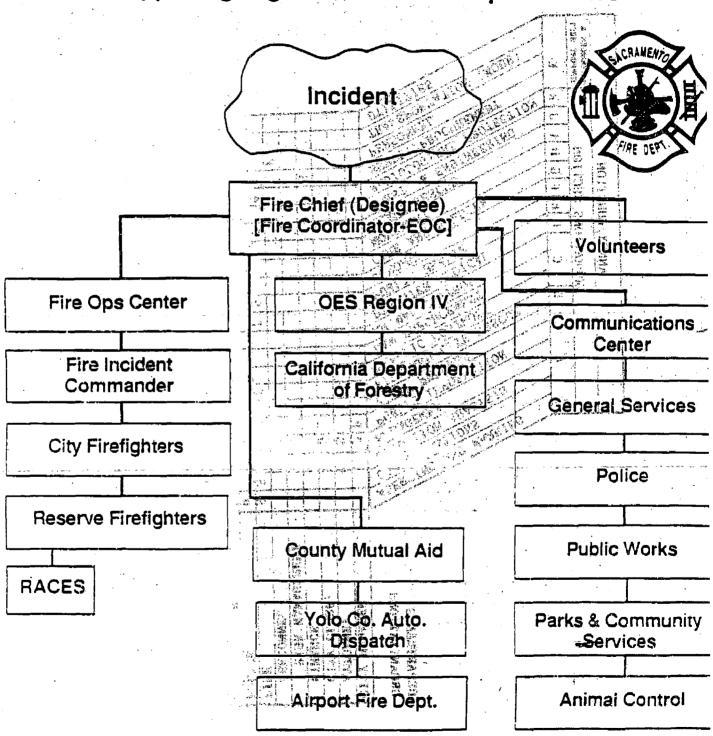
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# City of Sacramento Fire Department

# Sûpporting Organizations and Responsibilities



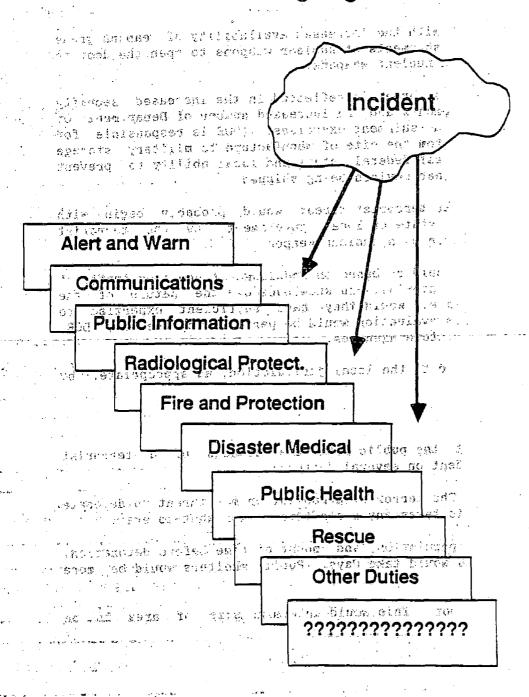
## City of Sacramento

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# Fire Department

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#### ENCLOSURE R-13

### RESPONSE TO TERRORIST THREAT AND OR ATTACK

#### 1. General Situation

Terrorist activities around the world have increased at exceptional rate.
Terrorists that were once shunned are not accepted as national heroes in some countries. Recently terrorists activities have been geared more towards doing damage than towards obtaining some financial reward or social change.

This information, combined with the increased availability of weapons grade fissonable material and/or shipments of nuclear weapons to open the door to terrorist threats involving nuclear weapons.

Federal recognition of this threat is reflected in the increased security around nuclear weapons shipments and the increased number of Department of Energy (DOE) Nuclear Weapons shipment exercises. (DOE is responsible for shipping nuclear weapons from the site of manufacture to military storage facility). The exercises test federal, state and local ability to prevent terrorist theft of the nuclear devices being shipped.

The scenario of a nuclear terrorist threat would probably begin with notification to federal, state of local government, by the terrorist organization, of the presence of a nuclear weapon.

Credibility of the threat would be based on knowledge of previous theft of a weapon or fissionable material, and knowledge of the nature of the terrorist organization (i.e.) would they have sufficient expertise to detonate the weapon). This evaluation would be performed by the FBI, DOE.

DOD, and other federal and state agencies.

Information would be passed to the local jurisdiction, as appropriate, by OES.

#### 2. Response

The decision to protect the public from the effects of a terrorist detonation would be dependent on several factors:

- o Nature of the threat. The terrorist organization may threat to detonate the weapon if the public takes any protective action what-so-ever.
- o Size of the threatened population, and amount of time before detonation.

  Evacuating Los Angeles would take days. Public shelters would be more appropriate; and
- o Size and type of weapon. This would determine size of area to be involved.

#### 3. Effects of Detonation

Should detonation occur, the overall impact would not be as great as nuclear war. Federal and State resources would be readily available to assist, and nationwide communications systems would not have been destroyed by electromagnetic pulse (EMP).

Immediate activities would center around rescuing and decontaminating survivors. Secondary responses would relate to preventing food chain contamination in outlying areas. Long range responses would include long range medical follow-up for survivors and emergency response personnel that received exposures, and decontaminating the impacted area.

All of these activities would require Federal and State resources.

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