

San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan, December 2008  
Part I, General Information

**2008 Revision**

# **San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan**

**Part 1**

***General Information***

## **LETTER OF PROMULGATION**

December 16, 2008

To the Citizens, Visitors, Employees, and Officials of San Luis Obispo County:

The preservation of life, property and the environment is an inherent responsibility of local, state, and federal government. The County of San Luis Obispo has prepared this Emergency Operations Plan to help ensure that responsibility is met.

While no plan can completely anticipate all events, good plans and procedures carried out by knowledgeable and trained personnel can minimize losses. This plan provides policy and guidance for the coordination of planning efforts involving the many county emergency and related organizations which serve the citizens of, and visitors to, San Luis Obispo County.

This Emergency Operations Plan is an extension of the State Emergency Plan, and is written to be compliant with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the National Response Framework. It will be reviewed and exercised periodically and revised as necessary to meet changing conditions. Experiences based upon and gained from emergency drills and exercises, actual emergencies or other incidents, or lessons learned from other sources, can result in a need to change or update this Emergency Operations Plan and/or related documents. As a result, changes to the Plan which do not result in changes of policies made and/or approved by the Board of Supervisors can be made by the County Office of Emergency Services and/or other agencies, as appropriate, however such changes need to be coordinated with County OES. It may also be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change.

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

This letter promulgates the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan, constitutes the adoption of the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan. This Emergency Operations Plan becomes effective on approval by the San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors on the date indicated below.

December 16, 2008

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Chairperson, Board of Supervisors  
County of San Luis Obispo

## **Contents of Each Part of this Plan**

*Shown below is general information on the contents of each of the five parts of this plan; specific, more detailed tables of contents are shown near the beginning of each of the five parts. The table of contents for Part 1 of this plan is on the following page.*

### **Part 1 - General Information**

Part 1 serves as the "basic plan" which describes the structure of San Luis Obispo County emergency management organization; its responsibilities and operational concepts for multi-hazard emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation; information on the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and National Incident Management System (NIMS); continuity of government; potential threats the county faces; policy issues related to emergency management; and basic overall information regarding emergency management. Part 1 also provides an overview of basic issues related to the unique preparedness needs for nuclear power plant emergency planning, and also terrorism. Information is also provided on the capability of this EOP with the federal National Response Framework.

### **Part 2 - Response Operations Overview**

Part 2 focuses on initial emergency response and provides an overview of operations procedures. It has an overview of hazard specific basic procedures used by field level responders, including detailed information on the on the Incident Command System.

### **Part 3 - Extended Response Operations**

Part 3 addresses extended emergency response operations. It includes an overview of the roles of each function or position in the County Emergency Operations Center, including providing documents that can be used as basic guidelines or checklists for each position if such guidance is not available in threat specific plans or procedures.

### **Part 4 - Recovery Operations**

Part 4 addresses recovery coordination and mitigation activities. It describes the procedures to coordinate recovery operations within San Luis Obispo County, and an overview of procedures for obtaining state and federal disaster assistance funds for damage restoration and mitigation projects.

### **Part 5 - Overview of Attachments and Referenced Stand Alone Documents**

Part 5 contains a copy of the County's emergency ordinance, San Luis Obispo County Operational Area formation information, and related references. It also provides an overview of separate documents such as stand alone emergency plans, and standard operating procedures for specific functions which are considered attachments to, or compatible with, this EOP.

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### **Emergency Operations Plan Distribution**

The following departments or agencies have a complete copy of the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan (the plan may be distributed electronically):

<u>Department/Agency</u>	<u>No. of Copies</u>
County Administrator	1
County Sheriff's Department	2
County/Cal Fire	2
County Public Works Department	1
County Public Health	2
County General Services	1
County Clerk-Recorders Office	1
County Office of Education	1
Department of Social Services	1
County OES, Administrative Office	1
County Emergency Operations Center	2
City of Paso Robles	1
City of Atascadero	1
City of Morro Bay	1
City of San Luis Obispo	1
City of Pismo Beach	1
City of Grover Beach	1
City of Arroyo Grande	1
California Emergency Management Agency - Southern Region	1

# Part 1

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### FOREWORD

The San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) addresses the planned response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and national security emergencies in or affecting San Luis Obispo County.

The purpose of this EOP is not to go into specific detail on emergency operations and procedures used "in the field" by first responders, such as law enforcement, fire, public works, emergency medical services, and other response agencies. It is intended as an overview of emergency management in the Operational Area and is not a detailed operational document.

The intent of this EOP is to explain how overall emergency management is coordinated countywide, to address concerns related to continuity of government for the County of San Luis Obispo, and related emergency management issues.

The primary audience is intended to be emergency management professionals from throughout the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area, as well as the California Emergency Management Agency.

The goal of this plan is to effectively and efficiently organize and coordinate the County's Operational Area response to major emergencies.

This document is intended to serve as a policy and planning reference. Departments within the county of San Luis Obispo and other local governments who have roles and responsibilities identified by this plan are encouraged to develop emergency operations plans, detailed standard operating procedures (SOPs), and emergency response checklists based on the provisions of this plan. This plan will be used in conjunction with the State Emergency Plan. In addition, this plan has functional, non-policy standard operating procedures, annexes, and guidelines which are updated on an as needed basis, without the need for Board of Supervisor's approval.

The purpose of this plan includes the following:

Identify the emergency management organization required to coordinate response to significant emergencies or disasters affecting San Luis Obispo County;

Identify policies, responsibilities and procedures that may be required to help protect the health and safety of San Luis Obispo County communities against the effects of natural and technological emergencies and disasters;

Identify the operational concepts and procedures associated coordinating and supporting field response to emergencies, County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activities, and the recovery process.

This plan is designed to establish the framework for implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the California Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) for San Luis Obispo County. SEMS is intended to facilitate multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional coordination, particularly between San Luis Obispo County and other local governments, including special districts and state agencies, in emergency operations.

The plan is divided into the following parts:

### **Part 1 - General Information**

Part 1 serves as the "basic plan" which describes the structure of San Luis Obispo County emergency management organization; its responsibilities and operational concepts for multi-hazard emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation; information on the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS); continuity of government; potential threats the county faces; policy issues related to emergency management; and basic overview information. Part 1 also provides an overview of basic issues related to the unique preparedness needs for nuclear power plant emergency planning, and terrorism. Information is also provided on the capability of this EOP with the federal National Response Framework.

### **Part 2 - Response Operations Overview**

Part 2 focuses on initial emergency response and provides an overview of operations procedures. It has an overview of hazard specific basic procedures used by field level responders, included detailed information on the on the Incident Command System.

### **Part 3 - Extended Response Operations**

Part 3 addresses extended emergency response operations. It includes an overview of the roles of each function or position in the County EOC, including providing documents than can be used as guidelines or checklists for each position.

### **Part 4 - Recovery Operations**

Part 4 addresses recovery coordination and mitigation activities. It describes the procedures to coordinate recovery operations within San Luis Obispo County, and procedures for obtaining state and federal disaster assistance funds for damage restoration and mitigation projects.

## **Part 5 - Overview of Attachments and Referenced Stand Alone Documents**

Part 5 contains a copy of the County's emergency ordinance, San Luis Obispo County Operational Area formation information, and related references. It also provides an overview of separate documents such as stand alone emergency plans, and standard operating procedures for specific functions which are considered attachments to, or compatible with, this EOP.

### **Ongoing Preparedness Activities and Plan Maintenance**

A significant amount of planning has been performed to assure the protection of the health and safety of the public and emergency response workers in the event of a disaster. However, it is not always possible to plan for or otherwise prepare for every single situation or issue which may arise as a result of an emergency or other incident. As a result, experiences based upon and gained from emergency drills and exercises, actual emergencies or other incidents, or lessons learned from other sources, may result in a need to change or update this Emergency Operations Plan and/or related documents. As a result, changes to the Plan which do not result in changes of policies made and/or approved by the Board of Supervisors can be made by the Office of Emergency Services and/or other agencies as appropriate however such changes need to be coordinated with County OES. It may also be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change.

The Emergency Operations Plan should be reviewed by County OES annually or as needed.

Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services when changes occur or are imminent which could have an impact on the information in this document. Changes will be published and distributed to County departments, Operational Area cities, and other jurisdictions, as appropriate.

As an overall emergency management, coordination, and policy document, this plan generally does not address specific field response actions by public safety, public works, and related agencies. Agencies responsible for specific field response actions and other duties should develop and/or maintain response plans and/or procedures specific to their roles. Such plans and/or procedures should be consistent with this document and with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), and the National Response Framework.

As described in Part 5, there are separate, specific operational plans and procedures that are considered either attachments to this EOP or stand alone documents which are separate yet compatible with the information in this plan. These stand alone documents provide threat specific plans and procedures and/or specific operational guidance for response to various situations.

## **1. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES**

The Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, Public Law 920, 81st Congress as amended, is the legal basis for national civil defense and emergency management in the United States. This act establishes that responsibility for national civil defense and emergency management is shared among local, state and federal governments.

Each state must have laws that are consistent with the federal law if they wish to qualify for federal aid and assistance.

Local law or ordinance gives local emergency management agencies the legal authority to operate. In the case of this EOP, this information is in the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Ordinance; County Code Chapter 2.80.

To the best of the knowledge of the county of San Luis Obispo at the time of adoption of this EOP it was consistent with and complied with the National Incident Management System, the Standardized Emergency Management System, and the National Response Framework.

The following are primary emergency authorities for conducting and/or supporting emergency operations; other federal, state, and local regulations may also apply to certain aspects of emergency management:

### **1.1 Federal**

- Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (Public Law 920, as amended).
- Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 93-288, as amended from time-to-time).
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5, “Management of Domestic Incidents”.
- Homeland Security Presidential Directive 8, “National Preparedness.”

### **1.2 State**

- California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code).
- Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations (Chapter 1 of Division 2 of Title 19 of the California Code of Regulations) and (California Government Code §8607 et sec).

- Hazardous Materials Area Plan regulations contained in various California Code of Regulations and the California Health and Safety Code.
- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor during a State of Emergency.
- Orders and Regulations which may be Selectively Promulgated by the Governor to take affect upon the Existence of a State of War.

### **1.3 Local**

- San Luis Obispo County Emergency Ordinance; County Code Chapter 2.80.
- California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, adopted by the County of San Luis Obispo December 4, 1950.

## **2. PROFILE OF SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY**

San Luis Obispo County is located on the central coast of California, approximately half-way between San Francisco and Los Angeles. It is the northern-most county/Operational Area on the coastal side of the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Southern Region.

San Luis Obispo County covers an area of about 3,316 square miles. The county landscape is defined by five mountain ranges, forming five principal drainage basins aligned on a predominately northwest to southwest axis. The ranges include the Santa Lucia, Temblor, Caliente, and La Panza mountains. While none of the ranges are particularly high, they are effective visual and climatic barriers between each of the regions they define. The western county boundary is defined by about 96 miles of the Pacific Ocean coastline. Most urban and intensive agricultural uses in the county occur in the valleys and coastal terraces of the western most ranges.

### **Climate**

The climate and air quality of San Luis Obispo County are directly related to its physical characteristics. The coastal lowlands and plains are bounded on the east by the Santa Lucia Mountains and experience a maritime climate. That climate is somewhat modified locally by elevation and distance from the ocean, as well as the mountains. The north and northeastern portions of the county include the upper end of the Salinas Valley, where the maritime climate is substantially modified by the intervening mountains. The Carrizo Plain in the east and southeastern portion of the county is climatically high desert.

Because the county is located along the California coast, the weather is normally under the influence of a high pressure system located to the west. As a result, a common weather pattern includes afternoon and evening onshore winds. However, a more significant characteristic of the high pressure area, from the air quality standpoint, is a temperature inversion.

The county has a number of microclimate areas. The National Weather Service has San Luis Obispo County broken into three forecast zones.

### **Water**

Water for urban uses in the county are obtained from surface impoundments such as the Santa Margarita Lake, Whale Rock and Lopez reservoirs, natural underground aquifers, and the Coastal Branch of the State Water Project. At the time of adoption of this revised version of the EOP, pipeline and related infrastructure were being put in place which will be used to provide water from Lake Nacimiento to a number of communities throughout San Luis Obispo County.

Water for agricultural uses comes almost entirely from the aquifer groundwater supplies.

Major streams in the county that flow into the Pacific Ocean include Toro Creek, Chorro Creek, Coon Creek, San Luis Obispo Creek, Pismo Creek, Arroyo Grande Creek, Oso Flaco Creek, Santa Rosa Creek, and the Santa Maria River. Most of these streams are intermittent, based on rainfall. There is a major tidal inlet at Morro Bay.

### **Population and County Lay Out**

As of January 1, 2008, the county was listed by the California Department of Finance as having an estimated population of 269,337, with 116,716 of those living in the unincorporated county areas.

Of the seven incorporated cities, the largest by population is San Luis Obispo with 44,697, followed by Paso Robles with 29,934, Atascadero with 28,950, Arroyo Grande with 17,036, Grover Beach with 13,213, Morro Bay with 10,548, and Pismo Beach with 8,603 (note: totals are not exact due to rounding).

The population of the county is generally concentrated in four regions, each relating to generally distinct physical and trade areas:

**North County** – The area north of the Cuesta Grade or Cuesta Ridge. North county communities include San Miguel, Shandon, Cholame, Creston, Paso Robles, Templeton, Atascadero, and Santa Margarita. Most areas of the interior portion, including the Carizzo Plain area of the southeastern area of the county are accessible from the north county area.

**North Coast** - The coastal terrace and adjacent upland areas south of the Monterey County line near the coast, including the communities of San Simeon, Cambria, Cayucos, Morro Bay and Los Osos, Baywood Park.

**San Luis Obispo** - The inland area surrounding the county seat which is the major employment and trade center of the county; this area also includes the beach area community of Avila Beach.

**South County** - The coastal terrace, upland, and near coast valleys concentrated on Highway 101, extending from Ontario Grade south to the Santa Barbara County line including, the communities of Pismo Beach, Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Oceano, Halcyon, and Nipomo.

Surrounding counties include Monterey, Kings, Kern, and Santa Barbara. To the very southeastern portion of San Luis Obispo County, the northwestern Ventura County line is less than four miles east of the San Luis Obispo County line. The northwestern portion of the Los Angeles County line is less than 40 miles from the southeastern portion of the San Luis Obispo County line. The intersection of California Highways 166 and 33 is in San Luis Obispo County.

## **Economy**

Historically, the economy in San Luis Obispo has been oriented to agriculture, services (including government), and tourism. After 1940, a diversified economy resulted from substantial increases in the services and trade sectors, coupled with the establishment and expansion of three large state institutions: California Polytechnic State University, Atascadero State Hospital, and the California Men's Colony (a California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation prison). Public utilities also employ a substantial number of residents.

The trade and services sectors have continued to increase in importance and this trend is expected to persist. The projected employment growth in the trade and services sectors reflects an expanded tourist economy and a growing local serving retail trade. Agriculture plays a large role in the county's economy, including wine grapes. Tourism and agriculture have vied for the number one industry title within San Luis Obispo County in past years, although in recent years tourism has consistently retained the number one title.

## **Major Recreation Areas**

San Luis Obispo County has diverse and varied choices for recreational activities. In the north coast area of the county, recreation areas include the William Hearst Memorial State Beach and, San Simeon State Beach, as well as Hearst Castle. In the central coastal area of the county recreation includes Cayucos County Beach, Morro Strand State Beach, Morro Dunes Campground, Morro Rock, Morro Bay, Morro Bay State Park, and Montana De Oro State Park.

In the southern coastal part of the county recreation areas include Port San Luis, Avila Beach, Pismo Beach State Beach, Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Area, Oceano Memorial County Park, and Oceano/Nipomo Dunes.

In addition, activities related to the wine industry, including wine tours and related events occur throughout the county and have increased in activity during recent years.

Inland activities include Lake Nacimiento and its related recreational areas, Lopez Lake, Santa Margarita Lake, and the Los Padres National Forest. Just to the north of the inland county line in Monterey County is Lake San Antonio, which is used by many San Luis Obispo County residents as well as visitors from outside of the area.

## **Transportation Systems**

The county contains major transportation arteries including U.S. Highway 101, California State Highways 1, 41, 46, 58, and 166, and the Union Pacific Railroad. The county has a regional airport near the southern portion of city of San Luis Obispo which offers service to larger commercial airports to the north and south (Los Angeles and San Francisco, as well as flights to Phoenix; designations listed are as of November 2008). In addition to air transportation for

people, the county is also served with scheduled rail service by Amtrak, and motor bus service by companies such as Greyhound, Amtrak California, and Orange Belt Stages, as well as number of tour coach operators, and local and regional transit systems.

Most areas of the county with a population concentration are served with various types of bus service by the San Luis Obispo County Regional Transit Authority (SLORTA). SLORTA was formed through a joint powers agreement (JPA) between the County of San Luis Obispo and each of the seven cities incorporated within the county to provide intercity fixed route service and ADA para-transit service.

### **3. OVERVIEW OF HAZARDS AND THREATS**

There are a number of potential natural and technological threats which could impact San Luis Obispo County, including earthquakes, hazardous material incidents, flooding, dams, wildland fire, urban fire, urban interface fire, commercial nuclear power plant, tsunami, drought, freeze, terrorism, and other natural and technological hazards.

In addition to the information shown on the following pages, maps and more detailed information on a number of particular threats is available in the San Luis Obispo County Safety Element (December 1999) or the San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (LHMP, November 2005). The Safety Element can be reviewed or purchased from the County Planning Department. The LHMP can be reviewed or obtained from County OES.

#### **3.1 Earthquake Faults**

##### **Area Faults**

San Luis Obispo County is located in a geologically complex and seismically active region. Like other areas of California, there are a number of active or potentially active fault systems throughout San Luis Obispo County. Small earthquakes, in the range of magnitude 2.0 - 2.7 and smaller, occur quite often throughout and near the county. Larger earthquakes do occur occasionally, as demonstrated by the magnitude 6.5 December 2003 San Simeon Earthquake, and the 6.0 September 2004 Parkfield Earthquake, centered just north of the Monterey County line.

The 6.5 magnitude San Simeon Earthquake occurred during the morning of December 22, 2003. Two people lost their lives in the city of Paso Robles and an estimated \$239,000,000 in damages occurred throughout the county.

The magnitude 6.0 Parkfield Earthquake during September 2004 caused relatively minimal damage and no known injuries.

In 1966 an earthquake occurred on the Parkfield segment of the San Andreas fault. The earthquake was in the 5.6 to 5.8 range and caused minor to moderate damage in the county.

It is not unusual for small, non-damaging earthquakes to occur throughout and near the county from time-to-time.

Much of the information shown below is extracted from the Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan and the County's LHMP.

### **CAMBRIA FAULT**

The northwesterly trending Cambria fault is approximately 64 kilometers long, including an 8 kilometer projection across Estero Bay. Hall and Prior (1975) show the fault coming back onshore near Morro Bay, and converging with the Oceanic and West Huasna fault near San Luis Obispo. The Cambria fault is considered potentially active (source: the Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan). The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan lists the maximum moment magnitude as 6.25 for the Cambria.

### **EAST HUASNA FAULT**

The East Huasna fault zone trends north-northwest for a distance of about 70 kilometers from near Sisquoc in Santa Barbara County northward until it intersects with the South Cuyama fault about 20 kilometers east of the city of San Luis Obispo. The fault is considered potentially active (source: the Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan).

### **LA PANZA FAULT**

The northwest trending La Panza fault has been mapped for 71 kilometers along the western base of the La Panza Range (Jennings, 1994). The La Panza fault has been identified as a thrust or reverse fault by Clark and others (1994). The La Panza fault is considered potentially active (The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan). The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan lists the maximum moment magnitude as 5.0 - 7.5 for the La Panza.

### **LOS OSOS AND EDNA FAULT ZONES**

The Los Osos fault zone has been mapped generally in an east/west orientation, along the northern flank of the Irish Hills. The western end of the onshore fault zone is located near the community of Los Osos, and the eastern end located near U.S. Highway 101. To the east of U.S. Highway 101, the fault may continue along the northeast flank of the Irish Hills as the Edna fault zone.

Assuming an overall length of 35 miles, the Los Osos fault has the potential to generate and earthquake with about a magnitude 6.75 (reference/source: the Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan).

### **NACIMIENTO FAULT ZONE**

The **Nacimiento Fault Zone** has been mapped as a regional fault by many investigators, however it is not included as part of the data base of California faults by the California Geological Survey. While the fault is considered inactive (reference Jennings, per the San Luis Obispo County Safety Element, December 1999), the Bryson earthquake of 1952 is sometimes

assigned to the Nacimiento fault zone, and would make the fault seismically active (reference: San Luis Obispo County Safety Element, December 1999). The Bryson earthquake, which occurred in a rural area of northern San Luis Obispo County, is poorly understood and may be attributed to movement on other faults such as the active San Simeon or potentially active Riconada fault zones.

The faults that make up the Nacimiento fault zone enter the county in the vicinity of Lake Nacimiento. Faults, or portions of the faults, related to this system trend southwest near the city of Paso Robles, parallel Highway 101, pass through or near Templeton, through or near the city of Atascadero, through the area in and near Santa Margarita, and continue south. Given the fault's proximity to major population centers, structures, dams, transportation and pipeline routes, it could pose a serious threat to the county.

### **RINCONADA FAULT ZONE**

The **Rinconada Fault Zone** has been mapped as a regional fault zone about 189 kilometers (about 117 miles) long located along the western margin of the La Panza Range. The Rinconada fault is inferred to be part of a zone of faults including the Jolon, San Marcos, Espinosa, and Reliz faults that extends from Monterey Bay southward to its juncture with the Nacimiento fault. The California Geological Survey considers the Rinconada fault to be potentially active (source: the Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan). The Safety Element lists the maximum moment magnitude as 7.3 for the Riconada.

### **SAN ANDREAS FAULT**

The **SAN ANDREAS** is a historically active fault thought to be capable of an earthquake up to and above the 8.0 magnitude range and generally runs along the eastern county border. It enters the county near the Cholame area, passes through the Carrizo Plain, and exits the county near Maricopa.

As it passes through the county, three relatively distinct portions of the fault have separate potentials for causing a damaging earthquake. The portion of the fault that runs from Monterey County into San Luis Obispo County to an area near Cholame has commonly been known as the Parkfield segment of the San Andreas fault system. That portion of the fault system is the one that has an approximate 5.6 - 5.8 magnitude earthquake from time to time. A segment of the system that runs from approximately the Cholame area to about the northern edge of the Carrizo Plain area has been commonly known as the Cholame segment. The portion running from the northern Carrizo Plain area and out of the county into Kern County has been commonly known as the Carrizo segment.

Due to the relative frequency of about 6.0 magnitude earthquakes occurring on the Parkfield segment (one on the average of every 22 years) in the past, the U.S. Geological Survey and others had projected that approximate 6.0 was possible. That projection was been validated by

the California Earthquake Prediction and Evaluation Council (CEPEC). A 6.0 did occur in September 2004 in the Parkfield area.

It is believed that in 1857 a large (possible 7.8 or larger) earthquake occurred on the San Andreas fault that possibly originated in the Parkfield area and stretched along the fault to the area near San Bernardino. This is perhaps an illustration of the potential for the San Andreas to cause a very powerful earthquake and thus the need to be prepared.

A major earthquake along any section of the San Andreas Fault could result in serious damage within San Luis Obispo County. An earthquake of 8.0 or greater magnitude would result in severe ground motion, and could cause damage throughout the county.

Small earthquakes do occur in the area of the San Andreas within our county from time to time, perhaps most frequently in the Parkfield and nearby areas. Generally, they are so small or in such isolated areas that they are not felt, or are felt only very close by.

#### **SAN SIMEON - HOSGRI FAULT ZONE**

The San Simeon-Hosgri fault system generally consists of two fault zones: the Hosgri fault zone represented by a series of faults that are mapped off the San Luis Obispo County coast; and the San Simeon fault zone, which appears to be associated with the Hosgri, and comes onshore near the pier at San Simeon point. The San Simeon fault is considered to be active (reference: San Luis Obispo County Safety Element, December 1999).

The Hosgri fault zone has been interpreted to extend from the northern termination west of the southern San Simeon fault in the Cambria/Point Estero area to its southern termination offshore of Point Perdernes (PG&E 1988), which is south of the Santa Maria River, off of Santa Barbara County.

The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan lists the maximum moment magnitude as 7.3 for the Hosgri-San Simeon.

#### **PARTIAL LISTING of OTHER LOCAL FAULTS**

There are a number of other faults within the county including the Cayucos, Edna, Morales, Oceano, Pecho, Pismo, Wilmar Avenue, San Juan, Indian Knob fault, San Luis Bay fault, San Miguelito fault, and the West Huasna/Oceanic fault zone.

**It is important to note that it is possible an earthquake could occur on an unknown fault in areas other than currently known faults.**

Additional fault information can be found in the County's Safety Element, which may be purchased from the County Planning Department. Official State of California geologic maps, with earthquake faults shown, may be purchased from the California Geological Survey.

### **3.1.1 EFFECTS OF A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE**

The effects of an earthquake can range from essentially no damage to heavy damage with fatalities. Moderate to heavy damage earthquakes may cause the following problems:

- Command and Coordination
- Situation Reporting
- Building Collapse Causing Need for Rescue
- Mass Injuries
- Hospital Disruptions
- School Disruptions
- Hazardous Material Releases
- Major Fires
- Dam Failures/flooding
- Need for Evacuation
- Utility Disruptions - Gas
- Utility Disruptions - Electric
- Utility Disruptions - Water
- Utility Disruptions - Sanitation
- Disruptions of Operations at Power Plants
- Transportation System Disruptions
- Communication Disruptions
- Need for Emergency Public Information
- Need for Security Within Affected Areas
- Need for Emergency Logistical Support
- Need to Assist Displaced Persons
- Need for Building Inspections
- Disease and Health Hazards

### **3.2 Hazardous Materials Threat Assessment**

Our society produces numerous chemicals that enhance our lives. Like many other areas, hazardous materials are produced and used throughout San Luis Obispo County. These products are located in virtually all communities, and many of these chemicals are hazardous to the health and safety of humans. As a result, an accident involving hazardous materials may have catastrophic results.

A primary threat is from transportation accidents involving hazardous materials, although mishaps at fixed locations throughout the county could also pose a problem. Vast quantities of materials are transported through the county by trucks and rail. In addition, a limited number of underground pipes could also pose a problem if a rupture or leak occurred. There is also the possibility chemicals could be used as a weapon by criminals and/or terrorists.

There are a variety of effects that may be caused by an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials. The effects on humans depend on the type and amount of material released, however some of the health hazards include material that may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin; some hazardous materials may cause burns to skin and eyes upon contact; material that catches on fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases; some materials may cause dizziness or suffocation. In addition to the direct human threat, hazardous materials or runoff from fire control may cause pollution and create fire or explosion hazards in sewer systems or other waterway areas.

The toxicity of hazardous materials varies and in some cases exposure to a small quantity of material may cause serious injury or death.

### **3.2.1 San Luis Obispo County Situation**

The county contains major transportation arteries, such as US 101 and the Union Pacific Railroad, each carrying thousands of tons of hazardous materials through the county each year. The county is potentially exposed to the effects of a possibly catastrophic hazardous material emergency due to the proximity of US 101 and the railroad to densely populated areas in the county. Additionally, major east/west highways, such as Highways 41, 46 and 166, traverse the county, facilitating what is perhaps a smaller volume of traffic, however still with the potential for incidents to occur.

Although the county no longer has major coastal oil terminals, underground pipelines with various products traverse the county, and an oil operation east of the city of Pismo Beach.

Agriculture utilizes large quantities of pesticides which are stored at numerous sites around the county. Fixed facilities that use hazardous materials are located throughout the county however most handle relatively small amounts. Air transportation of hazardous materials involves the smallest quantities but still poses a potential hazard.

### **3.2.2 Emergency Readiness**

While most hazardous material incidents are contained rather quickly and at minimum loss to health and safety, the potential exists for accidents to occur that cannot be easily mitigated. Large accidents or accidents involving an unusually toxic material may cause widespread damage and threaten the health and safety of the public.

A large or highly toxic release may require evacuation, technical expertise, and limiting access to the affected area. In turn, these actions might require the opening of temporary shelters, closing streets and highways, and providing extensive public education through the media and other means. In addition, logistical support may need to be provided to assist hazardous material teams in containing the release and with planning efforts to minimize the effects of a hazardous material incident.

Within San Luis Obispo County, the fire agency of jurisdiction generally has incident command authority over all haz mat incidents located off of roads and highways and on roadways in incorporated cities. On roads and highways which the California Highway Patrol has investigative jurisdiction, that agency has incident command authority over haz mat incidents.

As defined in the County's Hazardous Material's Emergency Response Plan, the above agencies are supported by many others including County Division of Environmental Health, who serves as the hazardous materials area administrator for most Operational Area jurisdictions. The County's Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is considered an attachment to this plan by reference.

### **3.2.3 Facilities within the County**

The number of facilities that use hazardous substances within the county is in the hundreds. A listing of these facilities is maintained by, and available for review at, the County Division of Environmental Health.

### **3.3 Storm Damage/Flooding**

Due to the well known unique weather patterns in California, the potential danger of problems caused by severe weather can easily occur. Floods are a natural occurrence along stream beds and creek areas as a result of torrential rains. Flash flooding can be caused by heavy localized rainfall, which can turn streets and creek beds into raging torrents of water capable of causing extensive damage and posing a danger to the public.

The hazard can be easily increased when heavy rains are accompanied by strong winds. This threat can be compounded by the fact that citizens may not be readily aware of the dangers of extreme storms, especially the hazard of flash floods.

Citizens caught in low lying areas during a flash flood can easily have their lives threatened. These flash floods can be extremely dangerous in urban areas due to the lack of natural cover. Heavy rains may cause flash floods that may inundate automobiles and cause streets to become temporary stream beds. Flooding from an overflowing tributary may also be hazardous, and the potential for a threat to life does exist, and the possible damage to property may be extreme.

The National Weather Service provides flood and flash flood warnings for small tributaries and other potentially affected areas. These warnings may provide time to prepare for possible flooding. These preparations could include public warnings, closing streets in low lying areas, and obtaining sandbags for private and public use.

### **3.3.1 San Luis Obispo County Situation**

Due to the mix of urban and rural environments within San Luis Obispo County, along with a diverse geography, the effects of flooding are varied. Urban areas may receive flooding that could inundate buildings and cause street flooding. Rural areas could see normally dry stream and creek beds flow rapidly within a relatively short period of time.

Due to unique weather patterns in the area, the National Weather Service (NWS) has San Luis Obispo County broken into three weather forecast zones: San Luis Obispo County Central Coast, San Luis Obispo County Interior Valleys, and San Luis Obispo County Mountains. Essentially, the coastal areas, north county/interior areas and mountain zones along the south county area.

### **3.3.2 Emergency Readiness**

The County Public Works Department serves as the administrator of the flood control district in certain areas of the county. During flooding emergencies, the Public Works Department does not usually respond to flooding incidents on private property unless it is the result of something the County is responsible for maintaining (for example, runoff from a plugged county culvert). County Public Works usually responds to incidents only on County roads and other County infrastructure.

Many fire agencies within the county respond to flooding on private property as a public service, if they have resources available.

For weather watch and warning purposes, flash flood watches and/or warnings are issued by the National Weather Service, and the public is notified through the media, as appropriate.

Due to the wide ranging effects that may occur as a result of flooding, County OES usually maintains close contact with the National Weather Service during periods of intensely adverse weather. Should coordination of events such as widespread flooding response and evacuations be necessary, County OES may activate the County EOC or an alternate coordination center.

Other key agencies may also be involved with flooding situations. For instance, the Sheriff's Department may assist in evacuations, notifying cities, and issuing media information via the "News Line"; County/Cal Fire may provide rescue services, respond to downed wires, public service assists; the Red Cross may be involved by opening shelters, should that become necessary.

Other weather related emergencies may involve coastal wave surges, windstorms, snow, and possibly unforeseen events. A response to these types of events may be necessary by County organizations/agencies such as road crews, fire departments, or law enforcement.

### **3.4 Imminent/Actual Dam or Levee Failure**

While the likelihood of a dam failing in San Luis Obispo County is very remote, the possibility does exist. There are seven dams in or near the county that may have an adverse effect on citizens, property, and other resources should any one of them fail. There are also two levees which could be a significant threat to surrounding areas. An eighth dam, Nacimiento, is located entirely within the boundaries of San Luis Obispo County however it is owned and operated by the County of Monterey. Due to the proximity of Nacimiento Dam to Monterey County, the primary threat would be to people in Monterey County itself. As a result, Monterey County maintains an Emergency Operations Plan for Nacimiento, although some water could flow back down the Salinas River and over its banks, possibly affecting San Miguel.

#### **3.4.1 Hazard Assessments for Specific Dams and Levees**

**Lopez Dam** At full capacity, Lopez Reservoir contains 49,388 acre feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1969. A project to increase the dam's strength to withstand an earthquake took place in 2001-2002. Lopez Dam is owned and operated by San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

In the event of complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a westerly direction, following the channel of Arroyo Grande Creek (approximately 3,000 feet in each direction of the centerline of the creek), to and through the jurisdictions of the cities of Arroyo Grande and Grover Beach, the community of Halcyon, impacting parts of Oceano and Pismo Beach, and dissipating into the Pacific Ocean. Potential major impact to life and property in the communities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Halcyon, Oceano and Pismo Beach is possible.

If the dam ruptured while the reservoir was at full capacity, approximately 10,000 - 12,000 residential and business occupants in the county could be affected. Special facilities affected may include Biddle Park (weekend and holiday estimated population 500+), Pismo State Beach/Oceano Campground (weekend and holiday estimated population 300+), Oceano Airport, Arroyo Grande High School, South County Sanitation District wastewater treatment plant, and Union Pacific Railroad. Roads flooded may include parts of Lopez Drive, Huasna Road at Lopez Drive, and Highway 1 in Oceano. Facilities near the mapped inundation area include Arroyo Grande Community Hospital, Harloe Elementary School, Oceano Elementary School, and care facilities for the elderly.

Using information from the year 1999 "Inundation Map Given the Hypothetical Failure of Lopez Dam", with the assumption that initial reservoir storage was at 100%, it is estimated that flood waters from the failure of the dam could reach Huasna Road in about 30 minutes and U.S. 101 in about 40 minutes.

**Righetti Dam** At full capacity, Righetti Reservoir contains 591 acre-feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1966. It is owned and operated by a private party.

In the event of a complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a southwest direction along West Corral de Piedra Creek (approximately 200 to 1,000 feet in each direction of the centerline of the creek), dissipating at Highway 227. No major impact to life and property is anticipated.

Approximately 40 residential occupants in the county could be affected. No special facilities would be affected by a dam failure. Roads flooded may include parts of Righetti Road; Orcutt Road at Biddle Road; and Highway 227 for approximately 2,000 feet north of Carpenter Road.

**Salinas/Santa Margarita Dam** At full capacity, Salinas Reservoir contains 23,000 acre-feet of water behind a concrete (variable radius arch) dam constructed in 1942. It is owned by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and operated by San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.

In the event of a complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a northerly direction along the Salinas River approximately 300 to 500 feet in each direction of the centerline of the river, with occasional fingers in low lying areas, up to the Atascadero area; at Atascadero, the flood area widens again to approximately 1,000 feet each side of the centerline of the river up to Wellsona; at Wellsona it widens again to 2,000 feet each side of the centerline of the river up to San Miguel; at San Miguel it narrows slightly up to and past the Monterey County line and Camp Roberts. No major impact to life and property along these inundation boundaries is anticipated, as much of the water will be retained in the Salinas river bed.

Approximately 1,000 -2,000 residential and business occupants in the county could be affected. Special facilities affected may include the Union Pacific rail lines. Major roads flooded may include parts of Las Pilitas Road, 1, State Highways 41, 46 and 58, Indian Valley Road, North River Road near Paso Robles, Highway 101, Cross Canyon Road, and Main Street in Templeton.

**San Antonio Dam** At full capacity, San Antonio Reservoir contains 348,000 acre-feet of water behind a earth filled dam constructed in 1965. It is owned and operated by the Monterey County Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts. The dam and the majority of the flood inundation area is located within Monterey County.

In the event of complete dam failure, primary flooding would occur in Monterey County, and only one small pocket within San Luis Obispo County would pose a safety risk to county residents. This pocket would not pose a major impact to life and property.

Approximately 3 to 7 residential occupants in this county could be affected. There are no special facilities. Roads flooded may include parts of Nacimiento Lake Drive (County G19).

**Terminal Dam** At full capacity, Terminal Reservoir contains 844 acre-feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1969. It is owned and operated by the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts.

In the event of a complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a southerly direction, following the channel of Arroyo Grande Creek (approximately 300-1,000 feet in each direction of the centerline of the creek) for approximately 2.5 miles. No major impact to life and property is anticipated.

Approximately 15 residential occupants in the county could be affected. No special facilities would be affected by a dam failure. Roads flooded may include parts of Lopez Drive and Cecchetti Road.

**Twitchell Dam** At full capacity, Twitchell Reservoir contains 240,100 acre-feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1958. It is owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and operated by the Santa Maria Valley Water Conservation District.

In the event of a complete dam and levee failure, primary flooding would occur in Santa Barbara County, and only a few pockets within San Luis Obispo County would pose a life safety risk to county residents. These pockets, located in the southern part of the Oso Flaco area, would not pose a major impact to life and property.

Approximately 160 migrant workers, residential and business occupants in the county could be affected. Special facilities affected may include the Union Pacific Railroad, Riverside Mobile Home Park, and Oso Flaco Lake Park. Major roads flooded would include portions of Highway 1 near the county line.

**Whale Rock Dam** At full capacity, Whale Rock reservoir contains 40,600 acre-feet of water behind an earth filled dam constructed in 1960. It is owned by the Whale Rock Commission and operated by the City of San Luis Obispo.

In the event of a complete dam failure, water is expected to flow in a southwesterly direction along Old Creek (approximately 1,000 feet in each direction of the centerline of the creek) up to the Town of Cayucos at 13th Street and Ocean Avenue. At 13th Street and Ocean Avenue the flooding area may widen to include 3rd Street to the north and Willow Creek (Montecito Road) to the south until it dissipates into the Pacific Ocean. Major impact to life and property to approximately one-third of the community of Cayucos is anticipated.

Approximately 1,500 residential, recreational and small business occupants could be affected. No special facilities would be affected by a dam failure. Major roads flooded may include portions of Highway 1.

**Nacimiento Dam** When Nacimiento Lake is full, it has a maximum storage capacity of 377,900 acre-feet of water behind the earth filled Nacimiento Dam. Construction of the dam was completed in 1957. It is owned and operated by Monterey County.

The Nacimiento River flows 12 miles from the dam to the confluence with the Salinas River. The Salinas River carries the Nacimiento Dam releases to the Pacific Ocean through the Salinas Valley. The trip is approximately 110 miles from the Nacimiento/Salinas confluence.

About one mile of private property is located adjacent to the Nacimiento River below the dam. One vacation home is on this private property near the remaining river. The remaining property, Camp Roberts, is owned by the California National Guard, and contains no permanent residential structures near the river. The community of San Miguel and surrounding areas could receive minor flooding.

During a major flood event, Highway 101 will experience flooding from Camp Roberts through San Ardo. The normal access to Nacimiento Dam via the southerly Jolon Road Exit would be flooded in about two hours.

While most of the flood waters would flow north in and along the Salinas River in Monterey County, some flood waters would flow south toward the community of San Miguel. According to Monterey County, the estimated flood elevation will be 620 feet above sea level in San Miguel. The approximate elevation of San Miguel is 620 feet above sea level.

The estimated flood arrival time in San Miguel due to a failure of Nacimiento Dam is about one hour and forty-five minutes, with the peak arrival time estimated to be two hours and thirteen minutes. The time estimated to de-flood is three hours and forty-six minutes.

**Arroyo Grande Creek Levee** Arroyo Grande Creek drains a 157 square mile watershed located in west-central San Luis Obispo County. The main stem of Arroyo Grande Creek flows through the communities of Arroyo Grande and Oceano and is an important regional waterway for the communities of Arroyo Grande, Grover Beach, Oceano, Pismo Beach, and Avila Beach. The lower Arroyo Grande Creek floodplain, or Cienaga Valley, is especially vulnerable to flooding because it lies at the downstream, lower gradient terminus of the large watershed. In the 1950's, severe flooding from Arroyo Grande Creek resulted in inundation of prime farmland in the Cienaga Valley with significant impact to existing infrastructure. To reduce future economic impacts to the agricultural economy and the growing urban and rural residential population, the community organized the Arroyo Grande Creek Flood Control Project. The main feature of the project was a levee system and trapezoidal channel that confined Arroyo Grande Creek in levees from its confluence with Los Berros Creek downstream to the Pacific Ocean. The project was completed in 1961 in order to protect homes and farmland in the Cienaga Valley.

The Arroyo Grande Creek Flood Control Project was constructed to convey the design capacity of 7,500 cubic feet per second (CFS) with 2 feet of freeboard. The originally constructed channel was believed to provide flood protection from a storm with over a 50 year recurrence interval.

Due to challenges in maintaining the channel, such as inadequate funding and regulatory requirements, the channel has lost significant capacity since it was originally constructed over 40

years ago. Although the maintenance efforts are improving since assessments were approved in July 2006 to pay for maintenance on the channel, the existing capacity of the channel is estimated to be 2,500 CFS providing flood protection from a storm with only a 4.6 year recurrence interval. This means that the channel has the probability to overtop once every 4.6 years (Arroyo Grande Creek Erosion, Sedimentation, and Flooding Alternative Study, prepared by Swanson Hydrology and Geomorphology, January 4, 2006).

Under the existing conditions, the channel will most likely initially overtop the south levee between Highway 1 and the 22nd Street bridges.

The local threat of flood related damage is primarily confined to low-lying areas less than 50 feet above mean sea level that are immediately adjacent to the Arroyo Grande Creek levees. If the gradient is shallow, flood waters can spread over a large area. The primary effects of a flood can be destruction and damage to low-lying areas. In March 2001, during a high intensity rain event, the Arroyo Grande levee system was breached on the south side between the mouth and the Union Pacific railroad bridge.

Hundreds of acres of farmland and several residences were flooded in the Cienaga Valley. Impacts from the flooding persisted beyond the winter season as many of the areas with clay soils located in the southern portion of the valley remained saturated for many months. The northern levee remained intact, thereby protecting several residential developments, as well as the regional wastewater treatment plant that services the communities of Arroyo Grande, Oceano, and Grover Beach. Should the north levee have overtopped or breached, risk to human life would have been a threat.

Special facilities of concern include the South County Sanitation District's waste water treatment plant and the Oceano Airport. The plant and the airport are located immediately adjacent to the north levee of the channel between the mouth of Arroyo Grande Creek and the Union Pacific railroad bridge.

Damage from flooding due to the levee overtopping or breaching could range from minor to major property loss and death. Damage to roadways, communication systems, public services and infrastructure, along with emergency response and medical service can be expected.

Consequential damage could include electrical equipment being flooded, in turn resulting in a shock hazard; downstream flash flooding resulting in persons being caught in rapidly moving water; sewage systems could be flooded resulting in possible overflow conditions and a disruption of normal water supplies to the public.

The areas most at risk from flooding are those areas immediately adjacent to the channel and within the 100-year flood plain. Those areas most likely to be inundated have been identified on the maps found elsewhere in this document.

**Santa Maria River Levee** The Santa Maria River levee runs along the same area of the river as would be affected by a failure of Twitchell Dam. As such, the same procedures to be used for a Twitchell Dam failure can be used in the event of a Santa Maria River levee break.

The Santa Maria River levee was designed and built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers from 1959 to 1963 and is owned and operated by the county of Santa Barbara Department of Public Works' Flood Control District. The levee is built of river sand. The portion of the levee facing the river is covered with a layer of rock.

Following the Hurricane Katrina disaster the Army Corps of Engineers began a systematic assessment of flood control structures and facilities throughout the United States to measure their risk of potential failure. After their assessment of the Santa Maria River Levee, in March 2006, the Army Corps of Engineers placed the Santa Maria River Levee on the nationwide list of levees at risk of failure and declined to certify that it could withstand a 100-year flood.

The Flood Control District of the county of Santa Barbara is the lead agency responsible for the levee.

### **3.4.3 Emergency Preparedness**

Dam or levee failure emergency procedures will be activated upon notification by the County Sheriff's Department, County Public Works, or other relevant authority. Following procedures in the County's Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan, upon confirmation of a problem, actions taken will include notifying the public, as appropriate, possibly through EAS and mobilizing emergency response personnel. Public safety vehicle public address systems may be used to notify the public; for Lopez or Whale Rock Dams the Early Warning System sirens could be used to alert the public. Upon evacuation, shelters may need to be established. Additional action will be taken as defined in this plan or the County's Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan which, by reference, is adopted as part of, and is compatible with, this plan.

### **3.5 Nuclear Power Plant**

The Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant is located on the coast approximately 12 miles southwest of the city of San Luis Obispo. The plant contains two power generating units, both of which are operational. Each unit is a pressurized water-type reactor having an electric power generating capacity in excess of 1,000 megawatts.

The plant is designed to use slightly enriched uranium dioxide (UO<sub>2</sub>) as a fuel. This fuel poses no major concern in its unirradiated state as it has very low radioactivity. However, after being in the core during operation of the reactor, the fuel becomes highly radioactive from fission by-products. These highly radioactive by-products are the main hazard in a nuclear power plant accident.

When any nuclear power plant is operated, as with any other industrial facility, an accident is possible. The principal deterrent to an accident is prevention through correct design, construction and operation, including redundant safety systems, which assures that the integrity of the reactor and related system is maintained. Protective systems are installed and are automatically activated to counteract the resulting effects when any part of the reactor system fails.

Spent fuel from the reactor is stored in a spent fuel water pool. This involves storing spent fuel rods under at least 20 feet of water, which provides adequate shielding from the radiation for anyone near the pool. The rods are moved into the water pools from the reactor along the bottom of water canals, so that the spent fuel is always shielded to protect workers.

While the current spent fuel program at Diablo Canyon currently consists only of water pool storage, the owner and operator of the power plant, as of March 2008, is constructing and otherwise preparing a dry cask storage site.

Dry cask storage allows spent fuel that has already been cooled in the spent fuel pool for at least one year to be surrounded by inert gas inside a container called a cask. The casks are typically steel cylinders that are either welded or bolted closed. The steel cylinder provides a leak-tight containment of the spent fuel. Each cylinder is surrounded by additional steel, concrete, or other material to provide radiation shielding to workers and members of the public. Some of the cask designs can be used for both storage and transportation.

Related to the transportation of dry casks to storage sites other than Diablo Canyon, while the authority related to moving the spent fuel off site to longer term storage areas does not rest with the County, the County is committed to the best of its ability and as information is obtained to monitor plans for such movement and be as involved as possible with the planning process for such.

While the probability of a radiological emergency at a power plant is extremely small, it is prudent to maintain emergency response plans for such the possibility of such an event. Such emergency response plans are overseen by, and must meet the requirements of, federal agencies.

Various local agencies within San Luis Obispo County work together to address emergency management and planning agencies related to nuclear power plant emergency planning, following guidelines set by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Many of these preparedness efforts by local government and related State agencies are coordinated by the County Office of Emergency Services.

### **3.5.1 Radiation and Hazards**

The extent and severity of the radiation effect upon body cells depends upon the amount of radioactive materials, the type of radiation, the exposure rate and time, and how close it is to the

body. In general, the closer the source of radiation is to the cells, the greater the possibility of injury.

There are two primary types of radiation that must be considered in nuclear power plant off site emergency response planning - beta particles and gamma rays. The fission by-products of nuclear power production generally emit both beta particles and gamma rays. Other types of radiation are not expected to contribute significantly to the total off site radioactive contamination following an accidental release from a nuclear power plant.

As used in this document, beta particle refers to a small, negatively-charged mass that is ejected from an atom as a result of nuclear rearrangement. Due to their limited penetrating ability, beta particles become a significant health hazard only when the radioactive materials emitting them are present on the surface of the skin or when they have been ingested or inhaled.

Body surface contamination from beta particle emitters will lead to irradiation of only the superficial body tissue. Ingestion or inhalation of beta particles is much more serious. Frequently the beta-emitting nuclides are isotopes of elements that can be incorporated into body constituents. They may result in long-term exposure of the cells, extensive irradiation, and subsequent cell death.

Gamma rays are a type of electromagnetic radiation also released from the nucleus of an atom. Because they have no mass, they can penetrate matter more readily than beta particles. They are capable of traveling significant distances in air and penetrating through the protective skin layer to the soft tissue below. This means the entire body can be irradiated from a gamma source outside the body. Similarly, when ingested or inhaled, gamma emitters can produce whole body irradiation, regardless of the location in the body where the radioisotope may be ultimately absorbed.

Determining the health effects of overexposure to radiation is complicated by the fact that there is a large range of variation in individual response. Some people may be very sensitive and others somewhat resistant to radiation. Determination of the dose/health effects relationship is further complicated by the fact that the effects of whole body irradiation differ from the effects of partial body exposure; a lethal dose in the first case might be readily tolerated in the second. The effects also depend on the timing of exposure, such as short term exposure (acute) vs. repeated (chronic) exposures spread out over days or weeks. Repeated exposure spread out over time permit a significant degree of recovery and therefore require a larger total dose to show the same effects as for an acute exposure.

### **3.6 Hazard Assessment for Fire**

It is common knowledge that fire is a very destructive force, both to human life and property. Fortunately, the overwhelming majority of fires of all types, including most large fires, are handled by the fire service without the need of activating the overall county emergency response

system. However, there are times the county may need to provide support to the fire service. The need to provide fire service support may arise out of the necessity to evacuate and shelter large numbers of people, provide disaster assistance to victims, activation/use of the Emergency Alert System, to provide facilities for command and coordination, or the need to declare a local emergency.

### **3.6.1. Special Situations**

A primary threat of severe fire within the unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County is from wildland fire. Of special concerns are urban interface fires, which involve wildland fires burning into and/or among urban type or other populated areas. As the 1985 “Las Pilitas Fire” (which burned 75,000 acres, a number of buildings and into the city of San Luis Obispo), the 1994 “41 Fire” (which burned close to 48,000 acres, 42 homes, a number of other buildings, and dozens of vehicles and burned into the city of Atascadero and threatened the city of San Luis Obispo) illustrated, this county is very susceptible to wildland and urban interface fires.

Calamities such as those in Santa Barbara County (1990, 2008), Oakland (1991), San Diego County (2003, 2007), and Los Angeles County (2008) provide examples of what can occur when a wildfire burns into urban areas or rural areas occupied by human improvements.

With the increased number of people living in rural areas of the county, the potential for damage, injury, and loss of life is a very real problem. The fact that approximately 40 to 45 percent of the county, as rated by the State, is "high" or "very high" wildland fire danger areas only compounds the problem. This is illustrated through past fires such as the 1996 “Highway 58 Fire”, which burned close to 107,000 acres as well as buildings, homes, and vehicles, and the 1997 “Logan Fire” which burned 50,000 acres.

Also a threat to the county is the possibility of a conflagration in an urban or similar area of the County. While structure fire conflagrations (other than wildland urban interface fires) are fortunately not common occurrences, the potential does exist for such a disaster to occur.

### **3.6.2 Effects of Fire Emergencies**

The effects of a fire can vary from minor property or watershed damage to loss of life and significant damage to property and/or watershed. During and after a fire, additional effects may include:

- Need for Evacuation
- Need for Emergency Public Information
- Need to assist and/or shelter displaced people
- Need for sheltering/evacuation of large and small animals
- Utility Disruptions (Gas, Electric, Water, Sanitation)

- Transportation System Disruption (Roads, Traffic Management Problems)
- Need for Security
- School Disruptions
- Need for adequate facilities for fire Incident Command Posts
- Disaster assistance from federal and state government agencies

In essence, the potential direct and indirect effects and consequences of a severe fire can require support beyond the usual logistical needs of fire suppression forces.

### **3.6.3 Emergency Response Actions**

The National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which include the Incident Command System (ICS), are the emergency management systems the County uses to manage its support role activities during a fire emergency. Cal Fire and the other response agencies within the County also use ICS as their emergency management system.

While the ICS organizational structure is based around certain principal activities (command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance), the County's ICS or related emergency management organization itself may not be fully staffed during a fire emergency. Since a fire emergency is the responsibility of fire agency/agencies, the County emergency management organization itself will mobilize only those ICS or related positions necessary to support the requesting fire agency.

These ICS positions may include command (joint IC with fire), public information for EAS, legal, finance, and logistical support and will work hand in hand with fire ICS in order to be consistent and avoid duplication of effort.

For clarification purposes, it needs to be made clear that the fire agencies will have in place an ICS organization that is staffed as fully as necessary, thus the County will generally be supplementing the fire ICS structure.

There may be occasion when minimal county support is requested and it is not necessary to staff formal ICS positions at the county level. Such occasions may include a request to activate the Emergency Alert System without any other assistance, or to provide personnel that will be used directly within the fire ICS (such as requesting personnel for fire PIO or liaison functions).

### **3.7 Transportation Emergencies**

As the county's population increases and traffic flow grows larger on freeways and roadways throughout the county, the possibility of serious transportation emergencies increase. Although hazardous materials accidents are a possibility, those are discussed in another area of this

document. The potential for transportation incidents other than those involving hazardous materials must be acknowledged.

### **3.7.1. Special Conditions**

With the generally mild weather the county has, driving conditions throughout the county are usually not affected by adverse weather. However, when adverse weather does affect the county, the problems may be compounded by the inexperience of not usually driving in adverse weather. Heavy fog, snow or unforeseen events may cause numerous or large traffic problems within the county.

The county's role in such emergencies would be to provide support to State and County agencies such as the California Highway Patrol, the California Department of Transportation, or the County Public Works Department.

An additional special condition includes the fact that transportation may be hindered in the event of a severe shortage of fuel. In an emergency situation, it may become necessary for the County Emergency Services Director to take action to ensure supplies remain available for emergency use and to ensure the welfare and safety of the public

### **3.7.2 Emergency Response Actions**

In addition to general emergency support and coordination, the County may be forced to use authorities allowed under state and local law. This may include prioritizing resource needs, including private fuel supplies.

## **3.8 Tsunami Threat**

Tsunamis are generated by large earthquakes that occur under or near the ocean. In deep ocean water, Tsunamis may travel as fast as 600 miles per hour. Once a force of water enters the shallow waters of coastlines the velocity of its waves decrease and the wave height increases. Tsunamis can crest to heights of more than 100 feet and hit the shoreline with destructive force. This force can be disastrous to the safety of coastal residents, visitors, and property.

As noted in a "Tsunami Inundation Mapping" paper dated July 15, 2005 by Jose C. Borrero, Ph.D. and Costas E. Synolakis, Ph. D. of the University of Southern California's Tsunami Research Group, this part of the coastline has the unique distinction of being one of the few locations in the United States where a near source tsunami was generated and affected the coastline. This occurred in November 1927 when a magnitude 7.2 earthquake struck the area west of Point Aguello (Byerly, 1930)

### **3.8.1 Special Situation**

Tsunamis are not a common occurrence along the Central California coast, however there is always the possibility of one occurring. A tsunami that is caused by a severe earthquake centered near the local coast may strike suddenly, with no or very little warning time. Tsunamis that originate elsewhere in the Pacific may travel 10 to 12 hours before striking the California coastline. This would provide enough time to receive a warning from the Alaska Warning Center, which is responsible for California tsunami warnings (the Alaska Warning Center works closely with the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center). This warning would be issued to the California State Warning Center, which in turn notifies affected counties.

### **3.8.2 Emergency Response Actions**

If a warning is received in time to advise the public in affected coastal areas, that will be done as necessary and as possible. Preparations may include securing buildings and evacuating shoreline areas. This may also involve opening temporary shelters and restricting access to coastal areas.

For earthquakes which occur near the coast, a Tsunami may occur with no time for a warning to be issued. The International Tsunami Information Center states that if a strong earthquake is felt near a shoreline or low-lying coastal area it is a natural warning of possible, immediate danger. Keep calm and quickly move to higher ground away from the coast.

Should time allow, the County will be working with the National Weather Service and the Tsunami Warning Center to determine how far inland evacuations should occur.

Additional information is available in the County's tsunami emergency response plan.

## **3.9 Aircraft Incidents**

The vast majority of aircraft accidents are handled by appropriate public safety emergency response agencies without the need for activation of, or support from, the County's overall emergency organization.

However, there may be times when such support could be necessary, such as if aircraft crashed into a community, causing disastrous damage.

### **3.9.1 Special Situation**

San Luis Obispo County has three public airports, located in Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo, and Oceano. As of November 2008 only the San Luis Obispo County Airport offered regular scheduled commercial passenger service, which is provided by regional jet aircraft or turboprop commuter aircraft. There are also a number of private airstrips throughout the county. There are military facilities that helicopters might use located at Camp San Luis, and facilities that are used

at Camp Roberts. Military aircraft also occasionally fly over the county enroute to other locations.

There are also areas for use by helicopters at Twin Cities Hospital in Templeton and French Hospital in San Luis Obispo.

San Luis Obispo County is over flown by commercial flights traveling the Los Angeles - San Francisco corridor as well as flying en route to other destinations and by military aircraft from bases such as Lemoore Naval Air Station, in addition to the above mentioned locations.

The above situations provide for the unlikely event of an aircraft accident. Such an event could cause extensive damage, injury, and loss of life to those in the aircraft, and to people and buildings on the ground.

Such an incident did occur in December 1987, when a commercial jetliner using the LA - SF corridor crashed. The airliner went down about ten miles east of the community of Cayucos. The crash of the jetliner, which thought to be caused by a gunman shooting one passenger, the pilot, and the co-pilot, killed all 47 people on board. While tragic, this crash could have been even worse had the airliner gone down in a populated area. In January 2000, a commercial airliner went down off the coast of Ventura County, while was en route to San Francisco from Mexico.

### **3.9.2 Emergency Response Actions**

In addition to public safety emergency response agencies, the activation of at least a portion of the overall county emergency management organization may be necessary to coordinate such events as communications and related logistical needs. As an example, the County EOC was used during the December 1987 commercial airliner crash, as was the Ventura County EOC for the January 2000 commercial airliner accident off the coast of that county.

Initial response actions will be by public safety agencies in the field. Follow up support activities may include providing logistical support to public safety agencies and the federal agencies which will have Incident Command authority over an airliner accident.

### **3.10 Civil Disturbance**

Civil disturbance includes incidents that are intended to disrupt a community to the degree that law enforcement intervention is required to maintain public safety. Civil disturbances are generally associated with controversial political, judicial, or economic issues and/or events.

There are locations within San Luis Obispo County which have large public gatherings, including events which have attracted crowds in the ranges of 30,000 - 40,000 people to San Luis Obispo. However, rarely is there an event which has the potential for unstable conditions which could possibly impact an Operational Area jurisdiction's ability to provide sufficient law

enforcement and fire protective services. Although, as illustrated by a civil disturbance related to an event at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, during the early 1990s which required law enforcement assistance from outside the Operational Area, it remains a possibility.

The effects of civil disturbances are varied and are usually based upon the type, severity, scope and duration of the disturbance. The effects of civil disturbances include traffic congestion or gridlock, illegal assemblies, disruption of utility service, property damage, injuries and potentially loss of life.

Law enforcement agencies train for such events. The overall emergency organization may be needed for logistical support such as emergency public information, public works barriers, or related needs.

### **3.11 Terrorism**

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

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

While San Luis Obispo County is a low population area, with generally low population density when compared with major metropolitan areas, the possibility of a terrorist action cannot be discounted. Terrorist actions may include biological, chemical, incendiary, explosive, nuclear/radiological, or electronic (such as software system) attacks.

While it is prudent to increase preparedness efforts to address these threats throughout the nation, including San Luis Obispo County, there are also a number of emergency management systems and procedures which have been in place for some time that can help address these potential incidents. Some of these systems have been in place for a number of years, while others have been - and continue to be - developed due to the new awareness and need to address terrorism related issues

While the FBI is the lead federal investigative agency for terrorism, overall management of the consequences of actual or threatened terrorist incidents is the responsibility of the affected local jurisdiction. In addition, initial response actions will most likely be led and overseen by local agencies. Command and control of all incident activities remains with the jurisdictional incident commander and/or unified command. The San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department or other law enforcement agency of jurisdiction are the lead agencies at the local level for law enforcement aspects of an incident.

In some smaller threats or incidents, local law enforcement will retain jurisdiction and control of the entire process, with the federal law enforcement community providing only support and resources as needed.

FBI representatives regularly interact with local law enforcement organizations within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area.

#### **4. OVERALL CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

This Emergency Operations Plan and its related stand alone plans and procedures address a spectrum of contingencies, ranging from relatively minor incidents to large disasters. Some incidents will be preceded by a buildup or warning period, with perhaps sufficient time to warn the public and implement mitigation measures designed to reduce loss of life and property damage. Many incidents occur with little or no advance warning, thus requiring immediate activation of the emergency procedures and efficient and coordinated mobilization and deployment of resources. All departments and agencies of the County should be prepared to promptly and effectively respond to any foreseeable emergency, taking all appropriate actions, including requesting and providing mutual aid.

The following sections describe various stages, or phases, of an incident which may require emergency management oversight. The four phases are federal definitions used by many agencies for nationwide consistency. The four phases are:

#### **Preparedness; response; recovery; mitigation**

##### **4.1 Preparedness Phase**

The preparedness phase involves activities that are undertaken in advance of an emergency or disaster. Preparedness activities fall into two basic areas: **readiness and capability**.

**Readiness activities** shape the framework and create the basis of knowledge necessary to complete a task or mission. Readiness activities might include implementing hazard mitigation projects, develop and review hazard or threat analyses, developing and maintaining emergency plans and procedures, conducting general and specialized training, conducting exercises and drills, developing mutual aid agreements, and improving emergency public education and warning systems.

As part of the preparedness phase and readiness activities, San Luis Obispo County departments and other Operational Area member jurisdictions who have responsibilities in this plan should prepare procedures which should contain information such as personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, resource lists as appropriate, and pre-determined locations to report to should communications systems be down.

Emergency response personnel should be acquainted with these procedures, and receive periodic training on them.

**Capability activities** involve the procurement of items or tools necessary to complete the task(s) or mission(s).

**Capability activities** might include assessments of what resources are available throughout the county and identification of sources to meet anticipated resource "shortfalls" which might occur during a disaster.

Capability activities and readiness activities are complimentary. For example, to help address resource shortfalls, readiness activities can include maintaining mutual aid plans or processes.

## 4.2 Response Phase

The response phase includes increased readiness, initial response, and extended response activities. