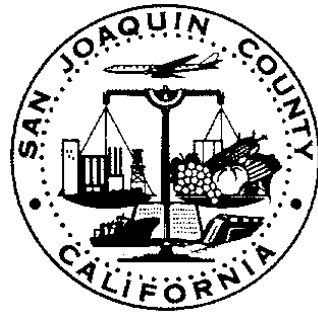


SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY

MOUNTAIN HOUSE COMMUNITY



EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

January 1998

FOR ACTUAL EMERGENCY

GO TO:

SECTION 5 - OPERATIONS

SECTION 6 - HAZARD SPECIFIC CHECKLISTS

SECTION 7 - ALERT, WARNING, COMMUNICATIONS

January 1998

TO: Concerned Agencies and Citizens of San Joaquin County

Fundamental to the duties and responsibilities of local government is the need to protect the health, safety, property, and the environment of the citizens within its jurisdiction. San Joaquin County has the primary responsibility to plan, prepare, and respond to a multitude of natural, technological and wartime hazards affecting the citizens in the unincorporated areas of the County.

The community of Mountain House represents an area of special interest to San Joaquin County since, when completed, Mountain House will embody the largest unincorporated community in the County. The risk of significant effects from natural and technological disasters will increase as Mountain House grows. The County of San Joaquin and the Mountain House Community Services District both recognize the importance of effective emergency planning and preparedness to safeguard the citizens within and near Mountain House.

This plan, using the guidance provided by both State and Federal authorities, describes the procedures that will be used to respond and recover from an emergency or disaster within the Mountain House community.

Sincerely,

David L. Baker
County Administrator

Approval Date

James F. Leonard
Manager, Mountain House Community Services District

Approval Date

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Mountain House Community Services District

San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office

San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services

Tracy Rural Fire Protection District

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Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Plan

PROCEDURES

Joint Hazardous Materials Team Policies
Damage Assessment and Recovery Procedures
 Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)

SECTION

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose

It is the responsibility of local government to protect the public and the environment within their jurisdiction during emergencies. This Emergency Operations Plan Module has been prepared to ensure that the Mountain House Community Services District and the County effectively addresses for that community each of the four phases of emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. In addition, this module ensures that an effective combined local, regional, state and federal response to an emergency takes place by implementing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) process as an integral part of the Mountain House response system.

1.2. Scope

This Module identifies procedures of those County and contract organizations, agencies, and individuals that are assigned duties and responsibilities for responding to emergencies within the Mountain House Community Services District. It does not provide information on the response of State or Federal agencies.

1.3. Goal

The overall goal of this module is to ensure an effective response by Community Services District and County personnel and other resources aimed at minimizing the impact of disasters on life, health, safety, the environment, and property within Mountain House. Such activities would include mitigation, preparation, response, and recovery functions.

Specific objectives of Community Services District and County emergency management procedures include:

- * Effective mobilization and management of emergency resources including mutual aid.
- * Liaison with local, state, and federal agencies and segments of the private sector.
- * Establishment of priorities for emergency operations.
- * Effective use of available communications systems.
- * Processing of and dissemination of information and instructions to the public and agencies.
- * Collection, evaluation, and dissemination of damage information and other essential data.

1.4. Assumptions

The risk to public health and safety from a variety of natural and technological hazards will increase as population and population density increases within Mountain House. This module is based on a first phase build out over 5 to 10 years during which community population will reach 5,000 residents. After this population level is reached, this module to the County Emergency Operations Plan will be expanded into a separate Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) that will stand separate from the County plan.

The County has the primary responsibility to meet the needs of citizens living in the Community Services District during emergencies. The resources of the state and federal government may be available to the County when it's resources or abilities have been exceeded. The Community Services District plan and procedures must conform with state plans in order to ensure that it can effectively access and manage such outside resources.

1.5. **Module Organization**

This **Module** addresses the subjects of hazard analysis, concept of operations, overview of the County emergency response organization, public awareness programs, and plan references.

Page Numbering System - The Module is numbered independently for each section in order to reduce the cost of producing and distributing changes after revisions. A revision date appears at the bottom of each page.

Enclosures - Stand alone documents used within the various parts of the Module will be identified by the "Enclosure" stamp on top center of page.

Diagrams - Block Diagrams are included to show organizational charts, floor plans, and other graphic information.

Matrix(s) - Matrices are included which show "relationships" or connections between items or objects listed in rows and columns such as agency responsibilities for a list of activities.

Tables - These will be utilized to display statistical or numerical related

SECTION

COUNTY HAZARDS ANALYSIS

The following major hazards present a realistic threat to the health and safety of the public and their property. The goal of this section is to give a general description of the causes of a potential disaster, its effects, general emergency response considerations, and other information that will assist in preparedness planning.

A completed copy of a **SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HAZARD ANALYSIS** form has been included for each hazard listed along with a diagram of the affected area if applicable. This will provide an overall view of the impact of each hazard and the County's basic response to that hazard.

In addition to the hazard analysis for each major hazard listed, a **HAZARD SPECIFIC EMERGENCY CHECKLIST** has been provided in Section 6 of this module in order to facilitate a complete response to the hazard.

The following hazards are covered in this Section:

- 2.1 **Agricultural Emergencies**
- 2.2 **Flood & Storm Emergencies**
- 2.3 **Hazardous Material Emergencies (includes pipeline safety)**
- 2.4 **Fire Emergencies**
- 2.5 **Weather Emergencies**
- 2.6 **Transportation Emergencies (includes rail, roadway, water, air)**
- 2.7 **Multi-Casualty Medical & Health Emergencies**
- 2.8 **Earthquake and Earth Movement Emergencies**
- 2.9 **Civil Disturbance/Terrorism Emergencies**
- 2.10 **Energy Shortage Emergencies**

2.1 Agricultural Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Agricultural emergencies have occurred in Community Services District area as a result of adverse weather conditions (drought), insect and rodent infestations and from hazardous chemical spills. After severe weather, infestations from mosquitos have required an increase in abatement measures. Significant efforts were made after previous flood years.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Agriculture is one of the primary activities in the County and a major source of employment and revenue. An agriculture disaster would lead to severe economic losses in jobs, property, and tax revenues. Within the Community Services District, agricultural operations would continue until full build out.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The Agricultural Commissioner of San Joaquin County would be primarily involved in coordinating the activities of other agencies when responding to this type of emergency. Damage assessment and emergency relief claims and disaster declarations would continue to be overseen by the Office of Emergency Services.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The Community Services District Emergency Plan, the County Emergency Plan, and the Agricultural Commissioner's procedures would be utilized during an agricultural emergency within or near the Community Services District area.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

Outside assistance would come in the form of disaster relief (financial) from either the state or federal government depending on the severity of the declared disaster.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year?	
Every 5 years or so? <u>X</u>	1870 - Tarantula Infestation, Tracy area 02-10-76 - Drought
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	03-77 - Drought 4-11-81 - Freeze 06-29-82 - Med Fruit Fly Infestation
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	9-23-82 - Severe rains/crop loss 04-15-88 - Drought
Has never occurred?	10-31-90 - Severe rains/crop loss 02-11-91 - Freeze
	02-03-93 - Severe rains/crop loss

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

The San Joaquin County economy is still very much dependent on agriculture for much of its vitality. A major disaster or depression in agriculture, whatever the cause, would effect everyone within the County.

2.2 Flood & Storm Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Floods have periodically occurred near the Community Services District area and constitute one of the primary emergency threats to people and property for this area.

Flooding could potentially be caused in three ways within the County; dam breaks, riverine floods and delta events/levee breaks. See **100 YEAR FLOOD ZONES DIAGRAM** for San Joaquin County. In March 1983, a levee failure and “boils” on the San Joaquin River flooded a large tract of agricultural land on both sides. In 1997 there was significant flooding a few miles east of the planned community.

Dam breaks - There are 5 dams which could flood portions of the Community Services District if they failed or overflowed. In accordance with the California **Dam Safety Act**, the California Department of Water Resources has inspected the 5 dams mentioned below and determined that no safety problems exist. The **Inundation Diagrams** following this discussion are provided for dams which could potentially effect San Joaquin County.

SAN LUIS (Merced County)
PINE FLAT (Fresno County)
NEW MELONES (Toulumne County)
NEW EXCHEQUER (Mariposa County)

Riverine floods - Normally a result of intense rains during the rainy season from November to April and higher than normal releases from flood control dams, riverine floods are characterized by a rise in the water level on the major rivers near Mountain House. These rivers are the Stanislaus, Toulumne, and San Joaquin. Respective flood control dams which regulate the flows of rivers in the County are as follows:

- Toulumne River - Don Pedro
- Stanislaus River - New Melones Dam, Tullock
- San Joaquin River - New Melones, McClure & Friant Dams

All of the above dams are required to maintain specified amounts of flood storage space in their reservoirs. Heavy rains will require dams to increase releases to maintain that storage. These releases, coupled with downstream flows, cause flood emergencies on the rivers.

The Old River 100-year floodplain extends into the project area. The flood zone forms a band about 1,500 to 2,000 feet wide along the base of the levee at the north edge of the site. The existing stream channels of Mountain House Creek and Dry Creek but are not able to contain

storm flows during intense precipitation periods. These two creeks have been channelized for agricultural irrigation runoff.

Delta Events/Levee Breaks - These emergencies are caused by a combination of factors. These factors are;

- heavy flows in the rivers feeding the delta
- low barometric pressure
- high westerly winds
- high tides

Any one of these factors will probably not create flood flows. Predictions that two or more factors may occur simultaneously should prompt a higher level of readiness.

Flooding in the San Joaquin-Sacramento Delta is dependent on several factors. Tide stages at the Sacramento River at Rio Vista and reservoir releases are general indicators of the water levels in the Delta area. High westerly winds will be a key factor in determining the threat that various water levels represent. High water levels with calm winds may be less threatening than lower levels with high winds.

There are two reclamation districts that could result in Mountain House inundation:

- Reclamation District 773 (Rancho El Pescadero); north side of Old River.

Risk: Levee failure theory is that if an adjoining area floods the resulting large body of water would cause a domino effect of placing additional pressure on the Old River south levee protecting Mountain House.
- Reclamation District 1007 (Pico & Nagle); east of Hanson Road on south side of Old River.

Risk: Levee failure of the south side of Old River, the elevation is lower in Mountain House so the flood waters would inundate parts of the north end of the community.

Localized flooding around streams and creeks is possible in the Community Services District area. Generally this type of flooding will only effect isolated homes and structures. Another threat is failure of the containment levees surrounding the wastewater treatment and storage ponds containing up to one billion gallons of water.

A significant problem that the Community Services District may encounter from a major earthquake is levee failure. If the earthquake strikes during a high water period when levees are saturated and under pressure one or more may fail. An earthquake may also cause a saturated levee to liquify and slump, causing a failure. Therefore, for the Community Services District area, flooding may be a significant result of an earthquake.

Flooding on the San Joaquin River is dependent on releases from the dams on its drainage system. The San Joaquin River at Vernalis is the choke point and will see the highest stages resulting from a general rise in the river. Since dam releases are the key to the level of the river,

there is generally a 4-7 day delay between the change in a reservoirs release rate and a rise in the river at Vernalis.

