

# **SAN JOAQUIN OPERATIONAL AREA**



## **ANNEX H- PUBLIC HEALTH APPENDIX 11 – EXTREME TEMPERATURE ATTACHMENT 2 - EXTREME COLD**

**December 2008**

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## SECTION 1: Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

This Standard Operating Procedure defines steps and guidelines for San Joaquin County to take when conditions of extreme cold present a threat to its people and infrastructure.

### 1.2 Authority

State and local agency authority to respond to periods of extreme cold and to exercise emergency powers are found in the **List of Authorities** Section in the Multi-Hazard Functional Plan, Annex H (Public Health), Appendix 11 (Extreme Temperature), Appendix 2 (List of Authorities).

### 1.3 Scope

This document is specific only to conditions arising from a period of extreme cold that may pose a threat to the health and safety of the residents of San Joaquin County and that may have a detrimental impact on agriculture within the County.

In order to meet response objectives of this plan, both public and private agencies are assigned specific tasks. General assignments are as follows:

- A Unified Command will oversee extreme cold operations in coordination with the OA. This Unified Command will be comprised of the San Joaquin County Public Health Officer, the Agricultural Commissioner, the Director of Emergency Operations, or their designees, and representatives of incorporated cities.
- San Joaquin County Public Health Services will provide the Operations Section Chief when this procedure is initiated. This role will include overall responsibility for implementing the Unified Command Incident Action Plan.
- San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services (OES) will be responsible for general support of the response and will ensure proper notifications are made upon activation of this plan. OES will activate the Emergency Operations Center for planning, logistics, and finance needs as the situation dictates.
- County departments and other community organizations as identified in the plan will be responsible for checking the welfare and/or providing services to those members of the vulnerable population that fall under their programs.
- Community Based Organizations (CBO's) and private non-profits (PNP's) organized in the SJC Disaster Relief Coalition, or DRC, will be requested to assist in extreme cold response operations. Staffing a call center and providing transportation to and from warming centers are examples of services that these organizations may be asked to provide.

It is vital that coordination exists between the various government departments within the County to ensure the needs of its residents are addressed. This document shall work in conjunction with plans, actions and policies in place with the Operational Area and within;

- San Joaquin County (government) departments:
  - Office of Emergency Services
  - Public Health Services
  - Human Services Agency
  - Behavioral Health Services
  - Environmental Health Department
  - Agricultural Commissioner's Office
  - Information Officer
  - Sheriff's/Coroner's Office
  - Emergency Medical Services
- Pacific Gas and Electric
- Stockton Shelters and relevant community based organizations
- Seven Cities within the Operational Area (Escalon, Lathrop, Lodi, Manteca, Ripon, Stockton, Tracy)

In order to meet response goals, this plan identifies the roles and responsibilities of private non-profit organizations in order to assist as many people as possible. These organizations include, but are not limited to, the American Red Cross, Goodwill Services of America, and local church and charitable organizations.

This plan focuses on two major response requirements:

- First - Prompt identification of the potential for meteorological conditions that meet criterion for an extreme cold emergency before these conditions become severe enough to harm human health and safety or animal health.
- Second – Prompt notification and mobilization of services identified in the plan for those in need.

#### **1.4 Use of the Multi-hazard Functional Plan (MHFP)**

The following additional elements of the MHFP are also relevant to response to extreme cold events. In order to mitigate an extreme cold emergency, each agency involved will review and follow:

- Annex E – Care and Shelter
- Annex E - Appendix 2 - Disaster Relief Coalition
- Annex I – Risk Communications

#### **1.5 Background**

Extreme cold events are not common in the County. Generally, the County has mild winter seasons with no expectation of ground ice or freezing water. Very occasionally freezing temperatures in the upper atmosphere will create snow or hail, but it is rare to see any remain on the ground without melting almost immediately.

San Joaquin County has faced periods of cold temperatures in the past that constitute an extreme event meteorologically. Most recently in the late 1980's the County faced such conditions. The only identified at-risk population in those events was the homeless due to the lack at that time of shelter facilities for homeless residents. Since then a homeless shelter has opened in downtown Stockton where many of the homeless can find shelter from the cold.

## **SECTION 2: Extreme Cold Emergency**

### **2.1 Identification of Extreme Cold Events**

San Joaquin County OES will observe and closely monitor weather conditions by keeping in contact with California State OES and for monitoring National Weather Service (NWS) forecasts. If winter weather conditions dictate, the NWS may issue a severe weather watch or severe weather warning that will describe the cold weather conditions in terms of expected temperatures, potential wind chill factors, the geographic scope of the cold weather and how long it is expected to last. Watches are a forecast usually issued 24-48 hours in advance of a predicted weather event while warnings are issued within 24 hours of an event that is occurring or beginning to actually develop.

Once a severe weather watch or warning has been issued, County OES will stay in contact with State OES to ensure that up-to-date information is received. **The OES Duty Officer will ensure proper notifications are made as per Section 5.1**

### **2.2 Response Activity for Extreme Cold Events**

In accordance with California Health and Safety Code Section §101040:

“The county health officer may take any preventive measure that may be necessary to protect and preserve the public health from any public health hazard during any "state of war emergency," "state of emergency," or "local emergency," as defined by Section 8558 of the Government Code, within his or her jurisdiction.”

The County Agricultural Commissioner may also take steps to reduce the potential impact of extreme cold on herd animals, poultry population, and crops throughout the County.

A city council and/or the County Board of Supervisors, or the County Health Officer may proclaim a local emergency (GC 8630). This will allow the County Health Officer to take preventative measures in order to reduce the adverse impact of extreme cold conditions that may affect San Joaquin County.

A “State of Emergency” may be proclaimed by the Governor when “conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state” exist and when the Governor is either requested to do so by the appropriate official of the governing body, or finds that the local authorities cannot cope with the emergency.

### **2.3 Definition of Extreme Cold Emergency**

What constitutes extreme cold can vary across different areas of the country. In regions relatively unaccustomed to winter weather, near freezing temperatures may be considered

“extreme cold.” Whenever temperatures drop decidedly below normal low temperature ranges for a region, and if higher wind speeds are present, then serious impacts may result to residents unprepared or exposed to those conditions. Such extreme cold is a dangerous situation that can bring on health emergencies in susceptible people such as those without shelter or who live in homes without proper insulation or heating systems.

**Average Local Conditions\***

Stockton Area													
Monthly Totals/Averages													
Minimum Temperature (degrees F)													
Years: 1971-2000													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average	38.3	41.2	43.7	46.7	52.3	57.7	61.1	60.7	57.9	50.9	42.5	36.9	49.2

Stockton Area													
Monthly Extremes													
Lowest Daily Minimum Temperature (degrees F)													
Years: 1971-2000													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Extreme	21	22	27	32	39	45	49	50	43	33	25	17	

Stockton Area													
Monthly Frequencies													
Number of Days with Minimum Temperature <= 32 degrees F													
Years: 1971-2000													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Average	6.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	8.7	19.6

\*National Weather Service Climate Data from - <http://www.weather.gov/climate/xmacis.php?wfo=sto>

**NWS Products – Extreme Cold**

There are three types of cold weather products used by the National Weather Service in California, Frost Advisory, Freeze Warning and Extreme Weather Statement. In general frost advisories and freeze warning are only issued for lower elevation areas (below about 2000 feet MSL) such as the coastal valleys, the Central Valley and lower foothills, and southern California agricultural areas where frost and freeze events are relatively rare. This also corresponds to the areas in California whose commercial agriculture is most vulnerable to freezing temperatures.

Frost Advisories are issued during the growing season when widespread frost formation is expected over an extensive area. Surface temperatures are usually in the mid 30’s °F. Frost advisories are not issued after the first freeze event of the winter until spring bloom begins.

Although warm season plants may die with the first frost, there is not a frost warning because frost damage is generally cosmetic to cold season crops. Frost advisories are considered more of a concern for the agricultural interests in the County than for the health and safety of the population.

A Freeze Warning is issued when a minimum shelter temperature of 32°F or less is first forecasted that season. This is of concern to agricultural interests in the County but not necessarily for the health and safety of the general population. Following this first warning of the season, further Freeze Warnings can be issued for a predicted “hard freeze.” A hard freeze is defined by the National Weather Service as the temperature at or below 28°F, for a period of 3-5 hours. A hard freeze can cause widespread damage to water pipes, harm ornamental plants which are usually hardy in winter, and cause significant destruction of winter crops. Other conditions can impact whether or not the NWS also issues an Extreme Weather Statement as a result of freeze conditions. Because the impacts prompting the issuance of an Extreme Weather Statement are not strictly based on temperature or duration, coordination between agriculture and health experts is used in the determination to issue this weather product.

## **2.4 Extreme Cold Event Criteria for San Joaquin County**

For San Joaquin County, the following conditions will determine the existence of an extreme cold event requiring activation of the Unified Command to consider action:

- Issuance of a NWS Freeze Warning (28°F and below) with a duration of three or more consecutive days
- Issuance of an NWS Extreme Weather Statement identifying objective conditions, including but not limited to temperature readings below 45°F, that in combination may cause cold injury to unprotected humans, animals, and/or crops. The statement must indicate that these damaging conditions will continue for more than 24 hours.
- Cal ISO Stage 3 Electrical Emergency lasting more than 5 hours during a period for which a Freeze Warning has been issued by the NWS.
- Other conditions that in the judgment of the Agricultural Commissioner indicate a higher than normal risk of adverse animal or crop impacts due to cold temperatures.
- Other conditions that in the judgment of the Health Officer indicate a higher risk of injury or health impairment to the general public due to cold temperatures

## **2.5 Extreme Cold Event Monitoring**

One of the main objectives of this plan is to ensure that a response is implemented before conditions become severe enough to adversely affect human health and safety. The County Office of Emergency Services will take steps to ensure proper notifications are made and that the Extreme Cold Unified Command is activated to consider potential response actions. Evaluation of potential extreme temperature conditions within the County will be a coordinated effort. With

overall direction from the County Administrator's Office, the Unified Command as described in Section 1.3 will determine the actions to be taken and the implementation of those actions with input from:

- City Jurisdictions
- Emergency Medical Services
- Human Services Agency
- Behavioral Health Services
- Environmental Health
- Information Officer
- Coroner's Office

## SECTION 3: Human Health Risks

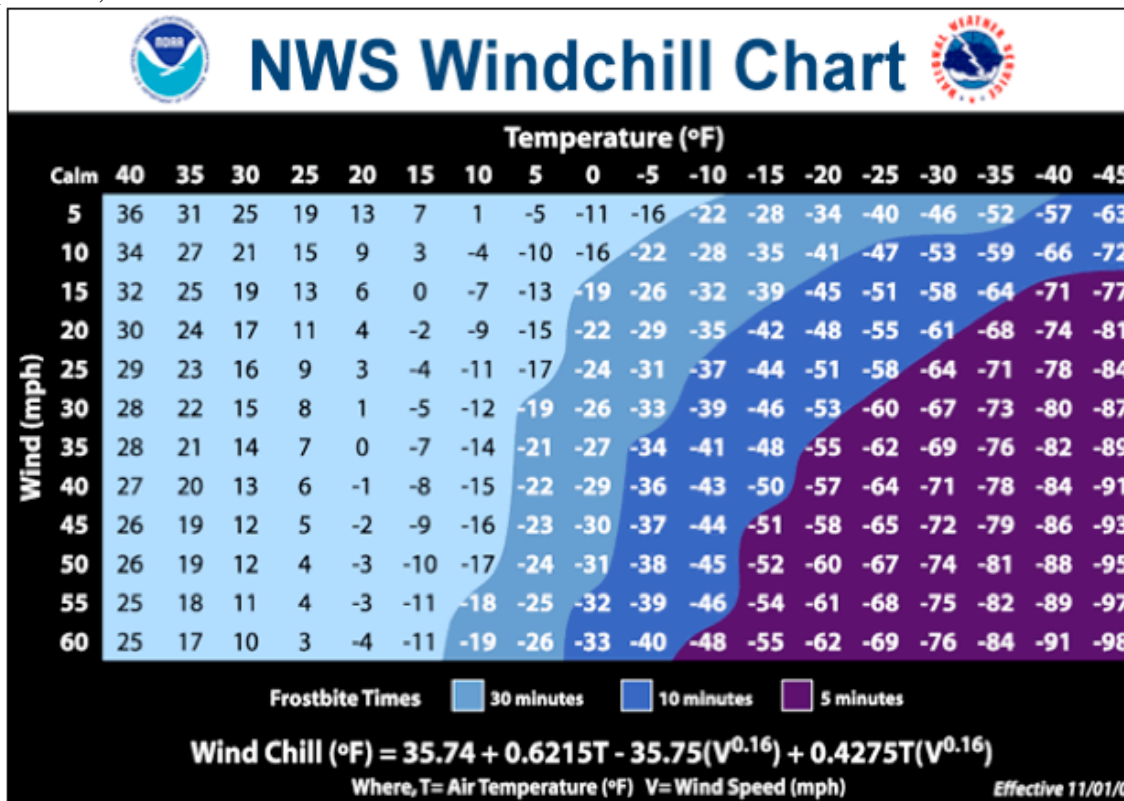
### 3.1 Human Health Risks

When winter temperatures drop significantly below normal, staying warm and safe can become a challenge. Extremely cold temperatures often accompany a winter storm, so the county may have to cope with power failures and icy roads. Although staying indoors as much as possible can help reduce the risk of car crashes and falls on the ice, there may also be indoor hazards. Many homes will be too cold – either due to a power failure or because the heating system isn't adequate for the weather. When people must use space heaters and fireplaces to stay warm, the risk of household fires and carbon monoxide poisoning increases.

### 3.2 The Wind Chill Index

The Wind Chill index is the temperature the body feels when the air temperature is combined with the wind speed. It is based on the rate of heat loss from exposed skin caused by the effects of wind and cold. As the speed of the wind increases, it can carry heat away from the body much more quickly, causing skin temperature to drop. When there are high winds, serious weather-related health problems are more likely, even when temperatures are only cool.

The Wind Chill Chart below shows the difference between actual air temperature and perceived temperature, and amount of time until frostbite occurs.



### 3.3 Hypothermia

When exposed to cold temperatures, the body begins to lose heat faster than it can be produced. Prolonged exposure to cold will eventually use up the body's stored energy. The result is hypothermia, or abnormally low body temperature. Body temperature that is too low affects the brain, making the victim unable to think clearly or move well. This makes hypothermia particularly dangerous because a person may not know it is happening and won't be able to do anything about it.

Hypothermia is most likely at very cold temperatures, but it can occur even at cool temperatures (above 40 F) if a person becomes chilled from rain, sweat, or submersion in cold water.

Victims of hypothermia are often:

1. Elderly people with inadequate food, clothing, or heating.
2. Babies sleeping in cold bedrooms
3. The homeless
4. Hikers and hunters
5. People who drink alcohol or use illicit drugs

## **SECTION 4: Non-Human Risks**

### **4.1 Environmental & Geographic Health Risks**

A NWS Extreme Weather Statement, Frost Advisory or Freeze Warning will generally cover a large geographic area. Extreme cold is brought on by the movement of large masses of arctic maritime air that moves over land. This mass of air will adversely affect entire regions such as the Central Valley.

### **4.2 Risks to Infrastructure**

Extreme cold weather can lead to damage caused by freezing pipes and health hazards caused by using outdoor heaters in an interior environment. For example, charcoal barbecues used inside a house present a danger. This practice can lead not only to a greater risk of structure fires but also the serious hazard of carbon monoxide poisoning.

### **4.3 Risks to Agricultural Concerns**

#### **Livestock & Poultry**

The threat to local livestock by a few days of lowered temperature is not considered significant. Local ranchers are aware of cold risks to calves and generally plan on not calving during in December, January and February when we experience our coldest temperatures. Those that do keep the calves close to ranch headquarters for observation and sheltering as needed.<sup>1</sup>

“Cold or heat stress can affect young or sick animals much more severely than mature, healthy cattle. The optimal thermal (temperature) range for calves is 50° to 85°F, while 30° to 60°F is optimal for mature cows. These temperature ranges promote maximum performance with the least amount of stress for the animal. In these ranges, cattle can maintain body temperature by constriction or dilation of the blood vessels, modification of postures and behavior, or changes in air elevation.” (“Identifying and Minimizing Stress in Cow-Calf Operations” Cattle Producers Library Carolyn L. Stull Veterinary Medicine Extension University of California, Davis and Donald Hansen, D.V.M., Extension Veterinarian Oregon State University)

#### **Crops**

Winter crops such as lettuce and oranges can be severely damaged by low temperatures and frost. The San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner monitors these conditions and reports any associated agricultural loss or damage.

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<sup>1</sup> E-mail consult with San Joaquin County Livestock Advisor Theresa Becchetti 12/12/08.

#### **4.4 Risks to Pets**

Domesticated animals require human care for protection from freezing weather. Pets should not be left outdoors in freezing weather or unprotected in wind-chilled open air. Hypothermia and dehydration are the most likely life-threatening conditions for animals in cold weather, with wet conditions and wind-chill greatly adding to cold-stress.

#### **4.5 Additional Risks to the Environment**

Typically, due to relatively mild winter conditions, bodies of water within the County do not freeze over. Since the community is very unfamiliar with the thickness of frozen ice needed to support the weight of a person, there is a great risk of people falling through ice should this condition occur.

#### **4.6 Other concerns**

##### **County Morgue**

The possibility of higher than normal death rates in the county due to cold-related illness could overextend the capacity of the morgue. Also, the workload of the coroner's staff may become unmanageable due to the larger than normal number of cases that would require investigation.

**SECTION 5: Activation and Response Levels**

**Action to be taken by the OES Duty Officer if Phase 2 or 3 conditions appear imminent**

The San Joaquin County OES Duty Officer is responsible for understanding the criteria for response to extreme cold conditions in the County. Once it is recognized that Phase 2 or 3 activation conditions may be reached shortly or are occurring, the Duty Officer will ensure the following steps are taken:

<b>Action to be taken</b>	<b>Procedure</b>	<b>Contact information</b>	<b>√ Off</b>
Contact Supervisor	If the Duty Officer receives initial information indicating that criteria for moving beyond Phase 1 have been met, their Supervisor shall be contacted	Use OES phone list	
Contact Cities, County Departments, and the Unified Command (Section 1.3)	Coordinate with Supervisor to implement the actions of this procedure and to check whether any independent actions are being taken by Cities or other County Departments. This information will be passed by the Duty Officer to State OES and posted on the County OES website	800-852-7550	
Contact PGE	Contact the PGE Government & Community Relations Liaison to brief him/her on actions being taken by the County per this procedure and independent actions known to be taken by Cities or other organizations.	209-932-6515	
Contact State OES regarding opening/availability of state resource warming centers*	Call State OES and monitor website to identify independent actions being taken by the State and the availability of State resources. <a href="http://www.oes.ca.gov">http://www.oes.ca.gov</a>	800-852-7550	
Notify Disaster Relief Coalition Coordinator	Turn implementation of this action item over to the Care & Shelter Branch Director if the position is activated. If not, notify Red Cross directly and brief as above.	Director of United Way or American Red Cross	
Continue to monitor NWS and State OES websites until the Unified Command is activated	<a href="http://www.weather.gov/view/states.php?state=ca&amp;map=on">http://www.weather.gov/view/states.php?state=ca&amp;map=on</a> <a href="http://www.oes.ca.gov">http://www.oes.ca.gov</a>		
Add information to SJC OES website as required	Contact OES staff authorized to update site and update OES DRC web page to indicate DRC status as needed or directed by Supervisor	Use OES phone list	
Verify Notification of County Departments	Verify that the following County Department Heads have received notification from their State parent organizations of extreme conditions: PHS, BHS, HSA, EMS, EH and	County Phone Directory	

	Ag. Notify the County Information Officer.		
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\* In most cases this is the California National Guard Armory or State Fairgrounds. Any request from a local agency for a State site must go through the Operational Area. The OES Duty Officer or Senior Officer will take the request and forward it to State OES for review and approval. The OES Duty Officer or Senior Officer will then relay the information back to the requesting party.

**5.1 Phases of Activation**

In order to meet standardized terminology required by SEMS/NIMS, the County will adopt the general pattern of phased activation response shown in the State of California Extreme Cold – Freeze Contingency Plan. According to that plan, cold emergency response will be carried out, in consultation and coordination with the impacted OES Regions and operational areas (OA’s) using a three (3)-phase response to determine the appropriate level of state response for the conditions.

<u>3 County Phases</u>	<u>3 State Phases</u>
<b>Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness</b>	<b>Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness</b>
<b>Phase 2 – Increased Monitoring &amp; Preparedness</b>	<b>Phase 2 – Extreme Cold/Freeze Alert</b>
<b>Phase 3 – Cold Emergency</b>	<b>Phase 3 – Extreme Cold/Freeze Emergency</b>

**5.2 Phase 1 – Seasonal Readiness**

**Conditions for Activation** – Onset of winter

**County Response**

A public outreach program shall be implemented throughout the County. The Office of Emergency Services will organize the participants of five different Care & Shelter Branch Groups to review the need for and implement a public education program and to review readiness needs for the groups. See Section 5.7 for a description of each groups’ functions.

- Care & Shelter
- Health & Medical
- Supportive Services
- Commodities
- Transportation

Participants in these working groups will come from County, City and local public safety agencies as well as community backed organizations and businesses participating in the Disaster Relief Coalition (see Section 5.3 – Disaster Relief Coalition).

The County Information Officer will work with Public Health Services to coordinate the formation of a Risk Communication group who will design and coordinate the dissemination of the community education messages.

The goal of the public outreach campaign is to ensure that as many people and businesses as possible are better prepared to help themselves during the winter season in the event of an extreme cold event. The general populace can be educated in several ways:

- Media releases from the San Joaquin County Information Officer.
- Media releases and brochures from Pacific Gas and Electric.
- Information posted on the Office of Emergency Services Website.
- Information posted on the County Public Health Services Website.
- Placing links on the websites of other County departments (such as Human Services Administration) and local jurisdictions to the websites listed above.
- Distribution of brochures and fliers (English and Spanish) by governmental and service agencies.

Information disseminated by the above methods will be targeted towards all members of the population of San Joaquin County and not just the vulnerable population.

### **5.3 Phase 2 - Increased Monitoring and Preparedness**

**Conditions for Activation** – Information received that the criteria for Phase 3 activation are imminent or forecasted by NWS or Cal ISO.

#### **County Response**

The two main goals of this phase of activation are to increase monitoring of public health and safety issues specific to the extreme weather conditions and to ensure resources are ready for deployment in the event that Phase 3 activation conditions are reached.

Enclosure 7.1 provides a menu of potential readiness actions to consider. The decision to take any action will be dependent upon the severity and the immediacy of an impending cold emergency. The Unified Command and Representatives from each of the County departments listed with responsibilities in this plan will meet periodically to share information and monitor the situation. These meetings will continue until Phase 2 conditions no longer exist or the conditions are reached that require Phase 3 activation.

When Phase 2 activation criteria are met, the County Office of Emergency Services will take the steps indicated in the Duty Officer chart at the beginning of Section 5. OES will call the first meeting of the responsible County departments and the Cities who will perform Phase 2 functions.

When Phase 2 activation criteria are met, County Public Health Services will take the following actions:

- Coordinate with appropriate departments, such as the Department of Aging, to distribute information to their vulnerable clients on protecting themselves from the affects of extreme cold.
- Provide cold injury prevention information to the County Public Information Officer for release to the media.
- Coordinate with appropriate departments the preparation to perform wellness checks on their vulnerable clients.

When Phase 2 activation criteria are met, Joaquin County Human Services Agency & Behavioral Health Services will take the following actions:

- Work with County Public Health Services to identify and educate vulnerable clients on cold related issues.
- Coordinate with appropriate departments the preparation to perform wellness checks on their vulnerable clients.

When Phase 2 activation criteria are met, OES will assign a Care & Shelter Branch Director who will take the following action:

- Activate the five Care & Shelter Groups (Care & Shelter, Health & Medical, Supportive Services, Commodity and Transportation) established in Phase 1 and advise them to begin their Phase 2 planning and preparation activities (see Agency Functional Responsibility Tables).

## **5.4 Phase 3 – Cold Emergency**

### **Conditions for Activation**

- Issuance of a Freeze Warning (28°F and below) with a duration of three or more days.
- Issuance of an Extreme Weather Statement identifying objective conditions, including but not limited to temperature readings below 45°F, that in combination may cause cold injury to unprotected humans, animals, and/or crops. The statement must indicate that these damaging conditions will continue for more than 24 hours.
- Cal ISO Stage 3 Electrical Emergency during a period for which a Freeze Warning has been issued by the NWS for a duration of more than 5 hours.
- Other conditions that in the judgment of the Agricultural Commissioner indicate a higher than normal risk of adverse animal or crop impacts due to cold temperatures.
- Other conditions that in the judgment of the Health Officer indicate a higher risk of injury or health impairment in the general public due to cold temperatures.

### **County Response**

A Cold Emergency poses a significant threat to the health and safety of County residents and to County agricultural concerns. The scope of the emergency may cross beyond County lines and affect most other parts, if not all, of the State. Power outages may become a greater risk and more State assistance and guidance may be required. These conditions will require a significant increase in the level of staffing required for the EOC and Response operations.

At Phase 3, wellness checks on vulnerable population groups will begin, Warming Centers will be opened, and outreach to the public will be expanded. Response actions will include:

County Office of Emergency Services:

- Complete the tasks listed in the Duty Officer Chart in Section 5.
- Activate the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and make provisions for a call center.
- Notify the San Joaquin County Office of Education that a Cold Emergency is in effect.
- Maintain communications with County Departments and Cities and meet general public information requests.
- If called for by the Warming Center plan, request that the State open a State Fairgrounds Warming Center to augment local Warming Centers.

County Public Health Services & the County Public Health Officer:

- Recommend that schools limit students' outdoor activities.
- Coordinate with Emergency Medical Services to monitor hospital activity relating to the identification of patients with cold related injuries and the Coroner's Office for cold related deaths.
- Inform local government, County Parks and Recreation, and/or Cities that may be hosting or permitting outdoor public events that a Cold Emergency is in effect. Distribute, if needed, a recommendation that public events such as youth games, outdoor camps, and outdoor concerts be rescheduled. If that is not feasible, recommend additional medical staff and "warm zones" for attendees.

County Human Services Agency:

- Coordinate with associated departments the identification of vulnerable populations, the distribution of cold injury prevention materials, and the initiation of wellness checks. See Section 3.

Care & Shelter Branch Director

- Maintain communications with and provide leadership for the Disaster Relief Coalition.

- Help identify areas with populations susceptible to high-cold conditions.
- Maintain communications with activated Warming Centers and the agencies staffing those centers.
- Identify commodity needs of Warming Centers and, as requested by service agencies, of the affected population.
- Oversee the transportation system to Warming Centers.

## 5.5 Jurisdictional Level Response Summary

Listed in the following table is a summary of roles of key agencies or non-governmental organizations in responding to an Extreme Cold Emergency.

Jurisdictional Level	Department/Agency Roles
County Government	<p><b>San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate as a member of the Unified Command.</li> <li>• Assist with logistical support and public information releases.</li> <li>• Prepare disaster proclamations as necessary.</li> <li>• Coordinate with County Departments and local governments to provide assistance as needed.</li> <li>• Coordinate with the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>San Joaquin County Public Health Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate as a member of the Unified Command.</li> <li>• Assist with Risk Communication activities.</li> <li>• Assist in the identification of vulnerable populations.</li> <li>• Work with the Care &amp; Shelter Branch Director to ensure activated Warming Centers provide necessary services and meet health standards.</li> <li>• Coordinate the wellness check plan for vulnerable clients.</li> <li>• Monitor health status of the population in general.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate as a member of the Unified Command.</li> <li>• Identify at-risk animal populations and crops.</li> <li>• Provide facilities for pets at Warming Centers.</li> <li>• Coordinate the disposal of dead animals and implementation of any needed emergency procedures to deal with high losses of livestock.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>San Joaquin County EMS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist Public Health to monitor hospital admissions of cold-related injuries.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>County Administrator’s Office</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Information Officer will coordinate Joint Information Center (JIC) and Risk Communication message distribution.</li> </ul>
Disaster Relief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the Care &amp; Shelter Branch Director to assist with meeting</li> </ul>

Coalition (DRC)	<p>the needs of vulnerable or affected populations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist with distribution of Risk Communication messages to vulnerable populations.</li> <li>• Provide commodities, staffing, or other response services to Warming Centers as requested by service agencies.</li> <li>• Support the operations of Warming Centers as long as required.</li> </ul>
State Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow the guidance of the State Extreme Cold – Freeze Contingency Plan. Render assistance and information for a Regional event.</li> </ul>
Federal Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Render assistance if scope of event is beyond capacity of the operational area, regional area or state.</li> </ul>

## 5.6 Disaster Relief Coalition

The Disaster Relief Coalition (DRC) is a system for bring together community based organizations, businesses, and government agencies to voluntarily work together to help meet the needs of their communities and populations during periods of emergency. Members of the community will be seeking assistance directly from these organizations due to their day-to-day roles in the community in addition to special governmental relief systems.

The Care & Shelter Branch Director will facilitate the operation of the DRC in order to identify where DRC participants can help meet the needs of the public. It is not expected that government will be able to meet all of citizens in an emergency. It is the task of the Care & Shelter Branch Director to ensure private agencies through the DRC work together and with public agencies to best meet the demands and needs of the situation. This facilitation role can be accomplished in part by the following:

- Identify agencies and organizations that can help identify at-risk populations.
- Assess the environmental conditions of at-risk individuals.
- Identify locations likely to have concentrations of at-risk individuals.
- Assess the needs of impacted citizens.
- Develop assistance plans with the DRC that provide for easy access to needed services by at-risk individuals.

A detailed list of potential participants, their capabilities, and additional procedures can be found in:

- Annex E - Care & Shelter, Appendix 2 - Disaster Relief Coalition

## 5.7 Organization Chart

An organizational chart based on ICS/NIMS for the Care and Shelter Branch is in Enclosure 7.16. Specific departmental responsibilities are listed in Section 5 and in Enclosure 7.1. These sections also list recommended response activities by the DRC facilitated by the Care & Shelter

Branch Director. Each agency shall ensure their tasks and responsibilities are addressed and communication between agencies is maintained.

Five groups can be activated within the Care and Shelter Branch: Shelter and Housing, Health and Medical Services, Supportive Services, Commodities, and Transportation. The general responsibilities of these specialty groups during an excessive cold event are described below.

#### Shelter & Housing Group

- Identify facilities that could be used as Warming Centers.
- Pre-plan staffing and services for Warming Centers.
- Monitor the use of and effectiveness of Warming Centers once they are opened.
- Coordinate with County and City animal control programs to identify accommodations for pets at Warming Centers.

#### Health & Medical Group

- Pre-plan wellness visits to vulnerable populations.
- Coordinate implementation of wellness checks on identified vulnerable populations when needed.
- Determine the location of vulnerable populations for outreach purposes and to assess their needs.
- Provide cold injury prevention materials to all susceptible members of the community and report any unmet needs.
- Help alert neighborhood, volunteer and service groups and provide them with information.

#### Commodity Group

- Identify key resources such as generators, water, coats and blankets and provide list to Logistics Section.
- Stock Warming Centers as requested.
- Continuously review emergency resource inventories of DRC.
- Identify commodities that service agencies need to meet the needs of the affected population.

#### Transportation Group

- Identify and develop a transportation plan to help the public get to Warming Centers.
- Involve private, volunteer, government, and service agencies in planning and responding to transportation needs.

## **SECTION 6: Demobilization and Recovery Operations**

Demobilization or the reduction in available resources will take place as the extreme cold conditions diminish. Once the temperature returns to what is considered normal for the time of the year, facilities such as warming centers and resources such as checking on vulnerable populations shall be scaled back.

Emergency costs incurred by local governments in response to the extreme cold disaster may be recovered under several assistance programs, for example the California Disaster Assistance Act, when the Governor has proclaimed a State of Emergency. Eligible costs may include the extra costs of establishing warming centers, staffing the EOC, renting generators and heaters for the emergency sheltering effort, crop and livestock loss, emergency public information costs, morgue costs, and overtime costs for police and fire/rescue activities related to the cold event.

Additionally, publicly owned infrastructure can be repaired if damaged by the extreme temperatures. This includes damaged transformers and other electrical equipment, as well as broken water pipes and the resulting damages to public buildings.

If the response and repair costs meet certain federal guidelines, FEMA may process a presidential declaration of a state of emergency, opening up federal funds for these same applications under the Stafford Act. The federal Emergency Repair program of Federal Highways Administration may be independently activated so highways in the Federal Aid System can be covered damages.

Under the U.S. Department of Agriculture, aid can be provided to agricultural businesses for loss of livestock, crops and certain other business losses.

Mitigation measures against future cold events can include installation of emergency power to run heating systems or additional insulation around pipes to prevent freezing. Additional weatherization programs should be considered as well.

## **SECTION 7: Enclosures**

1. Activity by Activation Phase
2. List of Authorities
3. Potential Warming Center Capabilities
4. Outreach and Public Education Programs
5. List of Emergency Medical Shelters and Map
6. OA Facilities
7. List of Home Healthcare Service Providers
8. Cold tips for the elderly
9. Cold Related Health Problems Brochure & Poster for Cooling Centers
10. Possible Warming Centers in San Joaquin County
11. Definition of a Single Resident Occupancy (SRO) Hotel
12. Single Resident Occupancy Hotels Identified in San Joaquin County
13. List of Licensed Dead Animal Haulers in the Central Valley
14. Pet Safety
15. Glossary
16. ICS FORM 207 – Organizational Chart
17. Extreme Temperature Emergency Org Chart

## **7.1 Enclosure - Activity by Phase**

### AGENCY FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY BY PHASE

Lead Agency = Responsible agency for seeing that the activity is performed. May or may not be the performing agency.

Support Agency = Performs the activity or a portion of the activity.

## Actions and Assignments - Phase 1

### Seasonal Readiness

#### Conditions for Activation – Onset of winter

Main objectives:

- Public Education
- Review of Plans and Procedures

Actions	Lead Agency	Support Agency
<u>Planning</u> Review cold plan procedures  Review procedures with agencies responsible for pre-planned wellness visits to vulnerable populations  Contact the NWS & verify cold product terminology & definitions to be used in the current season  Update key resources directory (generators, water, etc)	PHS	BHS, HSA, OES, Ag  BHS, HSA, DRC – Health & Medical Services Group  County Purchasing
<u>Awareness</u> Develop a Supportive working group to determine the location of vulnerable populations for outreach purposes and to assess their potential needs during an extreme temperature emergency  Prepare and broadcast media releases with awareness information  Post links to awareness information and emergency contact information on OES website  Post public safety awareness information on PHS website  Develop public education materials that may include posters, flyers, etc.	PHS	BHS, HSA, OES, DRC  County IO  OES  County IO
<u>Warming Centers</u> Convene the Shelter & Housing working group to review facilities in unincorporated areas that could be used as Warming Centers  Contact Cities to see if they have pre-planned facilities to	OES	PHS, DRC, Red Cross  Care & Shelter

<p>be used as Warming Centers</p> <p>Define criteria to keep Warming Centers open for 24-hour operations</p> <p>Identify accommodations for pets at Warming Centers</p>		<p>Manager</p> <p>PHS</p> <p>County &amp; City Animal Control</p>
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## Actions and Assignments - Phase 2\*

### Increased Monitoring and Preparedness

**Conditions for Activation** – Information received that the criteria for Phase 3 activation are imminent or forecasted by NWS or Cal ISO.

Main objectives:

- Public Awareness and Injury Prevention Education
- Warming Centers, Wellness Checks, Transport System, and Injury Monitoring Response Preparedness

\*The list of actions selected to implement may vary according to circumstances and the expected duration of the event.

Actions	Lead Agency	Support Agency
<u>Unified Command</u> Meet or conference call to share situation information and provide the information needed to move to Phase 3 should it become necessary to prevent loss of human life.	OES	PHS, Ag, BHS, EHD, HSA, 7 Cities, IO, EMS, Sheriff's/Coroner
<u>Emergency Management &amp; Support</u> Assign a Care & Shelter Branch Director, activate staff as needed to work under Unified Command  Identify key resources such as generators and water and pre-plan distribution of water and heaters if available	OES	PHS  Purchasing, DRC
<u>Notification and Alert</u> Notify County departments, volunteer and service organizations, private sector and faith based organizations, medical and care facilities, emergency medical shelters, schools representatives, law enforcement, fire personnel and other government agencies that the County is in Phase 2  Send cold related information to CA State Warning Center - file a RIMS Report indicating Phase 2 status  Outreach to growers and livestock owners if	OES	PHS, Ag, IO   Ag, EHD

significant agricultural impacts expected such as animal deaths		
<u>Awareness &amp; Injury Prevention</u> Distribute public safety materials that include posters, flyers, etc. communicating cold injury prevention information and information on services available to all population groups  Issue cold injury prevention advisories through all sources  Post links to cold injury prevention, awareness information and emergency contact information on OES website  Post cold injury prevention and public safety awareness information on PHS website	PHS	HSA  County/City IO's  OES  PHS
<u>Wellness Checks</u> Determine the location of vulnerable populations for outreach purposes and assess their potential needs during a cold emergency including the identification of areas with populations susceptible to cold conditions: single resident occupancy hotels, homeless shelters, and any other structure that may not have adequate heating or weatherization. Pre-plan wellness visits to vulnerable populations.	HSA	PHS, BHS, DRC, Community Development Dept (CDD)
<u>Warming Centers</u> Identify facilities that can be used as Warming Centers if needed and develop Warming Center Plan including pre-planning staffing and services for Centers to be activated in Phase 3  Prepare list of Warming Centers to be posted on the OES website at Phase 3 including the following information: name of facility, address, phone number, whether or not the center accommodates pets, hours of operation and services supplied  Request PG&E add pre-planned Warming Centers to the exemption list for rotating outages during a cold emergency. It will take	OES – Care & Shelter Branch Director	Cities, Red Cross, DRC

<p>about 1/2 day for PGE to add Warming Center information to their website and about 2 days to update their public information radio messages</p> <p>Identify accommodations for pets at Warming Centers</p>		<p>County &amp; City Animal Control Programs</p>
<p><u>Transportation Plan</u>  Develop a transportation plan for vulnerable populations needing transport assistance to Warming Centers</p> <p>Notify private, volunteer, government and service organizations involved in the transportation component that transport for vulnerable populations will be available if the situation moves to Phase 3.</p>	<p>OES/Care &amp; Shelter Branch Director</p>	<p>DRC, SJC Regional Transit Authority</p>

## Actions and Assignments - Phase 3\*

### Cold Emergency

#### Conditions for Activation

- Issuance of a Freeze Warning (28°F and below) with a duration of three or more days.
- Issuance of an Extreme Weather Statement identifying objective conditions, including but not limited to temperature readings below 45°F, that in combination may cause cold injury to unprotected humans, animals, and/or crops. The statement must indicate that these damaging conditions will continue for more than 24 hours.
- Cal ISO Stage 3 Electrical Emergency during a period for which a Freeze Warning has been issued by the NWS for a duration of more than 5 hours.
- Other conditions that in the judgment of the Agricultural Commissioner indicate a higher than normal risk of adverse animal or crop impacts due to cold temperatures.
- Other conditions that in the judgment of the Health Officer indicate a higher risk of injury or health impairment in the general public due to cold temperatures.

#### Main Objectives:

- Activation of Warming Centers, Wellness Checks, Transport System, and Injury Monitoring Plans
- Prepare Additional Response Measures for identified needs not met with actions taken

\*If the County moves directly from Phase 1 to Phase 3 incorporate Phase 2 actions list.

Actions	Lead Agency	Support Agency
<u>Unified Command</u> Meet to share situation information, monitor plan implementation, and determine need for additional actions	OES	PHS, Ag, Cities, IO, EMS, BHS, HSA, Coroner's Office, EHD, County Ombudsman
<u>Emergency Management and Support</u> Process mutual aid requests using SEMS/NIMS protocols  Maintain regular reports to state OES  Coordinate activities with Operational Area and neighboring jurisdictions. Coordinate with OES Regional providing information updates, resource assessments and mutual aid requests  Maintain contact with power utilities to get the most current status on power supplies and impact to power grids due increased loads from cold events	OES	

<p>Establish regular public official briefings to include weather updates and actions taken and planned</p> <p>Distribute information specific to the cold event at hand to local jurisdictions</p> <p>Participate in State OES and NWS briefings</p> <p>Participate in Agency specific State briefings</p> <p>Recommend Proclamation of Local Emergency to Board of Supervisors &amp; request Governor’s Proclamation, or Director’s Concurrence as necessary</p> <p>Arrange for proclamation of the existence of a Local Emergency if necessary</p>		<p>PHS, Ag, IO</p> <p>PHS, IO</p> <p>PHS, BHS, HSA, Ag</p> <p>PHS</p>
<p><u>Notification and Alert</u></p> <p>Send cold related notifications to CA State Warning Center – file a RIMS report indicating Phase 3 status</p> <p>Alert neighborhood volunteer groups, volunteer and service groups, disability organizations, social service agencies, medical facilities and care homes</p> <p>Notify Ambulance providers and hospitals to prepare for cold-related injuries and report actual cases</p> <p>Request Coroner’s Office track and report cold-related deaths</p> <p>Request hospitals and doctors report cold-related injuries</p> <p>Outreach to growers and livestock owners to identify agricultural impacts</p> <p>Arrange for advisory of the potential danger to persons participating in outdoor activities</p>	OES	<p>PHS, IO, JIC, Cities</p> <p>EMS</p> <p>Sheriff’s Office</p> <p>EMS, PHS Epidemiology</p> <p>Ag</p> <p>PHS</p>
<p><u>Awareness and Injury Prevention</u></p> <p>Release pre-scripted cold protective measures to all media sources</p> <p>Alert neighborhood volunteer groups, volunteer and service groups, disability organizations, social service</p>	PHS	<p>IO, JIC</p> <p>DRC, Cities</p>

agencies, medical facilities and care homes to increase efforts to distribute cold injury prevention materials to the communities that they serve and to report any needs that aren't being met		
<u>Wellness Checks</u> Implement plan to provide commodities to service agencies to meet the needs of the affected population  Perform wellness checks on identified vulnerable populations	HSA	PHS, BHS, OES  PHS, BHS, DRC
<u>Warming Centers</u> Request local jurisdictions open Warming Centers, open additional unincorporated area Warming Centers upon request of Public Health Officer  Survey Warming Center sites for accessibility  Inform the public of Warming Center locations and hours  Enter Warming Center information on the OES website. Relay information to PG&E and verify the request to add Warming Centers to the PGE exemption list.  Stock Warming Centers as requested  Arrange for Warming Center information on the PHS website. Keep website updated as required  Monitor the use of and the effectiveness of Warming Centers that have been opened to the public providing regular updates on numbers of persons at each, disability-related needs, resource issues  Ensure pet and animal cold impacts are being addressed through public information releases, special facilities or pet accommodations at warming centers.  Request state activation of state emergency Warming Centers (fairgrounds, etc) if needed	OES & Care & Shelter Branch Director	Cities  IO  Cities, DRC  PHS  Shelter & Housing Group  County & City Animal Control Programs
<u>Transportation</u>	OES & Care & Shelter Branch	

<p>Implement Transportation Plan</p> <p>Continuously review, survey and restock emergency resource inventories</p>	<p>Director</p>	<p>Transportation Group</p> <p>Commodity Group</p>
<p><u>Commodity Group</u></p> <p>Inspect Warming Center health &amp; safety</p> <p>Assess needs for commodities and services at Warming Centers and for the Wellness Check groups</p> <p>Review and restock emergency resource inventories</p>	<p>PHS</p>	<p>EHD</p>
<p><u>Impact Assessment</u></p> <p>Track cold-related deaths &amp; injuries associated with the cold event</p> <p>Monitor and determine need for additional Warming Centers</p> <p>Monitor the use of and the effectiveness of Warming Centers providing regular updates on numbers of persons at each, disability-related needs, resource issues</p> <p>Monitor livestock and poultry deaths related to the cold</p>	<p>PHS</p>	<p>Coroner's Office, EMS, Shelter &amp; Housing Group</p> <p>Shelter &amp; Housing Group</p> <p>EHD, Ag</p>
<p><u>Ag Disposal Group</u></p> <p>Monitor capacity of local carcass collection &amp; rendering services</p> <p>During a local emergency, initiate alternative options for disposal of livestock and poultry as needed possibly including: temporary storage of carcasses for transport to rendering, disposal at local landfills, on-site composting, and on-site burial</p>	<p>EHD</p>	<p>Ag, PW Solid Waste</p>
<p><u>Ag Awareness Group</u></p> <p>Provide communication and support to the Ag community</p> <p>Distribute information about livestock care and alternative carcass disposal methods</p>	<p>Ag</p>	<p>EHD, UCD Cooperative</p>

## **7.2 Enclosure - List of Authorities**

National Weather Service  
California State Office of Emergency Services  
California Health and Human Services Agency  
San Joaquin County Agricultural Commissioner  
San Joaquin County Office of Emergency Services  
San Joaquin County Public Health Department

### **7.3 Enclosure – Potential Warming Center Capabilities**

A warming center is a predetermined location that is open and staffed to provide a place for those requiring a place to stay warm during periods of extreme cold. Since the coldest temperatures occur overnight warming centers should be open 24 hours/day.

A Warming Center is a facility open to the general public that is most likely not on the P&GE exempt list. San Joaquin County OES will contact PG&E to request that they make every effort to list San Joaquin County Warming Centers on the exempt list from rotating power outages. This would allow such facilities to maintain lighting and most importantly, heating.

Note: This list is not intended to exclude facilities which could help people warm up but that do not have all of the features listed.

- Facility staffing present during all hours of operation
- Heating
- Water
- Bathrooms
- Phone – could be cell phone
- Seating
- Cots (if available) & blankets
- Literature and/or poster that gives signs/symptoms of hypothermia/frostbite
- Health and safety checks

Possible warming center facilities (not an exclusive list):

- Schools
- Shelters
- Senior Centers
- Community Centers
- San Joaquin County Fairgrounds

## **7.4 Enclosure - Outreach & Public Education Programs**

It is a challenge to reach the truly isolated elderly, and other high-risk person who has no meaningful interaction with anyone, and also to convince many vulnerable persons that they are at risk and that heating will save their lives.

Types of information to release:

- Recognition of cold-related disorders
- How to get more information immediately before or during a severe weather event
- Brochures on weatherization and exposure
- The dangers of carbon monoxide poisoning and using barbeques as a heat source indoors

Distribution methods:

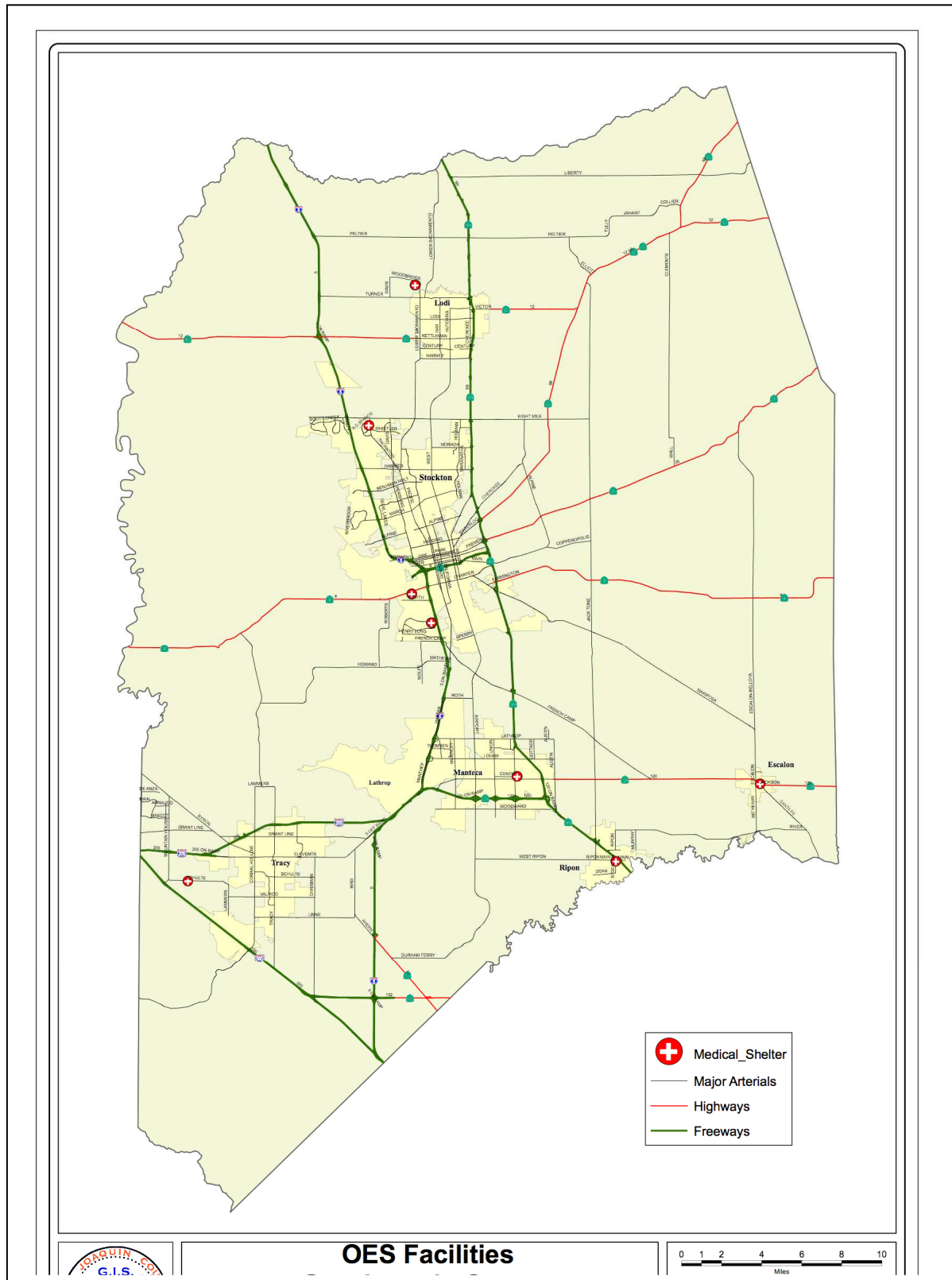
- Use of Cal Trans electronic road signs & EAS.
- News releases including information printed in newspapers, and broadcast on local television and radio.
- Current and updated information on all involved agencies websites.
- PG&E programs to provide energy assistance & for the weatherization of homes.
- Distribution of information by county departments and other service agencies.

## 7.5 Enclosure - List of Emergency Medical Shelters and Map

Emergency Medical Shelters are facilities that will act as backup to the clients of Home Healthcare Service Providers. Power is available for medical support equipment at these shelters:

Escalon Fire Station	1749 Coley, Escalon
Manteca District Ambulance	245 E. Center, Manteca
Ripon Fire Station #1	142 S. Stockton Ave., Ripon
Stockton Fire Station #1	1818 S. Fresno St., Stockton
Stockton Fire Station #5	3499 Manthey Rd., Stockton
Stockton Fire Station #14	3019 Havenweep Dr., Stockton
Tracy Fire Station 94	1605 W. Schulte Rd., Tracy
Woodbridge Fire Station #1	400 E. Augusta, Woodbridge

## 7.6 Enclosure - OA Facilities



## 7.7 Enclosure - List of Home Healthcare Service Providers

Home Healthcare Service Providers are required to maintain an emergency plan for their clients.

List of Home Health Services/Equipment Provider Surveys

Name of Provider	Phone #/Fax #	Survey Received	Comments
Addus Assisted Care (Mod.)	P800.776.4381 F209.574.6116	Yes	
Addus Health Care (Stkn)	P209.463.8091 F209.463.8419	Not sent	*
Apex Real Care	P916.924.9111 F916.924.9011	No	
Apria Healthcare	P209.472.0270 F209.475.0885	No	2 <sup>nd</sup> fax 8/3/06
Arcadia Health Care	P209.477.9480 F209.477.9448	Not sent	
Comfort Helpers	P209.298.6473 No fax	Not sent	*Mail information to Carol Clemons; 6333 Pacific Ave. #360
Dameron Hospital Home Care Services	P209.461.3103 F209.4617.552	Yes	
Ehlers Health Supply	P209.476.0281 F209.476.0403	Yes	
Gentiva Health Service	P209.474.7881 F209.474.2958		
Holistic Approach Home Health	P209.462.1890 F209.4621453		
Home Instead Senior Care	P209.933.9737 F209.933.9789		*
Home Med-Equip Co.	P925.680.0638 F925.686.5588	Not Sent	*
Hospice of San Joaquin	P209.957.3888 F209.957.3986		
Interim Healthcare	P209.472.6040 F209.544.8895		
JAS Care Home	P209.239.5500		
Kelly Home Care Services	P209.473.1202 F209.473.3729	Not sent	*
Lincare	P800.333.3045 F209.931.4923	Yes	
Lodi Memorial Hospital Home Health	P209.333.3131 F209.333.3160	No	

Memorial Home Medical Equipment			
Provident Care Inc.800.632	P800.632.4663 F209.549.8907		*
St. Joseph's Community Home Care	P209.478.9547 F209.478.9549		
St. Joseph's Home Health Care			
SunPlus Home Health Services	P800.734.1604 F510.895.6235		
The Senior's Choice	P209.369.7712 F209.365.9850		*
Tri Valley Home Health Care Inc.	P209.957.0708 F209.957.7866		

## **7.8 Enclosure - Safety Message - Stay Safe During Cold Weather**

Winter is upon us, & PHS wants everyone to stay safe & warm during these colder months. There are a number of steps you can take to prepare your household for cold weather or a power outage. Stock emergency supplies (blankets, fire extinguisher, first aid kit, flashlight, battery-powered radio, extra batteries, manual can opener), as well as several days' supply of canned/prepared foods, medications, & extra drinking water in case your pipes freeze.

Use care when heating your home with a fireplace, wood stove, or space heater, & make sure you have a functioning smoke detector & carbon monoxide detector. Space heaters are associated with ~20,000 home fires & 300 deaths each year in the U.S. For safer use, select a space heater with an automatic shut-off switch & non-glowing elements, & do not place near drapes, bedding, furniture, or anything else that may catch on fire. Carbon monoxide poisoning kills over 500 Americans a year - never use a gas oven to heat your home, or fuel-burning devices such as grills, camp stoves, or generators inside the home or in enclosed areas.

Listen to forecasts to be aware of severe weather predicted for your area. During especially cold weather or a power outage, check daily on elderly neighbors & relatives who live alone. Hypothermia risk is greatest at very cold temperatures, but can also occur during cooler temperatures (>40°F) when people become chilled from rain, sweat, or cold water. Certain groups - infants, the elderly, the homeless, & people who drink alcohol or use illegal drugs - are at greater risk. Signs include shivering, fatigue, confusion, memory loss, & slurred speech; infants may have bright red, cold skin, & very low energy. Seek immediate medical attention if you suspect someone has hypothermia.

Our website <http://www.sjcphs.org/> links to additional resources. To hear a 30 second PSA on hypothermia, go to <http://www.bt.cdc.gov/disasters/winter/psa/audio/psa-hypothermia.wav>.

**7.9 Enclosure - Cold Related Health Problems Brochure**

**(tbd by PHS)**

**7.10**

**Enclosure - Possible Warming Centers in San Joaquin County**

POTENTIAL WARMING CENTER SITES  
EXTREME COLD

<b>LATHROP</b>	
Lathrop Community Center	
<b>LODI</b>	
Lodi Community Center, 415 S. Sacramento St., Lodi 95240	(209) 331-7516
<b>STOCKTON</b>	
Boggs Tract Community Center, 533 S. Los Angeles St., Stockton 95203	(209) 468-3978
Garden Acres Community Center, 607 Bird Ave., Stockton 95215	(209) 468-3984
Northeast Community Center, 2885 E. Harding Way, 95205	(209) 468-3918
Kennedy Community Center, 2800 S. D St., Stockton 95206	(209) 468-3986
Taft Community Center, 389 Downing Ave., Stockton 95206	(209) 468-4168
<b>TRACY</b>	
Larch Clover Community Center, 11157 W. Larch Rd., Tracy 95304	(209) 831-5920
<b>THORNTON</b>	
Thornton Satellite Community Center, 26675 N. Sacramento Blvd., Thornton	(209) 794-2144

## **7.11 Enclosure - Definition of a Single Resident Occupancy (SRO) Hotel**

Several local health departments have asked for a definition of a SRO hotel. This plan offers the following definition:

### **1. Definition in California Regulations:**

Pursuant to the Multifamily Housing Program Regulations, California Code of Regulations, Title 25, Division 1, Chapter 7, Subchapter 4, Article 1, Section 7301 (q) Definitions:

- A "Residential Hotel Unit" also referred to as a single room occupancy unit or an SRO, means an Efficiency Unit that:
  - (1) is occupied as a primary residence, and
  - (2) is subject to state landlord-tenant law pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1940) of Title 5 of Part 4 of Division 3 of Civil Code.
  - The term also includes a Unit in an "SRO Project" as described in California Code of Regulations, Title 4 Section 10325(g)(3).

Residential Hotel means any building that contains six or more Residential Hotel Units, where a majority of the Units are Residential Hotel Units. Single-family houses are not considered Residential Hotels.

### **2. Description from the California Research Bureau:**

SROs are historically rooms without kitchens and/or bathrooms; tenants use communal facilities located within the building. A newer SRO variation is efficiency units with bathrooms and "food preparation area" instead of a full kitchen.

### **3. Functional Description:**

A residential hotel or other facility where most or all rooms are occupied as a primary residence.

**7.12 Enclosure – Single Resident Occupancy Hotels Identified in San Joaquin County**

List provided by Human Services Agency

<b>Stockton Area Housing</b>	
Cosmos Hotel	343 S. San Joaquin Street
Delta Hotel	241 S. San Joaquin Street
Fair Hotel	34 S. San Joaquin Street
Filipino Community Building	443 E. Sonora Street
Hotel Stockton	133 E. Weber Ave
Main Hotel	11 N. California Street
Main Street Manor	640 E. Main
Merrill Hotel	28 S. American Street
Oxford Hotel	37 S. Aurora Street
Phoenix House	16 N. American Street
Sutter Manor Hotel	215 N. California Street
White House Motel	2305 S. El Dorado Street
<b>Lodi Area Housing</b>	
Franco Center	
Golden Era Hotel	18 S. Main Street
Imperial Hotel	9 W. Oak Street
Lodi Hotel	
Main Hotel	4 S. Main Street
Star Hotel	22 S. Main Street
Traveler's Hotel	112 N. School Street
<b>Manteca Area Housing</b>	
Filipino Plaza	
Yosemite Hotel	120 W. Yosemite Avenue

Note: SJC Environmental Health Department can provide an additional list of local area hotels not classified as SRO's but functioning in that capacity.

**7.13 Enclosure – List of Livestock Carcass Collection and/or Rendering Disposal Services in the Central Valley**

San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department will have updates to this list.

- California Environmental Protection Agency
- California Department of Food and Agriculture
  - Licensed Dead Animal Haulers in Central Valley

The following businesses provide livestock carcass collection and/or rendering disposal services within San Joaquin County. This list is provided for information purposes only and is not to be interpreted as a complete listing or endorsement of any particular group or firm by the San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Street</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>Zip</b>	<b>Telephone</b>
Baker Commodities, Inc.	PO Box 416	Kerman	93639	(209) 564-2471
Darling International, Inc.	11946 Carpenter Rd	Crows Landing	95313	(209) 667-9153
Sacramento Rendering Co	11350 Keifer Blvd	Sacramento	95830	(916) 363-4821
Sisk Tallow Co.	4506 S. Commons Rd	Turlock	95380	(209) 667-1451

EHD 44-02 Revised  
08/22/06

## **7.14 Enclosure - Pet Safety**

In some cases, the risk to pets may not be recognized and pets may be left outside without adequate shelter. The City of Stockton/San Joaquin County Animal Shelter receives reports of domestic animals suffering from cold. The address and phone number is as follows:

1575 South Lincoln Street, Stockton, CA 95206 (209) 937-8274

For after-hours animal control-related Emergencies only, contact (209) 937-8377

### **Pet Safety Information**

- A doghouse for an outdoor pet should be raised off the ground with the floor covered with cedar shavings or straw. The doghouse should face away from the wind, have a waterproof flap, and be dry and draft-free to protect the animal.
- Pet bowls should be plastic and the owner should check to be sure pet water does not freeze. Outdoor pets require additional calories during cold weather conditions.
- De-icing chemicals are hazardous.
- Cats and other small animals may seek warmth on a car engine. Bang on the hood before starting the vehicle to scare them away.
- Anti-freeze is a deadly poison with unfortunately a sweet taste attractive to animals as well as small children.

## 7.15 Enclosure - 2007 Revision to California Building Code

### SECTION 1204 TEMPERATURE CONTROL

**1204.1 Equipment and systems.** Interior spaces intended for human occupancy shall be provided with active or passive space-heating systems capable of maintaining a minimum indoor temperature of 68°F (20°C) at a point 3 feet (914 mm) above the floor on the design heating day.

#### **Exceptions:**

1. Interior spaces where the primary purpose is not associated with human comfort.
2. [HCD 1] For limited-density owner-built rural dwellings, a heating facility or appliance shall be installed in each dwelling subject to the provisions of Subchapter 1, Chapter 1, Title 25, California Code of Regulations, commencing with Section 74; however, there shall be no specified requirement for heating capacity or temperature maintenance. The use of solid-fuel or solar-heating devices shall be deemed as complying with the requirements of this section. If nonrenewable fuel is used in these dwellings, rooms so heated shall meet current installation standards.
3. [OSHPD 1, 2, 3 & 4] Space heating systems shall comply with the requirements of the California Mechanical Code.

## 7.16 Enclosure - Glossary

**AMS:** Arctic Air Mass

**Carbon Monoxide:** A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas, produced by incomplete burning of carbon-based fuels, including gasoline, oil, and wood. Carbon monoxide is also produced from incomplete combustion of many natural and synthetic products. For instance, cigarette smoke contains carbon monoxide. When carbon monoxide gets into the body, the carbon monoxide combines with chemicals in the blood and prevents the blood from bringing oxygen to cells, tissues, and organs.

### **Forecast Periods:**

Official definitions for NWS products:

Today.....Sunrise to sunset  
This afternoon.....noon till 6 p.m.  
This evening.....6 p.m. till sunset  
Tonight.....sunset till sunrise  
Tomorrow.....sunrise to sunset of the following day

**Freeze:** A freeze is when the surface air temperature is expected to be 32°F or below over a widespread area for a climatologically significant period of time. Use of the term is usually restricted to advective situations or to occasions when wind or other conditions prevent frost. "Killing" may be used during the growing season when the temperature is expected to be low enough for a sufficient duration to kill all but the hardiest herbaceous crops.

**Freeze Warning:** The first freeze warning is issued during the growing season when surface temperatures are expected to drop below freezing over a large area for an extended period of time, regardless whether or not frost develops. Additional freeze warnings are issued when a "hard freeze" is expected.

**Freezing Rain:** Rain that freezes when it hits the ground, creating a coating of ice on roads, walkways, trees and power lines.

**Frost:** (Abbrev. FRST) - Frost describes the formation of thin ice crystals on the ground or other surfaces in the form of scales, needles, feathers, or fans. Frost develops under conditions similar to dew, except the temperatures of the Earth's surface and earthbound objects falls below 32°F. As with the term "freeze," this condition is primarily significant during the growing season. If a frost period is sufficiently severe to end the growing season or delay its beginning, it is commonly referred to as a "killing frost." Because frost is primarily an event that occurs as the result of radiational cooling, it frequently occurs with a thermometer level temperature in the mid-30s.

**Frost Advisory:** Issued during the growing season when widespread frost formation is expected over an extensive area. Surface temperatures are usually in the mid 30s Fahrenheit. Frost

advisories are not issued after the first freeze event of the winter until spring bloom begins. Although warm season plants may die with the first frost, there are no frost warnings because frost damage is generally cosmetic to cold season crops.

**Frost/Freeze Warning:** Below freezing temperatures are expected within 24 hours.

**Frostbite:** Human tissue damage caused by exposure to intense cold.

**Hard Freeze:** A minimum temperature of less than 28°F for 3-5 hours. Vegetation is killed and the ground surface is frozen solid.

**Sleet:** Rain that turns to ice pellets before reaching the ground. Sleet also causes moisture on roads to freeze and become slippery.

**Warning:** Forecasted condition within 24 hours of a weather event.

**Watch:** Forecasted condition within 24-48 hours of a weather event.

**Weather:** The state of the atmosphere with respect to wind, temperature, cloudiness, moisture, pressure, etc. **Weather** refers to these conditions at a given point in time (e.g., today's high temperature), whereas **Climate** refers to the "average" weather conditions for an area over a long period of time (e.g., the average high temperature for today's date).

**Wind Chill:** Reference to the **Wind Chill Factor**; increased wind speeds accelerate heat loss from exposed skin, and the wind chill is a measure of this effect. No specific rules exist for determining when wind chill becomes dangerous. As a general rule, the threshold for potentially dangerous wind chill conditions is about -20°F.

**Wind Chill Advisory:** The National Weather Service issues this product when the wind chill could be life threatening if action is not taken. The criteria for this warning varies from state to state.

**Wind Chill Factor:** Increased wind speeds accelerate heat loss from exposed skin. No specific rules exist for determining when wind chill becomes dangerous. As a general rule, the threshold for potentially dangerous wind chill conditions is about -20°F.

**Wind Chill Warning:** The National Weather Service issues this product when the wind chill is life threatening. The criteria for this warning varies from state to state.

**Winter weather advisory:** Formerly called a "travelers' advisory," this alert may be issued by the National Weather Service or a variety of severe conditions. Weather advisories may be announced for snow, blowing or drifting snow, freezing drizzle, freezing rain (when less than ice storm conditions are expected), or a combination of weather events.

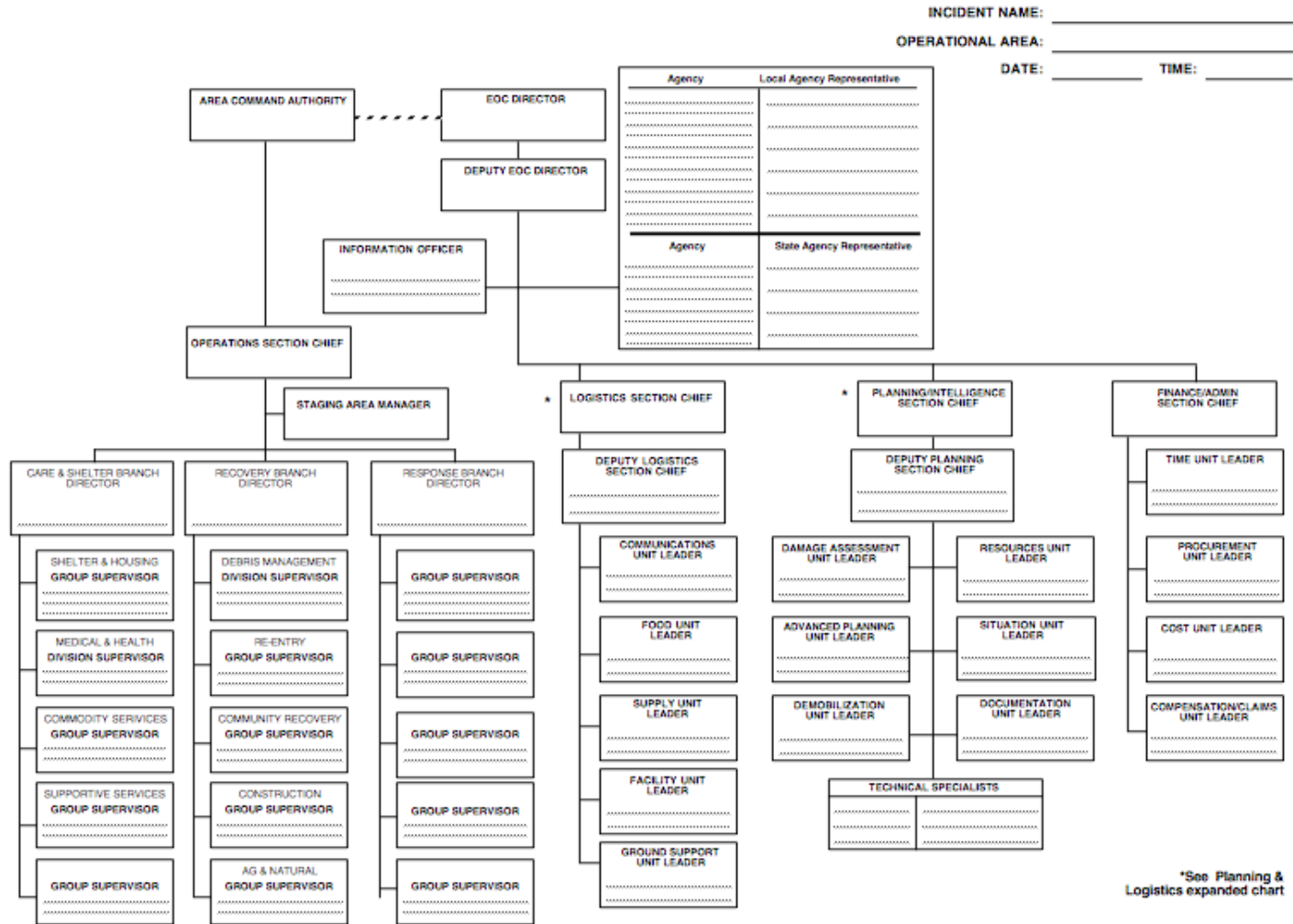
**Winter storm watch:** A winter storm is possible in your area. Tune in to NOAA Weather Radio, commercial radio, or television for more information.

**Watch:** A watch is used when the risk of a hazardous weather or hydrologic event has increased significantly, but its occurrence, location, and/or timing is still uncertain. It is intended to provide enough lead-time so that those who need to set their plans in motion can do so.

**Winter storm warning:** A winter storm is occurring or will soon occur in your area.

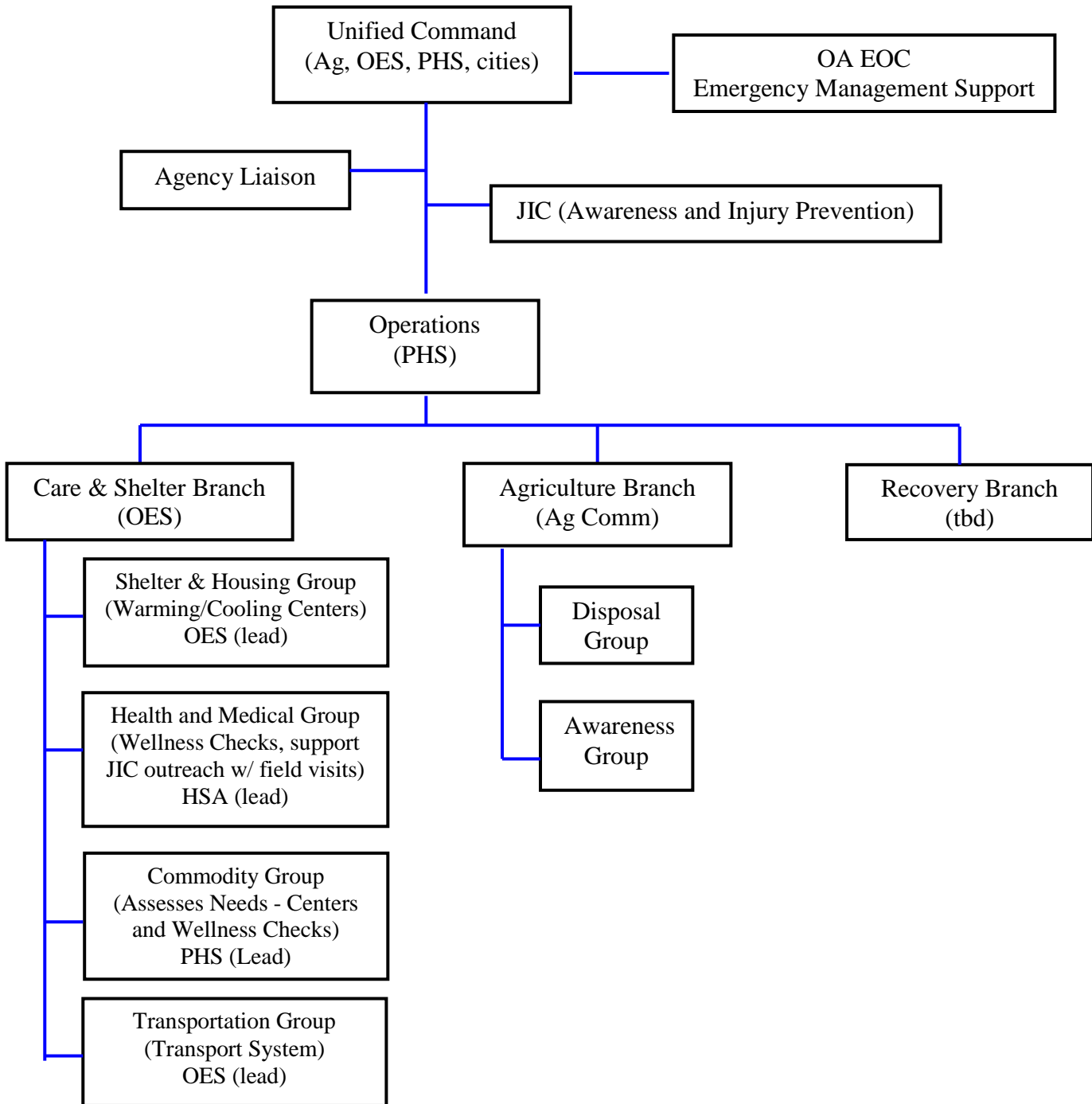
**Warning:** A warning is issued when a hazardous weather or hydrologic event is occurring, is imminent, or has a very high probability of occurring. A warning is used for conditions posing a threat to life or property.

Enclosure - ICS FORM 207 – OA Organizational Chart



SEMS 207 18-Jul-07

7.18 Enclosure – Extreme Temperature Emergency Organizational Chart



## SECTION 8: References

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5. NWS Windchill Terms & Glossary  
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### Animal (Livestock and Pet) References

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2. Disaster Planning for Animal Facilities  
<http://www.nal.usda.gov/awic/pubs/IACUC/dis.htm#prep>
3. Humane Society – Cold Weather Advice for Pet Owners  
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5. California Department of Food & Agriculture – CDFA  
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6. Caring for Livestock Before Disaster  
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