<INSERT> **100 YEAR FLOOD ZONE DIAGRAM**

<INSERT> **INUNDATION AREA FOR FARMINGTON, JACKSON CREEK,
FOLSOM and NIMBUS DAMS and PINE FLAT LAKE DIAGRAM**

<INSERT> **INUNDATION AREA FOR NEW MELONES DAM DIAGRAM**

<INSERT> **INUNDATION AREA FOR LAKE McCLURE
and SALT SPRINGS RESERVOIR DIAGRAM**

**<INSERT> INUNDATION AREA FOR NORTH CAMANCHE DIKES AND
SAN LUIS DAM**

<INSERT> **BBID CANALS AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS MAP**

<INSERT> **WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY MAP**

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Available records of flooding show little isolated damage to public facilities, and private property. Fortunately, no major injuries and no deaths from flooding events have been found. Minor damages to roadways occurred in the 1982 storms, and severe damage occurred during the 1997 floods east of Tracy Blvd in Stewart Tract. This area also incurred heavy levee damages.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Private property owners and reclamation special districts are responsible for maintenance of their levee systems. They will establish levee patrols and will take immediate action to correct levee problems. Mountain House CSD is responsible for the monitoring of the south levee of Old River within the CSD boundary.

The San Joaquin County Sheriff's Office and California Highway Patrol is responsible for ensuring public safety in the event of a flood. These agencies will support the efforts of the two reclamation districts to maintain levees and conduct evacuation and rescue operations if necessary.

The Department of Water Resources is responsible for the maintenance of the State Water Project levees (west of Mountain House) and for providing early warning and information on river stages. It will also support the efforts of the two neighboring reclamation districts within its mandates.

For widespread flooding within the County, the Office of Emergency Services would use the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center for Multi-Agency Coordination and to support operations in the Mountain House area.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

There is a Flood Hazard Checklist in Section 6 that outlines specific flood event actions to consider. Dam owners are required to supply counties with inundation maps. From these a San Joaquin Dam Failure Plan is developed. Excerpts are included in this plan to identify the risks.

The County Office of Emergency Services maintains a "Flood Evacuation Plan for Reclamation Districts". Copies are forwarded to each which was mandated by the 1986 flood disaster hazard mitigation plan.

The State of California has issues a "Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan" after each presidential declared disaster. This plan outlines preventative or repair ideas to reduce future damages. The current version is dated March 1995, this document also covers the January 1997 storm disaster.

Supplies for flood response such a sandbags and plastic sheeting are recommended to be maintained by individual reclamation districts. In addition, the "Emergency Resource Directory" which is maintained by the County Office of Emergency Services is updated on a yearly basis, and lists sources for materials used during flood emergencies.

* **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

During the floods of 1986, local, County and State resources and personnel were involved in the response. In the January 1997 floods, multiple response disiplinary responded under mutual aid. A multi-agency Command Post was established in Banta to coordinate response in the southwest corner of the County, which includes Mountain House CSD.

3. How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year?	1-2-1819 (information missing)
Every 5 years or so? <u>X</u>	1862 (information missing)
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	3-18-1884 Roberts Island
	1893 Stockton
	1894 (information missing)
	1-1901 Stockton
	3-1903 Stockton
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	1-1906 Stockton
	6-06 Bouldin & Roberts Island
Has never occurred?	4-1907 Stockton
	1-1909 Stockton
	2-1911 Stockton/Calaveras River
	12-17-37 Delta Floods
	1-19-38 Delta Floods
	2-14-38 Levee
	6-7-38 (information missing)
	1947 (information missing)
	1950 (information missing)
	12-22-52 (information missing)
	12-23-55 Christmas Floods
	3-58 Stockton
	1962 (information missing)
	1969 (information missing)
	1970 (information missing)
	1972 (information missing)

	1977	(information missing)
	2-1-80	Little Mandeville
	10-2-80	Lower Jones Tract Flood
	1-02-82	Storm/Flood
	2-86	flood, countywide damages, Thornton
	3-1995	storms; 25 homes in Tracy, roads
	1-97	Flood, south county

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

The worst case scenario for flooding would be an unexpected and catastrophic failure of one of the large dams (see **INUNDATION DIAGRAMS** above). This would have the potential of inundating populated areas before a complete evacuation could take place. Due to frequent dam inspections, evacuation procedures and public warning capabilities, this scenario is highly unlikely.

2.3 Hazardous Material Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Hazardous material incidents have occurred and are becoming more frequent as the County continues to industrialize. While minor incidents are almost daily occurrences, major spills, chemical fires and toxic cloud instances have resulted in multi-casualty events and environmental damage in the Tracy Planning Area of the County General Plan 2010.

Hazardous material accidents occur at fixed facilities or on transportation networks. The percentage ratio is about 50/50. These incidents can be small spills or large releases. Exposure risk from the spill depends on the material, material physical structure (solid, liquid, gas), weather conditions, containment delay, distance to the spill.

Approximately 7 fixed facilities have been identified in the general Community Services District area which use more than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of a pressurized hazardous material. Additional businesses use hazardous materials but in quantities less than those listed above. All these sites are outside of the CSD boundries and can be miles away, however weather conditions, size & complexity of incident could put the area at risk.

Major transportation routes for hazardous materials near the Community Services District include Highways 5, 580, and 205. Byron road is also becoming a heavily traveled route. There is one railroad line, Southern Pacific, which cross the Community Services District and intersect in the City of Tracy. (See transportation route map). This is the most likely condition that puts the CSD at risk of a hazardous materials event. Fifety percent of countywide incidents are from transportation sources.

A major earthquake in Northern California may also cause hazardous material spills in the Community Services District area by causing machinery to fail or containers to overturn. Businesses should take actions to protect hazardous material containers from the shock of earthquakes.

Public Utilities

Several public operations that use hazardous materials have identified. The water and waste water treatment plants could face from the disinfection products, support vehicles, generators, and cleaning materials. A main concern is to avoid spills into the storm drainage system or into Mountain House Creek & Old River. The schools and maintenance yards also store and use materials that could be released.

Fuel and Pipelines

Natural gas and petroleum products have several lines running through the project. Leaks, spills, and ruptures from excavation could cause both health and environmental threats to the project area.

Natural Gas Pipelines - PG&E

6/8-inch diameter (Line #176), runs northwest to southeast, crosses Byron Road and Patterson Pass Road. Proposed for relocation along Byron Road and Central Parkway.

26-Inch diameter, runs northwest to southeast, and crosses Grant Line Road in the southern portion of the project.

36-Inch diameter, located adjacent and parallel to the existing 26-inch line.

Petroleum Products Pipelines

Chevron 6-inch diameter petroleum products line located along the Byron Road right-of-way.

Chevron 18-inch diameter crude oil line located adjacent and parallel to the existing 26-inch PG&E natural gas line.

Santa Fe Pacific 12-inch diameter crude oil line located within the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way.

Hazardous Wastes

The site of a pre-development household landfill may contain previously disposed hazardous waste materials (see Figure 1.8, mid page, after p. 18). Because San Joaquin County does not have any facilities for the disposal of hazardous wastes, the illegal dumping of hazardous wastes by individuals and small businesses is an increasing area of concern. The County has started a Household Waste Disposal Program and Small Business Waste Generator Disposal Program which may reduce the threat from illegal dumping somewhat.

Pesticide/Herbicide Residues

The Community Services District area may have trace residues from prior agricultural application practices, previous storage locations, and past disposal procedures. The previous land owner may not be able to locate all sites where concentrations of materials were left. Thus, during development or after residential homes and businesses are established these sites could cause future exposure to health and/or the environment.

Abandoned Gas Wells

All locations of abandoned gas exploration wells may not have been totally mapped. It could therefore remain a risk through the project development period, or after when residential or businesses activities accidentally interacts with one of these sites.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

These types of incidents pose an acute hazard, a long term hazard, and a hazard to the quality of the environment in general and public health. The objective of government agencies is to protect the public from short-term acute chemical exposure and ensure proper clean-up of spills to prevent long-term environmental contamination. Local government, therefore, must be able to recognize toxic hazards, isolate contaminated areas, conduct evacuations, and monitor clean-up by professional companies.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Response agencies responded to approximately 9 hazardous material spills between 92-96 that could expose the Community Services District area to health or environmental threats. Most of these were minor and the response is limited primarily to a clean-up of the spilled material. Several times a year a spill occurs that results in injuries or requires an evacuation.

The County and all cities but Escalon maintain a joint Hazardous Materials Team which operates several response vehicles staffed by hazardous material trained personnel. This team can provide technical advice, identify unknown chemicals, conduct entry operations, and mobilize resources in support of first responders at fixed facility and transportation accidents.

Long term clean-up and oversight of spills from underground tanks are the responsibility of the County Public Health Services and State regulatory agencies. Fire departments, law enforcement agencies, and the Office of Emergency Services are primarily responsible for protecting the public from exposure of acute hazardous air releases and preventing the contamination of the environment to the extent of their abilities.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The 7 fixed facilities which use more than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of a hazardous material are required to submit a Hazardous Material Management Plan to the County Office of Emergency Services. These plans ensure that businesses have adequate procedures and resources to respond to their own spills. Key information from the plans is entered in an information management system and provided to the fire department which covers that facility. Businesses are inspected annually to verify inventories and training records.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

The effort to protect the health and safety of the public and the environment in San Joaquin County from a major spill will result in significant assistance from other local, state and possibly federal agencies. State assistance is regularly requested to assist with clean up of hazardous waste under specified circumstances.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Frequently <u>X</u>	
Once or more a year?	
Every 5 years or so?	
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	
Has never occurred?	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

As stated, 7 companies and facilities in the County use and or store acutely hazardous materials. These range from chlorine cylinders for use in pools to certain types of industrial chemicals in a gaseous form. Accidents involving these materials have the potential for seriously impacting the public health and safety, and threatening situations for employees of businesses that utilize hazardous materials. A list of these companies and facilities rated in accordance with a relative risk assessment (to the public health and safety) is maintained by the Office of Emergency Services, Hazardous Materials Division.

The following diagram displays the locations of some of the highest risk facilities in the Mt. House area. These facilities have significant quantities of hazardous materials under their control.

<INSERT> **PRE-DEVELOPMENT SITE CONSTRAINTS MAP**

<INSERT> **NATURAL GAS DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES PLAN**

<INSERT> ACUTELY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SITE MAP

2.4 Fire Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Fire hazards near the Community Services District include wildland fires, chemical fires, flammable liquid storage fires, structural fires and fires that result from transportation (vehicle) accidents.

High hazard areas for wildland fires are the grass covered (dry) areas in the west foothills of the Community Services District. Of significant concern are those areas of open grassland near residential areas and park areas (see **VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES DIAGRAM**). When temperature, moisture and wind conditions indicate an increasing risk the County has increased its operational readiness level (MACS Mode).

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Loss of life and property are possible for each category of fire listed in Section 1 above, limited only by the size and speed of the fire.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Fire protection in San Joaquin County is provided by city fire departments and special district rural fire departments. There are 26 separate fire agencies in operation in the County.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The County utilizes the **UNIFORM FIRE CODE** and the **COUNTY SPRINKLER ORDINANCE** to provide for fire mitigation within the unincorporated areas.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

A well established state and regional fire mutual aid plan is in place and frequently utilized in San Joaquin County.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u>
Once or more a year? <u>X</u>	(or Major Event)
Every 5 years or so?	
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	
Has never occurred?	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

Loss of life and property are possible for each category of fire listed in Section 1 above, limited only by the size and speed of the fire. Grasslands and other dry crops (I.e. corn) would be at the most risk during a major or intense fire.

<INSERT> **VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES DIAGRAM**

2.5 Weather Emergencies (except flood & storm)

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

San Joaquin County is only occasionally subjected to severe weather events. Severe weather is not considered one of the major threats to life and property in this area. Events such as torrential rains, storms and thunderstorms, fog, hail, lightning, high winds, drought, funnel clouds and even an infrequent tornado have occurred. Storms and thunderstorms with lightning and fog are considered annual events with September and April historically being the months with the most intense storm activity. (See **1991 LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR STOCKTON DIAGRAM**).

The fog season normally runs between November and February (See **CENTRAL VALLEY TULE FOG AREA DIAGRAM**). The Central Valley faces 6 “fatal fog days” during November and February, and 12 days in December and January.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Deaths attributed directly to severe weather within the County have been rare but each year property damage, accidents and deaths have occurred in the aftermath of severe weather events such as fog and rain.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The United States National Weather Service office in Sacramento issues weather advisory messages if severe weather threatens the County. In the event that an emergency results from severe weather, local emergency agencies will respond to the scene of the emergency while the Office of Emergency Services will provide Multi-Agency Coordination from the Emergency Operations Center.

<INSERT> 1991 LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR STOCKTON

DIA

<INSERT> 1991 LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR STOCKTON

DIA

<INSERT> 1991 LOCAL CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA FOR STOCKTON

DIA

<INSERT> **CENTRAL VALLEY TULE FOG AREA DIAGRAM**

*** Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important. Would mutual aid be required?**

Plans, procedures and resources specific to weather emergencies have not been prepared, but procedures and resources do exist to notify the public (Emergency Broadcast System) and to provide resources and mutual aid in the aftermath of a severe weather incident.

3. How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year? <u> X </u>	See also Transportation hazard history
Every 5 years or so?	
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	
Has never occurred?	

4. How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?

Multi-casualty incidents have been created as a result of fog related accidents (cars & trains) as well as flooding caused by heavy rains. Due to the progressive nature of severe weather the potential for mass casualties is limited. Severe winds, flooding and prolonged drought could result in significant property damage and losses throughout the County.

2.6 Transportation Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

One interstate and several state highways, one railroad, one public transit operator, several trucking operations, and a small air landing facility characterize the transportation diversity of the Community Services District area. Automobile, bus and truck travel (motor vehicles) represent a critical method of public transport in San Joaquin County. Railroads constitute the less used modes of transportation.

Major highways Interstate 205/580 (I-205 & I-580) which connects the south County with the Livermore corridor to the Bay Area, State Route 4 (SR-4) which connects Stockton with northern Contra Costa County, and State Route J4 which extends north from State 205 to Byron in Contra Costa County (see **COUNTY MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES DIAGRAM**).

During periods of inclement weather or fog, travel on such heavily congested roads in the County can be extremely hazardous. Roadway accidents during fog or other inclement weather have resulted in multi-casualty incidents, hazardous material spills and fires that have involved buses, trains, trucks and automobiles.

<INSERT> **Ch. 9 ROADWAY CLASSIFICATION DIAGRAM**

2. Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:

- * If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Transportation accidents are perhaps the most common occurrence associated with loss of life and property in the County. Fortunately these numerous incidents seldom become a disaster requiring multi-agency coordination by the Office of Emergency Services. The major risk to the Community Services District would result from an explosion or release of toxic material being carried aboard large trucks and trains.

In 1991, 138 people were killed and 4,119 injured in 6,699 separate accidents. Seventy percent of the fatalities occurred in the unincorporated areas, while only 37% of the injuries occurred in the incorporated areas according to the California Highway Patrol.

- * Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The California Highway Patrol and other County law, fire and medical emergency response agencies are routinely involved at the scene of transportation accidents. If the accident requires the coordination of additional agencies and resources, the Office of Emergency Services will become involved. Generally, traffic accidents do not involve the Office of Emergency Services.

- * Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The San Joaquin County Multi-Casualty Incident Plan is frequently used in the aftermath of transportation accidents. This plan is based on the Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Plan.

- * If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

In most cases, transportation accidents will be handled by local agencies without a need for mutual aid from outside the County. Air ambulances are the only "daily" out-of-county needed resource.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u>
Once or more a year? <u>X</u>	(or Major Event)
Every 5 years or so?	12-14-88 (138-vehicles, fog, Tracy area), 01-14-89 (50-vehicles, fog, Mossdale Y), 02-19-89
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	(freight train derailment, Manteca), 12-18-89 (Mossdale Y, fog, 90-car pile-up), 12-19-89 (Amtrak derailment, 53 injured, Mariposa Rd.)
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	
Has never occurred?	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

An accident, explosion or toxic cloud that occurred during peak traffic periods, or a hazardous material incident in the vicinity of a residential area would present the most potential for a multi-casualty incident related to transportation.

An additional concern is if primary transportation routes are disrupted, detouring major transportation routes through project boundaries (I.E. Byron Rd., Grant Line) could increase the potential for hazardous material spills, or a multi-casualty incident.

2.7 Multi-Casualty Medical & Health Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

While most people recognize the potential of damage and injury from a major disaster such as an earthquake, the number of lesser incidents which create three to a dozen victims have increased. These incidents and the potential for them will continue to increase as the Mountain House becomes more industrial and the population grows.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Multi-casualty incidents by their nature are a great threat to the lives of those involved. A greater number of deaths could be expected without a coordinated and efficient method of casualty collection and dispersal as provided for in the Multi-Casualty Incident Plan.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Involved in the various aspects of multi-casualty response would be local and regional hospitals, public safety agencies, ambulance companies, emergency medical services agencies, County OES, the Mountain House CSD, the Mental Health Department and the Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

The **REGION IV MEDICAL MULTI-CASUALTY INCIDENT PLAN** was created to ensure that multi-casualty incidents are responded to in a consistent, organized and efficient manner regardless of political boundaries. The "REGION IV MEDICAL PLAN" will be utilized by San Joaquin County for responding to multi-casualty incidents. It is designed to allow each participating jurisdiction to utilize the procedures provided, not only to enhance the day to day medical response operations, but as a method to ensure that jurisdictions efficiently share resources, work together and communicate rapidly during a multi-casualty incident.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

As part of the Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Plan, a medical mutual aid coordinator and mutual aid program is under development. Medical mutual aid will be requested in a way similar to the established fire and law mutual aid systems which are already in place.

3. How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year? <u> X </u>	
Every 5 years or so?	
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	
Has never occurred?	

4. How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?

A transportation accident involving a passenger train, airliner, multi-vehicle traffic accident, or the release of toxic material near a residential area is the most likely source for a worst case multi-casualty event within the County. Although this has not occurred, a domestic terrorist act or bombing holds perhaps similar potential. It is difficult to envision a circumstance where more than 100 people would become casualties as the result of a single incident outside of a major earthquake.

2.8 Earthquake & Earth Movement Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

There are no known active faults which run through San Joaquin County. However several inactive faults do exist in the Mountain House vicinity: Tracy, Castle Rock, Black Butte, San Joaquin, Vernalis, Tesla, Patterson Pass and Stockton faults. The effects in the Mountain House area of a major movement on the San Andreas, Hayward, Calaveras, or Greenville faults could be significant. Given the proximity of this project to several blind-thrust faults along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley, combined with the potential for amplified seismic shaking in the soft sediments of the Mountain House area, a catastrophic earthquake is possible.

The Melones and Bear Mountain faults to the east of the County demonstrated activity as recently as 1975. The **REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE FAULTS DIAGRAM**, the **USGS PROFESSIONAL PAPER 1501 DIAGRAM** display the Mountain House area in relation to the surrounding seismic fault lines, and the **REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE FAULTS TABLE** lists those identified faults within 70 miles of San Joaquin County.

A significant problem that the community of Mountain House may encounter from a major earthquake is levee failure. If the earthquake strikes during a high water period when local levees are saturated and under pressure, one or more levees may fail. An earthquake may cause a saturated levee to liquify and slump, causing a failure. Therefore, for the community of Mountain House, flooding may be a significant result of an earthquake.

Recent studies indicate a heightened possibility for prior unknown slip faults beneath the valley floor similar to the Coalinga earthquake. The possibility of a significant quake with an epicenter in the County cannot be discounted.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

The Modified Mercalli Scale of earthquake intensity and effects (see **MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE TABLE**) indicates that active faults within 70 miles of the Community Services District have potentials reaching intensity levels of VIII-IX. This level of activity could generate significant damage to life and property within the County.

<INSERT> **REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE FAULTS DIAGRAM**

<INSERT> **USGS PLATE 1501**

<INSERT> **REGIONAL EARTHQUAKE FAULTS TABLE**

<INSERT> **MODIFIED MERCALLI SCALE TABLE**

*** If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

As was the case with the Loma Prieta Earthquake of October 1989, the most likely scenario for earthquake damage in San Joaquin County would be a major earthquake with an epicenter in the Bay Area. This could result in cases of structural collapse or structure damage in San Joaquin County. Steel reinforced buildings and single story wood-frame residential houses would not be likely to suffer significant damage or failures. Wood-frame residential structures may slide off their foundations if they are not securely anchored, however, this probably will not cause injury or death to occupants.

While major structural failure will not be common, failure of decorative and non-structural parts of buildings may cause significant numbers of injuries. Shaking intensity within the community of Mountain House will be strong enough to loosen building facades, shatter windows, and break loose roof tiles perhaps topple chimneys. Bookcases, computers, and other unsecured furniture may be overturned. Mountain House residents should concentrate preparedness activities on these non-structural threats to building occupants.

One major factor limiting the extent of property damage in the community is that all construction will be new to modern codes and standards. Through the adoption of the Uniform Building Code requirements and other seismic regulations, all construction will conform to stringent specifications. This compliance will assist in limiting damage to structures and property from an earthquake occurring in the region.

*** Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

Potentially all County personnel and agencies could be involved in earthquake response and recovery.

*** Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

In the aftermath of an earthquake the County's **DAMAGE ASSESSMENT & RECOVERY MANUAL** would be extensively used.

*** If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

It is very likely that the County would not be the center of damage during a major central California earthquake but instead would be a supplier of mutual aid. The law, fire and medical mutual aid systems would be available if needed following an earthquake.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year?	
Every 5 years or so? <u>X</u>	10-17-89 (Loma Prieta, City of Tracy was FEMA declared)
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	
Has never occurred?	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

Current estimates predict a maximum shaking intensity of 6.2 on the Richter Scale during a major earthquake on one of the nearby faults. Soil conditions could have an important effect on the severity of shaking in any one location. Absence of a fault zone in the County would preclude devastating and widespread destruction. The possibility of an unknown significant fault within the County cannot, however, be excluded.

Despite the above estimate, all citizens must know how to take protective action during an earthquake. More than 25,000 County residents commute regularly to the Bay Area where the impact of a major earthquake would be much greater. Thousands more commute occasionally into that high risk area.

The community of Mountain House is expected to reach a balance between residential housing and area jobs in the distant future when the community reaches maturity. Until such a time, it appears the peak population in the community will be the total number of people residing in the community. In the initial years, many of the Mountain House's residents will commute to jobs outside of the community. Therefore, the peak population in the community will be during the evening and night time hours and during the day on weekends and holidays.

2.9 Civil Disturbance/Terrorism Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

Civil disturbances within San Joaquin County and cities have been associated with agricultural labor disputes and incidents of "turf" battles between rival urban factions. The County does not have a history of large scale civil riots like those that have been experienced in the Los Angeles area. Some of the conditions and circumstances associated with riot torn areas in Los Angeles, although on a much smaller scale, are present in San Joaquin County including run down inner city areas and demographically segmented populations. The **COUNTY URBAN & RURAL COMMUNITIES DIAGRAM**, indicates the locations of the rural and urban communities within San Joaquin County. Urban areas represent a greater risk for both civil disturbance and acts of terrorism.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

- * **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not, discontinue analysis.**

Urban riots in California in 1992 have demonstrated the potential for widespread damage to property, to businesses and the threat to the lives of residents and passerby. In addition to the overt threats posed by civil disturbances, the disruption of vital services such as fire protection, law enforcement, mail, utilities, food, medical supplies and social services can be expected following a civil disturbance.

- * **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred? Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The response to civil disturbances is essentially a law enforcement function. County law enforcement agencies would be mobilized as necessary to restore order and public safety. The law enforcement mutual aid plan would be utilized to obtain additional personnel and resources as necessary.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

A careful coordination with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services through the OES Inland Region Administrator would be maintained. The County government, with the assistance of OES, would ensure that proper declarations of local or County emergencies were made and that the governor was kept apprised of the situation.

* **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

In an extreme situation, National Guard units could be called up by the Governor through the State National Guard Emergency Operations Center located in Sacramento. Within San Joaquin County there are several National Guard Units of varying capabilities. These include an infantry company of 88* personnel, a Field Artillery Battery of 40 members and several Helicopter Battalions at the Stockton Metropolitan Airport.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Once or more a year?	
Every 5 years or so? <u>X</u>	
Once about every ___ years? . . . (fill in)	
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	
Has never occurred?	

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

There is no way to effectively estimate the numbers involved, but the impact on the lives, businesses and property of people involved in a civil disturbance has been shown to be devastating and long-term.

<INSERT> COUNTY URBAN & RURAL COMMUNITIES DIAGRAM

2.10 Energy Shortage Emergencies

The Four Hazard Analysis Questions for Emergency Planning

1. **Has this hazard historically affected this community or jurisdiction? If not, could this hazard potentially effect this community or jurisdiction? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

San Joaquin County is vulnerable to the effects of energy shortages, outages and/or reduced availabilities. A wide range of possible events, direct and indirect, could result in an energy emergency. These could include local and nationwide incidents.

Local incidents such as a traffic accident, severe weather pushing over a utility pole. Electric Magnetic Fields (EMF) are still being studied to find scientific evidence that they cause harm. There are several local transmission lines that serve both the Community Services District as well as communities in the surrounding area.

- The Weber-Herdlyn 60kV electric power transmission lines, within a 30-foot easement, runs northwest to southeast across the northern portion of the project, parallel to Old River.
- The Rio Oso-Tesla 230 kV electric power transmission lines, within a 75-foot easement, runs northeast to southeast across the eastern portion of the Community Services District.

A longer term incident from a nationwide effects of a Middle East oil embargo or an additional cost or tax on certain fuels could cause individuals to avoid use or seek alternatives.

The health, safety and livelihoods of the people of San Joaquin County are related in many ways to the continuous supply of energy in its multitude of forms. Energy supplies enter the County for consumption or further distribution outside of the County by pipelines, trucks, trains, ships and power lines. Local shortages or unavailability could be experienced if a disruption occurred in any of those supply lines. The disruption could as easily occur at any point in the supply, internal as well as external to the County. **Diagram 1** displays Electrical Transmission Lines in San Joaquin County, and **Diagram 2** displays the Natural Gas Pipelines in the County.

Supplies of various grades (octanes) of gasoline, diesel fuel and aviation (jet) fuel transit the County through two supply pipelines. One pipeline is a proprietary pipeline owned by Chevron USA Corporation. Chevron maintains a terminal operation near the City of Tracy, in Southern San Joaquin County. The other pipeline is owned by the Santa Fe - Pacific Railroad Company, and provides fuel from the refineries of several companies located in the Bay Area to any of six terminal outlets within San Joaquin County.

These six terminal outlets are owned by ARCO, BP Oil, SHELL Oil, S.T. Services, Tesoro, and Time Oil. As petroleum products are delivered to the different terminal facilities, the fuel is

loaded onto trucks for transport to local retailers and bulk suppliers. Many of these retailers and suppliers are outside of San Joaquin County. **Diagram 3** displays the Petroleum Pipelines through San Joaquin County.

An energy shortage would not likely effect communication systems within the County even during a long shortage. The telephone service company utilizes PG&E electricity first, but maintains both a 24 hour backup battery as well as powerful, dual emergency diesel generators for emergency power. The telephone company maintains a listing of "essential service lines" which would be restored first in the case of an electrical outage. Emergency dispatch (911), and the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) within the County Courthouse also have battery backup (2 hours) and emergency diesel generator capability. These backup capabilities reduce the risk of losing communications in the County during energy shortages or outages.

<INSERT> **ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION IN MOUNTAIN HOUSE**

<INSERT> **DIAGRAM 1 - ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION LINES**

<INSERT> **DIAGRAM 2 - NATURAL GAS PIPELINES**

<INSERT> **DIAGRAM 3 - PETROLEUM PIPELINES**

Immediate concerns related to fuel outages or shortages would be as follows:

Natural Gas Shortages: Food Production Facilities, Fertilizer Production, Industry & Manufacturing and Home Heating.

Diesel Shortages: Farming Activities, Trucking Activities, Emergency Services, Schools, Public Works, Industry & Manufacturing.

Gasoline Shortages: Public & Private Agencies, Schools, Commuters, Small Business, Individuals, Transients.

Propane Shortages: Trucking, Transportation, Industry, Home Heating & Cooking, Agricultural Processing, Manufacturing.

Heating/Cooling Problems: Food Storage Warehouses, Schools, Private Homes, Public Buildings

Electric Power Outages or Shortages: All Consumers & Services, Large & Small.

San Joaquin County has experienced fuel and energy shortages in the past. During the oil embargo of 1973-74, the following headlines appeared in the Stockton Record Newspaper:

Nov. 03, 1973 - **U.S. FUEL CRISIS DEEPENS** - "Increasingly wintry weather and developments in the international oil situation are prompting efforts to conserve fuel in U.S."

Nov. 11, 1973 - **AREA RETAILERS CAUGHT IN ENERGY SQUEEZE** - "Industry also will be hit, to be sure, but not as hard as businessmen who depend on a brisk Christmas trade . . ."

Nov. 11, 1973 - **SLOWDOWN RECESSION THREAT IN FUEL CRISIS** - ". . . the fuel crisis will bring a U.S. economic slowdown that could become a major recession . . .", ". . . the nations growth rate could be reduced 80-90 per cent."

Nov. 14, 1973 - **U.S. OUTLINES PLAN FOR GAS RATIONING**

Nov. 14, 1973 - **STATE HAS BROAD FUEL-CURB PLAN** - ". . . State is launching voluntary and mandatory curbs on energy use . . ."

Nov. 15, 1973 - **2 PLANS FOR FUEL: TAX vs. RATIONING**

Nov. 18, 1973 - **FUEL CRISIS IMPACT** - "County Administrator recommends - basic energy conservation, voluntary load curtailment and mandatory cutbacks."

Nov. 18, 1973 - **SCHOOLS IN MANTECA REPORT FUEL CRISIS**

Nov. 20, 1973 - **GAS CUT OFF IN 22 AREA PLANTS**

Nov. 25, 1973 - **FOUR AREA CITIES MAP DRIVE TO CONSERVE FUEL**

Dec. 08, 1973 - **U.S. ORDERS ON FARM FUEL DEFIED** - "Major Oil Corporations are defying federal orders to supply diesel fuel for Central Valley farms . . ."

Again in the early 1980's the nation was in another energy shortage related recession, the following headlines appeared in the Stockton Record Newspaper:

Jan. 02, 1980 - **LOCAL ENERGY WAR** - "Stockton must begin to do its share to combat the nation's energy crisis."

Feb. 09, 1982 - **CITY TAKES LEAD ON ENERGY SAVING LEGISLATION** - ". . . not deterred by opposition of Realtors or the Greater Stockton Chamber of Commerce's to mandatory energy-saving efforts."

Dec. 90 - Feb. 91 - **IRAQ'S INVASION OF KUWAIT** - Results in U.S. military action. World oil supplies are disrupted and threatened. Iraq sets fire to the Kuwait oil fields creating tremendous economic environmental consequences.

August 10, 1996 - **WESTERN POWER FAILURE** - Ranging from 6-12 hours with some facilities out for several day. Failure based on overloaded system during heat crisis.

2. **Is this hazard a "significant" threat that would seriously affect the community or jurisdiction as evidenced by the following considerations:**

* **If the hazard occurred, would a loss of life or property be possible? If not possible, discontinue analysis.**

The initial effect of an energy shortage on San Joaquin County would be primarily economic. The County depends on agriculture and farming activities for much of its economic vitality. Farming activities which include dairy production, fruit and nut crops and livestock and poultry ranching are the mainstays of this economy. Fuel consumption and energy requirements vary with the seasons and as the related farming activities change during those seasons. Diesel, gasoline and electrical power are the primary sources of energy used by agriculture.

Approximately 30% of the County's water needs, including those for agriculture are pumped electrically from the underground aquifer. Fuel requirements are exceptionally critical during the months of April - September when most of the planting and harvest activities are conducted. Regardless of when it occurred, a long term energy shortage would have a significant effect on the public and private services which most communities now take for granted. These services include parks, water supplies, sewage disposal, and utilities such as gas and electric service. In addition the funding for government services and infrastructure maintenance is based in large measure on the vitality of a free enterprise economy.

As the economic activity in society declines or suffers during times of energy shortage, government revenues will suffer a proportionate decline. In this way increases in the cost of energy or a shortage in energy supplies will have a tremendous negative impact on the economic

environment with many unforeseen consequences affecting virtually all public and private agencies. Those individuals that are living at the edge of self-sufficiency will likely not be able to sustain their situation during an energy emergency.

A long term energy crisis could very well create an increase need of public assistance at the same time that public resources are reduced by a suppressed economic environment and lack of tax revenues. It is in the best interest of both the public and private sectors to ensure an abundant and

low cost source of energy, and establish emergency supply lines in order to overcome temporary shortages.

The County has long dry summers and cool short winters. Limited precipitation occurs between the months of November and April. Summer average daily temperatures range between 94 and 59 degrees while winter temperatures are from 53 to 36 degrees. Although lack of heating or cooling caused by an energy shortage during the above seasons would provide discomfort, only individuals with medical conditions could have their survival threatened. Most of the customers that have health or safety conditions dependent on energy have backup power sources. PG&E has identified those customers that are "energy sensitive" and would make recommendations to those customers if a long term energy outage was expected.

* **Would emergency agencies be required to respond to this hazard if it occurred?
Likely agencies that would be involved:**

The response to an energy shortage will vary according to the type of energy the consumers or segment of society effected and the time of the year that the shortage occurred.

The federal, state and local governments have traditionally responded to energy emergencies as follows:

- * (Initially) Situation monitoring and reporting and activation of the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS)
- * Requests for voluntary conservation
- * Assessment and emergency provision for direct relief of human hardships
- * Energy emergency declarations and temporary requirements/controls on private industry

The seven terminal facilities within the County represent the major storage facilities and capabilities. The Port of Stockton, California's largest inland deep-water port, also maintains large storage tanks for petroleum products. Electrical power and natural gas pipelines are provided and maintained by Pacific Gas and Electric Company for the County.

The transportation system network consists of a variety of modes for transporting people and goods; air, rail, water and ground (vehicle, bicycle & pedestrian). An energy emergency which effects one segment of the network will have an effect on the others. In addition, changes which effect these modes of transportation could have secondary negative or positive impacts. For instance, a shortage of gasoline could reduce economic activity and revenues within the County but have a positive effect on air quality. A shortage in one form may cause shortages in others as people seek to substitute fuels. The use of alternate or cheaper fuels could have a negative impact on air quality during the period of the energy shortage.

The San Joaquin County Building Inspection Division coordinates with the California State Energy Commission to simplify the administration and enforcement standards of Title 24, "Residential Energy Standards", in order to reduce implementation costs.

- * **Would specific plans or procedures and special resources be needed to respond to this hazard? If yes, list those that would be most important.**

San Joaquin County will continue to utilize the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS), the Multi-Hazard Emergency Plan and the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Procedures to respond to all types of emergencies which affect the San Joaquin Operational Area. An **Energy Emergency Coordinator** position is established within the Operational Area organization. Standard Operating Procedures for the **Energy Emergency Coordinator** are developed in order to enhance the Operational Area's response and coordination to energy related emergencies.

- * **If this hazard occurred, would outside assistance (mutual aid) be required to effectively respond?**

The Operational Area **Energy Emergency Coordinator** will coordinate closely with the California Energy Commission and utilize plans and procedures that conform with the **California Energy Shortage Contingency Plan**. Through the **Energy Emergency Coordinator**, critical services and industries are unable to obtain adequate supplies of fuel through the existing market, these bulk purchasers can apply to the Energy Commission's **Fuels Allocation Officer** for additional fuel through a priority distribution system. The State's priority system is designed to ensure that emergency, health, safety and essential services are maintained. California's Contingency Plan includes provisions to reduce the financial and other impacts on low-income households.

Counties, cities, and the State of California have joined together in a **Master Mutual Aid Agreement** which provides for mutual aid between participating jurisdictions.

San Joaquin County has developed a listing as part of the **Emergency Resource Manual** of the principal individuals, agencies, companies and organizations that would be involved in an energy related emergency.

3. **How frequently does this hazard occur in this community or jurisdiction?**

<u>FREQUENCY</u>	<u>DECLARED (State/FEMA/U.S.D.A.)</u> (or Major Event)
Frequently	Middle East Oil Embargo 1973-1974
Once or more a year?	Gasoline/Energy Shortage & Recession 1978-1983
Every 5 years or so?	
Once about every <u>10</u> years? . . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (fill in)	Iraq's invasion of Kuwait results in U.S. military action December 1990 - February 1991
Less than once in 100 years? . . .	
Has never occurred?	Western U.S. Power failure during heat wave 8-10-96

4. **How many individuals or how much property could be seriously affected by the hazard given a worst case scenario? Could the number of people affected change if the hazard occurred during "peak" population periods in the threatened areas of the County?**

Energy shortages and or increased costs of energy would have a greater than average affect on San Joaquin County when compared to the impact on other California counties.

County population is distributed unevenly. Approximately 25% of the population lives in the unincorporated areas and 80% of the population is concentrated in the central third of the County between HWY I-5 and HWY 99. Long lines at open service stations could be expected in the central area during a gasoline shortage as was the experience during the 1973-74 oil embargo and gasoline shortage.

A number of the County's businesses and industries would be threatened by a long term energy shortage. These would include bakeries, cement & ready mix, dairy & food products' producers, egg producers, food processors & canning, fruit packers, meat processing, warehousing distribution & cold storage.

The San Joaquin County economy is based on the dollars brought into the County through the export of agricultural products. In 1992, 47% of all County generated employment was related directly or indirectly to agricultural production. Agriculture, including food processing and food distribution industries, represent nearly all of the goods and services provided to consumers outside of the County, and the subsequent income into the County. The dairy industry is the primary agricultural activity in the County. Although dairies maintain emergency electrical generators, a long term energy cutback could be a great threat to County agriculture and the economic well being of the County.

Agricultural activity is carried on year round with the least activity seen during the months of December - February. Approximately 4000 farms of varying size utilize diesel, gasoline and electrical energy to perform farming activities within the County. Fuel availability is critical during periods of planting and harvesting of numerous crops. **Diagram 4** displays the harvest cycle for various crops in San Joaquin County. A severe fuel shortage that occurred during the harvest cycle could have a devastating impact on the local economy. Due to the economic hardship that could result from the loss of the economic production base (agriculture) of the County, a representative for agriculture will be needed in the Emergency Operations Center during the response to any energy shortage experienced by the County.

Natural gas represents nearly 50% of all energy utilized in agricultural production. Most of the natural gas is consumed in the production of fertilizer, before the farms, and in the cooking, drying and processing of food, after the farm. Little natural gas is utilized directly on farms.

CONCLUSION

San Joaquin County's agriculture based economy is vulnerable to energy shortage events. In addition to the energy requirements of farms, the County has seven incorporated cities and maintains a wide mixture of industry, business, food processing and cold storage facilities. All forms of energy are in continuous demand within the County. An energy contingency plan, implemented by an **Energy Emergency Coordinator**, would be utilized immediately during an energy related shortage. Higher than the State average rates of unemployment & poverty indicate that an energy shortage would impact San Joaquin County to a greater degree than other counties in the State.

The County maintains a unique position within the State of California in that it has a centralized location, all transportation choices/availability and numbers of petroleum terminal outlets available. The combination of access, availability and delivery capability would seem to indicate that San Joaquin County would be a good choice for an "energy hub" during times of "statewide shortage."

<INSERT> **DIAGRAM 4 - SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY CROP**

SECTION

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

1.6. Community Services District Government

This section will be completed when the governmental structure for the community services district is created and a management structure is developed. Until such time, the County, in coordination with the Manager for the Mountain House Community Services District, serve as the emergency management organization.

1.7. County Government

The duties and responsibilities of the County government is to protect the safety, health, and property of its citizens as well as the natural environment in which they live. In accordance with the Civil Defense Act of 1950 and the California Emergency Services Act, the government of San Joaquin County is primarily responsible to prepare for, and respond to, natural, technological and wartime hazards which may impact the Community Services District.

The Chairman of the San Joaquin County Board of Supervisors has been designated by ordinance as the Director of Emergency Services. A line of succession has also been established by ordinance to ensure that the powers and responsibilities of the Director are assumed by capable County leadership in his/her absence.

The Director of Emergency Services is tasked with ensuring the preparation of emergency plans and for carrying out the duties assigned by ordinance in the event of disaster. The Coordinator of Emergency Services provides professional staff for preparing plans and coordinating County emergency response under the direction of the County Administrative Officer and the Director of Emergency Services.

1.8. Office of Emergency Services

The County Office of Emergency Services (OES) provides disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery planning for the Community Services District. This office also maintains the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) as the single coordinating center for Countywide coordination. The office further facilitates the exercising of emergency plans and exercises other powers and duties as assigned by the Director.

OES deals with those major emergency situations where local government must be able to coordinate and direct the operations of many, if not all, of the emergency response agencies available in the County. It is the need for coordinated emergency operations that distinguishes major emergencies or disasters from the emergencies that local fire, law enforcement, and county emergency medical services deal with every day.

1.9. County Emergency Organization

San Joaquin County Ordinance 1786 defines the emergency organization as "all officers and employees of this County, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations and persons who may be by agreement or operation of law, including persons impressed into service under provisions of this ordinance, be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this County during such emergency, shall constitute the "emergency organization of the County of San Joaquin." (See **Section 9, Authorities & References**)

The decision to activate the Operational Area EOC will be based on the classification of the emergency, the nature of the event, and the needs of the response under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services from that location. The O.A. EOC becomes the central point from which countywide coordination of action plans, resources and information.

1.10. Federal & State Emergency Management Organization

The Governor, through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and its regional offices, will coordinate State operations. This will include provision of mutual aid to local jurisdictions and the redirection of supplies and other resources as required.

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services, as the State Emergency Management Staff, will coordinate with the Federal Emergency Management Agency for the provision of mutual aid and financial assistance by the federal government.

1.11. State Mutual Aid System

The foundation of the State of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system to ensure that resources, facilities, and other support is provided to impacted jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement as provided for in the California Emergency Services Act. Under this agreement each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities but gives and receive help wherever it is needed. State government, on the other hand, is obligated to provide available State resources to assist local jurisdictions during emergencies as well as manage State recovery assistance programs.

In the San Joaquin Operational Area, there is a designated mutual aid coordinator assigned for each different emergency service such as fire, law, public works, and medical/health, energy, mental health, and building officials. These coordinators oversee intra-county mutual aid requests and process inter-county mutual aid requests through a respective regional mutual aid coordinator.

SECTION

MITIGATION & PREPAREDNESS

San Joaquin County's concept of comprehensive emergency planning includes arranging activities into one of the four phases of emergency management: **Mitigation, Preparedness, Response** and **Recovery**. This section will briefly outline the approach the County takes to meeting the demands of the mitigation and preparedness phases.

1.12. Mitigation

Mitigation activities are those that either prevent the occurrence of an emergency or reduce the community's vulnerability to loss of life or property or destruction of the environment from disasters. Mitigation is an ongoing activity. Each Section 2 hazard to the Community Services District should be analyzed to determine what, if any, actions can be taken to lessen the effects of that hazard that isn't addressed in the Mountain House Master & Specific Plan as the community is developed.

Hazard mitigation actions must be taken in advance of a disaster. Federal law requires the implementation of a systematic mitigation process following major disasters that qualify for federal recovery assistance. Combined Federal/State/local teams will try to identify the two following general types of mitigation opportunities.

Avoidance - For each hazard identified following a major disaster or emergency, assess the feasibility of avoiding hazards in cases where new construction, alteration, or major repairs are involved in the restoration process.

Reduction - Possibilities for reducing the effects of hazards identified following a major disaster or emergency. Such reductions may be achieved by reducing the area vulnerable to a disaster or the level of the hazard itself or by taking actions to reduce the potential impact of the hazard on individual facilities or structures.

Some specific mitigation strategies that are used by the County include the following:

Inspections - Mitigation through inspections intended to enforce zoning laws and building codes and standards. Such inspections constitute an important and continuous mitigation of the effects of future emergencies.

Legislation - Ordinances and State legislation will be supported that achieve cost-effective mitigation of risks to the public. Repairs and reconstruction be done in accordance with applicable codes, specifications, and standards. Current State law requires handlers of acutely hazardous materials to prepare risk reduction plans for those materials.

Local Zoning - 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. The County's General Plan identifies zoning strategies as well as specific hazards being addressed.

Building Codes and Construction Practices - 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.

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.

1.13. Preparedness

Preparedness activities include plans, procedures, systems and resources that are created prior to an emergency and serve enhance the effectiveness of the response to an emergency or disaster. Training of staff and exercising of plans and procedures would also be among the activities conducted under this phase.

The County's **Multi-Hazard Emergency Plan** provides a basis for various contingency plans that have been developed including the Community Services District Emergency Plan. This document contains the authorities and references, including legal requirements, that require an emergency organization composed of state, county and city governments as well as public and private agencies and assigns specific emergency tasks within local jurisdictions.

1.13.1. Office of Emergency Services (OES)

This Office conducts day-to-day non-emergency activities including updating and developing plans, training County personnel, facilitating hazard mitigation activities, and maintaining the Emergency Operations Center and alternate. The Office also coordinates with private and public agencies that would need to interface with county government during an emergency.

1.13.2. Emergency Resources

The Office of Emergency Services maintains an **Emergency Telephone Directory** and an **Emergency Resource Directory** for use in emergencies. The Telephone Directory is used by selected emergency response agency dispatch centers to contact other agencies to request or advise of an incident.

Resources tracked on a yearly basis include those that might be needed in the initial stages of an emergency response or for recovery operations. Examples include:

- o Aerial Photo(s)
- o Bridges
- o Catering/Food Service
- o Bags (Various Types)
- o Buildings - Portable
- o Cots, Blankets, Beds

- o Cranes
- o Sanitation Equipment
- o Generators and Floodlights
- o Welding Equipment

1.14. **Public Education**

The County Office of Emergency Services should maintain an active program for pre-emergency public information and education to familiarize area citizens and public agencies on response and recovery actions for the various hazards (Section 2) that face the community of Mountain House.

1.14.1. Community Services District Employees

All Community Services District employees should be provided with training in emergency preparedness as well as information concerning their responsibilities during emergencies. Specific response and recovery actions for earthquakes should be included in the training to assure safe shutdown of utility and other hazardous operations because of aftershock potentials. This would also increase the survival of vital Community Services District resources.

Training is conducted periodically for volunteer organizations such as the volunteers of the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. Finally during major events OES ensures that additional emergency information is distributed to the public.

1.14.2. General Public

As for the general public, presentations should be made to civic groups, schools and organizations that request preparedness training or which are expected to be directly involved during emergencies. A supply of emergency preparedness information and booklets are maintained by the Office of Emergency Services, American Red Cross, and the National Weather Service.

1.14.3. Schools

Reception Centers - Schools are—by law—are to be available for use as an emergency reception care center for displaced citizens. This would normally be conducted through the American Red Cross. This agency should review schools and community centers to pre-select the best location for shelter activities.

Plans and policies - Schools should also plan actions and policies on the various hazards that may require them to release or hold students for extended periods since many parents potentially are commuters into the Bay Area which has a high level of risk that could delay return to homes in the Community Services District.

The Comprehensive School Safety Plans law, which recently went into effect, now requires all public schools to complete and adopt a detailed emergency plan for each

school site. The law also requires review of the plan at least once per year. This review process is established by the County Superintendent of Schools.

Training & Drills - School staff should receive training on their responsibilities in the emergency plan and how students should be handled during incidents such as evacuations or fires. District policies on emergency or post-emergency issues should also be explained in order to assure disruption in student accountability will not be jeopardized.

Rotating drills focusing on one of the various hazards would maintain current level of skills, plus reduce apathy for preparedness. These training sessions or drills should be in conjunction with local response agencies.

1.15. **Emergency Alert System**

The **Emergency Alert System Plan** provides procedures for disseminating warnings and emergency information to the public within the stations broadcast coverage capability at the request of Federal, State, or designated local government officials. These procedures have been developed by the Sacramento-Valley Sierra Emergency Communications Committee which is made up of local officials and representatives of the media. The committee plans and coordinates Emergency Alert System Plan activities in accordance with federal

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (All Powers)	Proclamation of Local Emergency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman, Board of Supervisors - Vice Chairman, Board of Supervisors - County Administrator - Assistant County Administrator - Sheriff of San Joaquin County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Board of Supervisors CGC §8630 - Director of Emergency Services (see other column) - Health Officer CGC §8630, H&S §471

WHY DECLARE?

- * Local resources overwhelmed and outside mutual aid may be needed; CGC 8631 & 8632
- * Emergency powers or authority are needed; purchasing, curfews, etc.; Govt. Code 8634
- * Waiver of liability for County actions are needed; Civil Code 1714.5, Govt. Code 8655
- * State or federal assistance is needed (resources); Public Law 83-288 Stafford Act
- * Health emergency in existence and preventive measures need to be taken; CGC 8630



AUTHORITY TO ACTIVATE EOC, MOBILIZE COUNTY PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT, AND COORDINATE RESPONSE

- Director of Emergency Services (See above)
- Coordinator of Emergency Services
- Assistant Coordinator of Emergency Services
- Office of Emergency Services Duty Officer
- County Health Officer (H&S §1158)

MOBILIZE CSD PERSONNEL & EQUIPMENT

- Community Services District Manager

PRIMARY ICP	ALTERNATE ICP #1	ALTERNATE ICP #2



LINE OF SUCCESSION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT CONTINUATION OF GOVERNMENT

- 1st Manager of Community Services District
- 2nd



TEMPORARY STAGING AREAS

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SECTION

2.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS AND INITIAL ACTIONS

2.1. Emergency Response Phase

The Emergency Response Phase includes activities and action plans to address the immediate and short term effects of an emergency including actions to reduce casualties and damage and speeding the beginning of recovery activities. Response activities generally fall in the categories of direction and control, warning, evacuation, medical transportation and treatment.

2.2. Local Initial Response

To meet the County and Community Services District's responsibility to protect its citizens from day-to-day as well as extraordinary threats. Local law enforcement, fire, and medical emergency response units will provide the initial immediate response using the Incident Command System (ICS).

When these local resources are insufficient the Incident Commander will activate the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) to coordinate additional resources of supplies, equipment and personnel.

2.3. Notification of County OES

Notification of an emergency occurrence within San Joaquin County should be made to the County's Office of Emergency Services through the Sheriff's Communications Center. The Office of Emergency Services could be the first public agency notified of an event.

2.4. OES Duty Officer

The OES Duty Officer will remain at the O.A. EOC, or at a known location, in order to interact with outside agencies and direct office activities. The OES Duty Officer will be responsible for making required initial notifications and for assisting in classifying the emergency into a MACS emergency mode and initiating appropriate actions. The Duty Officer will activate the Emergency Operations Center, provide public information, and request assistance and mutual aid.

2.5. Mutual Aid Systems

During the initial notification OES should consider whether mutual aid systems are being activated. The details for activating and requesting mutual aid through the established systems are found in the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan and the Region IV Multi-Casualty Incident Plan. Operational Area mutual aid coordinators are responsible for managing their respective systems in the County.

The responsible local official in the affected jurisdiction remains in charge of the incident and of all resources provided under mutual aid. [CGC §8618]

2.6. Notification of the Director of Emergency Services

The **Fact Sheet** (Section 5, Cover Page) identifies who to contact if the powers and duties delegated to the Director of Emergency Services may be needed.

2.7. Classification of Emergencies

In accordance with the **MACS Procedures**, emergencies will be classified as one of four "modes" of readiness. The four emergency modes are as follows:

- * MODE I - Day-to-Day operations, no mutual aid needs
- * MODE II - Some MACS functions needed
- * MODE III (ALERT) - Situation that may soon require a MODE III
- * MODE III - Reflects a serious or potential situation
- * MODE IV - Existence of an all-out county effort

2.8. Activation of Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

The **Emergency Operations Center Procedures** manual contains full instructions on activating the Operational Area EOC to collect, display and disseminate information. The O.A. EOC will use the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) to coordinate resource and information needs with a multitude of emergency response agencies and personnel.

2.9. Proclamation of Local Emergency

The proclamation of a local emergency is a formal process whereby the County Board of Supervisors issues a "Proclamation of Existence of a Local Emergency". Following an evaluation and assessment of an incident, a local declaration should be considered if any of the following criteria are met:

- * Local resources overwhelmed and outside mutual aid may be needed; CGC 8631 & 8632
- * Emergency powers or authority are needed; purchasing, curfews, etc.; Govt. Code 8634
- * Waiver of liability for County actions are needed; Civil Code 1714.5, Govt. Code 8655
- * State or federal assistance is needed (resources); Public Law 83-288 Stafford Act
- * Health emergency in existence and preventive measures need to be taken; CGC 8630

2.9.1. Ratification of Proclamation

If the Director of Emergency Services or Health Officer make the proclamation, the Board of Supervisors must ratify the proclamation within 7 days. This action must be forwarded to the State Office of Emergency Services if state and/or federal financial assistance will be requested.

The proclamation must be officially continued by the Board every 14 days, or terminated. If the Board does not continue, it will terminate automatically at the next 14 day period.

2.10. **Option to Request a Proclamation of a State of Emergency**

- * The County may request the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to recommend that the Governor proclaim a State of Emergency in the affected area.
- * The County may request the Director of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to concur that an emergency does exist.
- * The County may also request that the Governor ask the President of the United States to declare a Presidential disaster declaration.

The **Damage Assessment and Recovery Procedures** manual contains specific instructions for preparing a local proclamation and provides examples of previous County declarations.

The declaration process flows from the local jurisdiction through the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), which is responsible for assisting in obtaining presidential declarations. The time required for this process can range from days to a matter of months.

2.11. **Situation Analysis**

All situation and damage assessment information pertaining to the status of the Community Services District will be collected by the Operational Area Planning Section for analysis, verification and collation. The Planning Section will provide collected intelligence to all jurisdictions and to the State OES.

2.12. **Emergency Resources**

The **OES Duty Officer** should be aware of other private sector resources and their location or source within the County. These resources might be needed in the initial stages of an emergency response. The **Emergency Resource Directory** maintained by the Office of Emergency Services contains a listing of various resources.

2.12.1. Donations for Public Sector Operations

Once a Local Emergency has been declared, the County Purchasing Agent is authorized to accept donations of money, goods, and labor for direct emergency purposes.

2.12.2. Donations for Private Sector Relief

Donations of labor, goods, and monies for private citizen assistance will be coordinated with relief agencies through the Operational Area Care & Shelter Unit located in the O.A. EOC. A list of involved relief agencies will be developed and distributed.

2.13. **Recovery Phase**

The Recovery Phase involves restoring the community to normal functioning. Short-term recovery actions include assessing damage and returning vital community transportation, utility, and communications systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term recovery actions include restoration of conditions essential to economic growth, adequate housing, and completion of mitigation actions to prevent a recurrence of the level of disruption from the disaster agent. These activities may continue for many years.

Mountain House recovery operations will be conducted in accordance with the San Joaquin County **Damage Assessment and Recovery Procedures**.

During the recovery period, all efforts will be directed toward restoring and rehabilitating affected areas and assisting the public. If disaster funds are available from State or Federal agencies, all paperwork, field surveys and interaction with State and Federal authorities will be coordinated through OES.

2.14. **Damage Assessment**

Damage assessment is the systematic process of gathering early estimates in dollars and descriptions of the location, nature and severity of damage sustained by the public and private sectors. This information serves to justify a Gubernatorial Proclamation of Emergency and as the basis for determining the type and amount of state and/or federal assistance necessary for recovery.

The County will conduct a detailed damage assessment of both the public and private sector in cooperation with all jurisdictions as early as possible. These reports will be forwarded through the State OES Inland Region Office.

Damage assessment will be conducted through "on-site" surveys by teams of qualified local inspectors representing both the public and private sectors. These local teams will be augmented by state and federal inspectors as appropriate. For large scale multi-jurisdictional disasters, damage assessment information will be consolidated by the County Office of Emergency Services for transmittal to the State and affected local jurisdictions.

2.15. **Community Services District Recovery Operations**

Each jurisdiction is expected to use its resources and capabilities as necessary to perform emergency work prior to requesting state or federal assistance. These activities include debris removal or emergency measures to save lives, or to protect public health, safety or property.

A recovery plan will also be formulated and disseminated by the Operational Area EOC. This plan may include a formal request for state and federal disaster assistance. Complete details on conducting disaster recovery operations, including forms and procedures, can be found in the **Damage Assessment and Recovery Procedures** manual by the County Office of Emergency Services.

State and Federal assistance is provided through two basic categories, public sector and private sector. The public sector category includes damage to public facilities such as roads, bridges, public buildings, schools, hospitals, nonprofit educational, utility, emergency, medical, and custodial care facilities. The private sector category includes damage to homes, businesses, farms, private schools and hospitals, and personal possessions.

2.16. Responsibilities of Local COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT Government

It is the responsibility of the Community Services District government to provide initial situation reports on the impact of the disaster using the prepared Situation Report Forms. The Community Services District will ensure that an official is assigned responsibility for compiling the required data and forwarding it to the Operational Area Planning Section to include in the operational area Damage Assessment Report.

2.17. Responsibilities of State Government

The State may assist local government by providing personnel for damage assessment teams when local resources are overtaxed. State OES will collect and collate damage assessment information received from local governments and state agencies. A State Team may be dispatched to authenticate damages reported.

A report prepared for the Governor will outline the affected area(s), severity of damage, number of people affected, resources being utilized by local government and state agencies to mitigate the effects of the disaster, and additional assistance required. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services will subsequently provide FEMA Region IX with collated initial damage estimates and situation status for the entire State.

2.18. Responsibilities of Federal Government

The Regional Director of FEMA may direct the Federal Agency Support Team (FAST) to assist in a joint federal/state damage assessment to provide federal officials with the information

necessary to evaluate requests for federal assistance. The FAST may also review and validate damage assessment data submitted by State OES before recommending a presidential declaration.

2.19. Continuity and Preservation of County Government

A major disaster could result in 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 continue operations of government and industry.

It will be a major objective of local government to maintain law and order and essential government services as far as possible. In order to accomplish this, it is essential that the local units of government continue to function.

Applicable portions of the California Government Code and the State Constitution provide authority for the continuity and preservation of local government. (California Emergency Services Act, Sections 8635-8644")

2.19.1. Succession of Officials

Government at all levels is responsible for providing continuity of effective leadership and authority, direction of emergency operations, and management of recovery. A line of succession for the position of Director of Emergency Services for the County has been established to accomplish this objective. (SECTION 5, page 1)

2.19.2. Standby Officers for the Local Governing Body

The appointment of standby officers is at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors. It is the policy of the County of San Joaquin to only appoint such officers when certain criteria are met.

Following a decision to appoint standby officers, the Board of Supervisors will prepare and approve a list of appointees in accordance with the law. The Coordinator of Emergency Services will be responsible for maintaining the list, keeping in contact with the appointees, contacting the appointees when necessary, and informing the Board when a vacancy exists. A current list of standby officers will be maintained as long as deemed necessary.

2.19.3. Temporary Officers

Should all members of the governing body, including standby members, be unavailable, temporary officers shall be selected according to Government Code Article 16, Section 8644. (Included in Section 9 of this plan)

2.19.4. Suspensions and Appointments

Section 8621 of the Government Code specifies that during a State of War Emergency and 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. These powers do not allow for appointing successors to local government governing bodies.

2.20. Temporary Seats of County Government

Boards of Supervisors shall designate alternative temporary county seats which may be outside the County boundaries. The Board resolution is to be filed with the Secretary of State in Sacramento. (See list in Section 5)

2.21. Preservation of Essential Records

The Community Services District should protect its essential records. The determination of which records and where they are to be preserved rests with each agency service chief or with the custodian of the records.

Record depositories should be located well away from potential danger zones and housed in facilities designed to withstand blast, fire, water, and other destructive forces. Such action will ensure that the rights and interests of individuals, corporations, other entities, and governments are preserved and that records will be available during emergency operations.

Three types of records considered essential are those required to:

- o Protect the rights and interests of individuals. These include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation.
- o 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.
- o Reestablish normal governmental functions and protect the rights and interests of government. Examples include Constitutions and charters, statutes and ordinances, court records, official proceedings, and financial

SECTION

HAZARD SPECIFIC EMERGENCY CHECKLISTS

This Section provides emergency checklists for use in responding to the specific events listed below. Items listed in each checklist should to be performed in order, but some may need to be performed concurrently. Checklists are included for the following specific hazards.

- Agricultural Emergency Response
- Fire Emergency Response
- Flood (Imminent/Actual)Emergency Response
- Hazardous Material Emergency Response
- Multi-Casualty Emergency Response
- Earthquake & Earth Movement Emergency Response
- Civil Disturbance/Terrorism Emergency Response
 - Transportation Emergency Response-

SECTION

PUBLIC INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS

2.22. Public Information

The California Emergency Public Information Network includes city, county, state, and federal information officers, as well as information representatives from private agencies. The scope of an emergency will determine how many levels of the system become actively involved in providing emergency alert and warning and other information to the public.

2.22.1. County Information Officers Network

Any of the information officers working for agencies in San Joaquin County could be assigned as the official Community Services District Information Officer. These trained Information Officers work for special districts, cities, the County, as well as state and federal agencies and have formed a network which provides assistance to any requesting member.

The Community Services District Incident Information Officer, will be responsible for releasing information and instructions locally and providing status information to Information Officers at the Operational Area for activation of the Emergency Broadcast System.

2.23. State & Federal Warning Systems

Warning is the process of alerting governmental agencies and the public to the threat of imminent extraordinary danger. This describes the different types of warning processes.

2.23.1. National Warning System, State of California (CALWAS)

The State of California ties into the National Warning System through a warning point at the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Headquarters in Sacramento. The alternate State warning point is located at the California Highway Patrol Headquarters in Sacramento. System terminal is located in the county Sheriff dispatch center.

2.23.2. California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)

This hardwired system originates from State OES headquarters and the State Department of Justice. Counties and cities can send warnings between agencies through this system.

2.24. Local Agency Warning Systems

2.24.1. Sheriff's Communication Center

The County Sheriff's Communication Center has primary responsibility for 24-hour receipt and dissemination of alerts and warnings. This center will contact appropriate County and city emergency response personnel depending on the type of warning, the "Mode" of the emergency, and existing standing operating procedures.

2.25. Countywide Communications Systems

The County Radio Disaster Control Points are located in the Sheriff's Dispatch Center, OES Emergency Operations Center, and Public Works Maintenance Division.

Fixed stations for the fire frequencies are located in each fire district and several fixed stations for the County local government radio system are located throughout the County.

Specific radio systems available for emergency response functions are shown in the MACS manual. The County also maintains dedicated lines and Pacific Bell lines for specialized warning and communication purposes. The following systems are also available for communications:

2.25.1. Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)

The RACES volunteer amateur (ham) operators can be located in facilities to assist in the transmission of emergency messages. Some amateur radio equipment is located in the County EOC for their use.

2.25.2. Mobile Support/Command Units

Several agencies have constructed mobile command/support vehicles for use during emergencies. These units contain communications equipment for multi-agency use. A partial list is shown below.

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
City of Tracy	Trailer
City of Manteca	Trailer
City of Stockton	Trailer
City of Lodi	Mini-van
City of Stockton	Trailer (Police)
	Box-type van (Fire)
Port Police	Stepside van
County of San Joaquin	Motorhome
Waterloo-Morada Fire Dist.	Box-type delivery truck

2.26. Emergency Alert System

The federal Emergency Alert System (EAS) was created in voluntary cooperation with the broadcast media for public warning functions. It is accessed by local government through designated control radio stations.

The Emergency Alert System can be accessed for public warning and instruction through designated local officials and officials of the National Weather Service. Basic elements of the system are as follows:

2.26.1. Designated Local Officials

Local governments which are signatory to the Emergency Alert System agreement designate officials who are authorized to request activation of the EAS and to provide emergency information from their jurisdictions for dissemination. The listing of "Designated Local Officials" is:

- National Weather Service
- Chairperson, County Board of Supervisors
- County Administer
- County Office of Emergency Services Coordinator
- Sheriff
- City of Stockton;
 - City Manager
 - Assistant Director of OES

2.26.2. EAS System Priorities

Federal authorities have identified four priority areas as follows:

- Presidential
- Local
- State
- National news

Regulations specify that Presidential reports will be aired live. Programs of a lesser priority being received by the Common Program Control Station while higher priority programs are being aired will be recorded for later release.

Emergency information requiring immediate and positive action by the populace of the EAS operational area (message category "one") will take precedence over all other programming priorities.

2.26.3. EAS Message Dissemination

The Common Program Control Station 1 (CPCS-1) or alternate will activate EAS and broadcast the emergency information as received from local governments. These stations are not responsible for establishing categories of messages. This responsibility belongs to local government.

Messages will be input directly to the Common Program Control Station-1 (CPCS-1) by designated officials. Upon activation of the EOC, all EAS message requests will be processed through the Operational Area EOC serving as the program entry point.

2.27. **SIGALERT Messages**

Situations occur on a daily basis of which the populace should be made aware but which are not considered emergency information and do not require immediate action to save lives and property.

These may include, but are not limited to:

- * Weather watch conditions
- * Road closures
- * Major traffic delays

SIGALERT has been established nationwide for handling such messages. These notifications may be initiated by any of the designated public officials or by the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) operated by city departments and the California Highway Patrol.

In the San Joaquin Operational Area media will receive notification of SIGALERT traffic through a telephone "blast" conference system initiated by the Common Program Control Station-1 (CPCS-1). Media will then telephone the SIGALERT voice mail to hear the message(s).

2.28. **Other Citizen Warning Systems**

Other systems that can be used to warn the public or special facilities and populations are as follows:

2.28.1. National Weather Service

The National Weather Service transmits continuous weather information on 162.55 MHz in the northern San Joaquin Valley. This system is used to broadcast warnings of severe or unusual weather conditions.

2.28.2. Public School Warning System

Upon receipt of a warning, the County Office of Education uses a telephonic "fan-out" system to notify school districts. Each school district notifies its schools through the telephone system or district radio systems.

2.28.3. Hospital Warning System

Warnings to County hospitals are relayed through the Hospital Emergency Area Radio (HEAR) System which is also called the MedNet Radio System or through a “blast” conference call from the San Joaquin Control Facility.

2.28.4. Mobile Warning Systems

The Ripon Fire District maintains a civil defense siren mounted on a trailer which can be towed around an affected area. This siren can be deployed to other jurisdictions through the mutual aid system.

2.28.5. Mobile Public Address Systems

Law enforcement, fire, and public works vehicles contain public address systems. These units can be used to alert affected areas to a developing emergency situation.

2.29. **Types of Local Warnings**

Various official warnings are issued by government agencies with specific monitoring responsibilities. The County would use these warnings to determine a proper course of action for the event. The primary warnings currently issue include the following:

2.29.1. Severe Weather Warnings

The National Weather Service (NWS) issues severe weather warnings through a system of bulletins and statements by the Sacramento office. Severe weather alerts and warnings are transmitted to the State Warning Center. The Warning Center then transmits the information on the California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) or other available systems to the San Joaquin Sheriff Communications Center. Categorizes warnings as follows:

- * Watch - A severe weather event is possible
- * Warning - A severe weather event is imminent or is occurring

2.29.2. Flood Warnings

A flood emergency is normally preceded by a period of rising waters where warning time is available. During these periods of potential flooding the joint Federal/State Flood Warning Center located in Sacramento provides ongoing flood stage and river bulletin information. Specific flood warnings are also issued by that agency.

River stage and flood information is provided to the State Warning Center where it is disseminated over the California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) to affected areas. Flood information can also be accessed directly by local government by telephone or computer from the California Flood Center.

2.29.3. Major Fire Warnings

Initial warnings of major fires are normally issued by the affected area through the Operational Area Fire Coordinator to local, state, and federal fire officials.

2.29.4. Earthquake Predictions

Earthquakes normally occur without warning. However, the State of California does maintain an earthquake prediction procedure for disseminating predictions of imminent earthquakes. Predictions will be disseminated to the affected areas over the California Warning System.

The State OES Warning Center also has a seismic alarm system that alerts officials of earthquakes that have occurred. Information on the location, magnitude, and other general information will be transmitted over the National Warning System or CLEATS.

2.29.5. Attack Warnings

The Federal Warning Centers disseminate attack information to state warning centers over the National Warning System. States then inform local agencies on the State Warning

SECTION

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT FUNCTIONS & RESPONSIBILITIES MATRIXES

This Section is designed to give a visual summary of how the various emergency functions are accomplished within the Community Services District Plan Module. The Matrixes will indicate which emergency response position or agency has a responsibility with regard to a specific function, as well as the plan, manual or procedure where instructions for performing a specific function can be found.

The Matrixes should allow an individual or an agency to quickly determine if they are assigned responsibilities within the Community Services District's emergency procedures, and locate within the plan the specific instructions for performing those tasks. The Matrixes have been included as part of this Section in the following sequence:

AUTHORITY OF OPERATIONS MATRIX

AGENCY ANNEX/FUNCTIONS MATRIX

PIPELINE RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX

PLANS, PROCEDURES & TRAINING MAINTENANCE MATRIX

<INSERT> **AUTHORITY OF OPERATIONS MATRIX**

<INSERT> **AGENCY ANNEX/FUNCTIONS MATRIX**

<INSERT> **PIPELINE RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX**

<INSERT> **PLANS, DIRECTORIES & PROCEDURES/FUNCTIONS**

SECTION 9

COUNTY INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)

The Incident Command System (ICS) is the emergency management system to be used for all emergencies and is applicable to both small day-to-day situations as well as very large and complex incidents. This system allows emergency response personnel to quickly respond to changing conditions, rapidly gather complex information, set objectives and priorities for multiple agencies, and direct the diverse agencies in effective operational efforts.

The Community Services District Emergency Organization will use the Incident Command System to manage emergency operations in the unincorporated areas.

a. **Incident Commanders**

INCIDENT	IC AGENCY
Fire (Structure, Wildland)	Fire agency
Flood	Reclamation District, Law, Community Services District
Hazardous Materials Incident	Sheriff's Office
Civil Disturbance	Sheriff's Office
Earthquake	Sheriff's Office
Epidemic	Health
Drought	Agricultural Commissioner
War	Sheriff's Office
Terrorism (bomb, hostage)	Sheriff's Office
Transportation - Air (military, civil) - Water - Highway - Railroad	Sheriff, FAA, Dept. of Defense U.S. Coast Guard, Sheriff Highway Patrol Railroad Police, Sheriff
Severe Weather (tornado, wind, hail)	Sheriff's Office, Fire agency
Buildings/structure failure	Fire agency
Infestations Roadway & utilities	Agricultural Commissioner, Health Community Services District Manager

SECTION 10

DEFINITIONS & ACRONYMS

b. General Definitions

Authorized Local Agent - The person designated by a County Board of Supervisors or Special District Board to coordinate and sign claims for federal and state disaster assistance and other necessary tasks to abide by the requirements of the disaster recovery process.

Contamination - Deposition of hazardous material in any place where it is not desired, particularly, where its presence may be harmful.

Controlled Area - Any area to which access is controlled for purposes of safety. Controlled areas shall not include any areas used as residential quarters.

Damage Survey Report - Survey reports are estimates of damage to public buildings, equipment, and other emergency response costs that are completed by an Federal/State/local inspection team and form the basis for reimbursement under State and Federal disaster assistance programs. These reports include the eligible scope of work and a quantitative estimate of the cost of the eligible work.

Decontamination - Removal of hazardous materials from individuals and equipment.

Disaster Service Worker - Any person registered with a disaster council or state OES to provide disaster service without pay. Disaster service workers include public employees, registered volunteers, and persons pressed into service during an emergency by persons authorized to command such services. A disaster service worker does not include any person registered as an active fire and rescue service member of any regularly organized volunteer fire department having official recognition and full or partial support from the county.

Emergency News Center - News Center staffed with district, county, state and federal media personnel that serves as the central news release point during disasters.

Emergency Services Act - The State of California's basic law establishing the basis for emergency response. This act is contained in the Government Code beginning with Section 8550. The Act gives the Governor and chief executives of all political subdivisions emergency powers, establishes the Governor's Office of Emergency Services, assigns emergency functions to State agencies, provides for mutual aid, and authorizes such organizations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the law.

Facility - For the purposes of disaster recovery programs, this term means any publicly or privately owned building, works, system, or equipment, built or manufactured, or an improved and maintained natural feature. Lands used for agricultural purposes are not a facility.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - Agency of the federal government having responsibility for coordinating federal planning and response to disasters.

Governor's Powers - The governor is empowered to proclaim a state of emergency in areas affected or likely to be affected by a disaster when he/she is requested to do so by the chief executive of a city or the Director of Emergency Services of a county or when he/she finds that local authorities and resources are inadequate to cope with an emergency.

Grant - An award of financial assistance under federal and state disaster assistance programs. The grant award shall be based on the total eligible federal share of all approved projects.

Grantee - The eligible applicant to which a grant is awarded which is accountable for the use of the funds. It is the entire legal entity even if only a particular component of the entity is designated in the grant award document.

Local Emergency - Local emergency means 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, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake or other conditions which are, or are likely to be, beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of a political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. (Section 8558(c), Government Code.) A local emergency may be proclaimed by the governing body of a county, city and county, or city, or by an official designated by ordinance.

MACS Modes - (MACS Modes of Operation) Level of potential resource draw from within or requested from outside county agencies to respond to emergencies.

- MODE 1: No incidents exist which would require extended use of Multi-Agency Resources
- MODE 2: General conditions exist that may create a situation where Multi-Agency Resources are needed; I.E. Fire Season.
- MODE 3: A situation exists that has the potential to escalate or become serious enough to require Multi-Agency Resources.
(ALERT)
- MODE 3: A serious situation exists which requires the use of Multi-Agency Resources. Partial Activation of the EOC.
- MODE 4: Situation where resource needs require a concerted Multi-Agency coordination effort. Full activation of the Emergency Operations Center.

Master Mutual Aid Agreement - An agreement made and entered into by between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions,

municipal corporations, and other public agencies of the State to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency.

Mitigation - Actions taken to prevent disasters or to reduce the damage caused by disaster events.

Mutual Aid - An agreement in which two or more parties agree to furnish resources and services to each and every other party of the agreement to assist in the response to a disaster or emergency. Mutual aid needs not covered by the California Emergency Mutual Aid Plan are often resolved through development of local mutual aid agreements.

Mutual Aid - Obligatory - Mutual aid under a "State of War Emergency" is obligatory. Mutual aid under a "State of Emergency" may be obligatory.

Mutual Aid - Voluntary - Mutual aid is generally voluntary. Agreements may be oral or, preferably, in writing. Written agreements may specify what types and quantity of a party's resources will be committed.

Mutual Aid Region - A grouping of Operational Areas developed by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services established for the purposes of operating the mutual aid plan and assisting in the administration of management of emergency operations by the State.

Operational Area - An intermediate level of the state emergency organization normally consisting of a county and all cities and special districts within that county.

Pay for Assistance Agreements - Agreements which provide for the use of resources, including personnel and equipment, from cooperating agencies through specific arrangements for reimbursement rather than as mutual aid. Typically in such agreements, the requesting party agrees to pay all direct, indirect, administrative and contracted costs of the assisting party which are incurred as a result of providing the assistance. However, the requesting party does not assume any liability for the direct payment of any salary or wages to any officer or employee of assisting party. The justification for such special agreements may arise when mutuality does not exist between the parties and where the cost of using a specialized or unique resource is high.

Plume Exposure Pathway - The route by which the hazardous material released from the facility or incident scene (plume) may expose the population-at-risk. This exposure may be external exposure from the passing plume from contaminated surfaces or from inhalation.

Preparedness - The actions taken and plans made before an emergency to improve emergency response and prevent damage.

Protective Actions - Emergency measures taken to prevent or minimize exposure to individuals from hazardous materials.

Protective Clothing - Special clothing worn to prevent contamination and exposure to emergency workers or their clothing.

Recovery - The actions taken to return a community back to as normal functioning as possible after an emergency or disaster.

Resources - Personnel, equipment, and supplies, both public and privately owned, that are used in an emergency.

Response - The range of actions taken during an emergency to protect the public, limit damage, and minimize threats to public health and the environment.

Staging Area - Location where incident personnel and equipment are placed where they can be available within three minutes for deployment.

State of Emergency - The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the State caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, or plant or animal infection or disease. (Section 8558(b) of the Government Code.)

State of War Emergency - The condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, following an attack upon the United States, or upon the receipt of a warning from the federal government indicating that such an attack is probable or imminent.

General Acronyms

CALWAS	California Warning System
CPCS	Common Program Control Station
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EBS	Emergency Broadcast System
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
ENC	Emergency News Center
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
ERC	Emergency Reception Center
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IO	Information Officer
MACS	Multi-Agency Coordination System
NAWAS	National Warning System
OA	Operational Area
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (also known as Ham radio)
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SOC	State Operations Center
TCP	Traffic Control Point
UHF	Ultra High Frequency
VHF	Very High Frequency

Agency Acronyms

ARB	Air Resources Board
ARC	American Red Cross
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CDF	California Department of Forestry
CHP	California Highway Patrol
DHS	California Department of Health Services
DOE	Department of Energy
DOT	Federal Department of Transportation
DWR	Department of Water Resources
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utility District
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FAA	Federal Aviation Agency
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NWS	National Weather Service
OES	Office of Emergency Services
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
UMC	University Medical Center
USCG	United State Coast Guard
	USGS United States Geological

SECTION 11

AUTHORITIES & REFERENCES

The basic authority for the conduct of emergency operations by the State government and its political subdivisions are contained in the California Emergency Services Act. The provisions of this act are further expanded upon by local emergency ordinances.

The California Emergency Plan promulgated by the Governor is published in accordance with the Emergency Services Act and constitutes the primary reference for the operational procedures and functions of State government during extraordinary emergencies. This Plan applies to all political subdivisions of the state. Local plans are considered to be an extension of the State plan.

c. **Authorities**

Following is a list of authorities under which emergency operations are conducted in San Joaquin County and the State.

Local

Division 3, Civil Defense and Disaster, of the Ordinance Code of San Joaquin County, Ordinance No. 1786 dated March 16, 1971

Mutual Day-to-Day Fire Protection Aid Agreement for Cities and numerous fire protection districts and all municipal fire protection districts of the State of California.

Public Services Allocation Agreement by the between the County of San Joaquin and Mountain House Community Services District relating to the development known as Mountain House Community

Agreement A-96-688, Interim Police Protection Services

State

California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code). (See State Emergency Plan; Part 3, Tab 6(c)).

California Natural Disaster Assistance Act

California Water Code, Section 128 (Floodfighting)

California Penal Code, Section 402. Sightseeing at Scene of Emergency

California Penal Code, Section 409.5. Closing off an area to public access and regarding Media access at Emergency Scenes.

Orders and Regulations which may be selectively promulgated by the Governor during a STATE OF EMERGENCY and a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY. (See the State Emergency Plan; Part 3, Tab 24).

Federal

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

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988; P.L. 93-288

**<INSERT> PUBLIC SERVICES ALLOCATION AGREEMENT
BY AND BETWEEN THE COUNTY OF SAN JOAQUIN
AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT KNOWN AS
MOUNTAIN HOUSE COMMUNITY**

**<INSERT> AGREEMENT A-96-688
INTERIM POLICE PROTECTION SERVICES**

<INSERT> LOCAL EMERGENCY ORDINANCE NO. 1786

<INSERT> CALIFORNIA LAW REGARDING MEDIA ACCESS AT EMERGE

References

Following is a list of the references used to conduct emergency operations in the county and state.

State

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

Laws And Authority - Government Codes: Emergency Management/Mutual Aid (see attached)

**<INSERT> CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT ARTICLE 15
(4 pages)**

<INSERT> **LAWS AND AUTHORITY - GOVERNMENT CODES (4 pages.)**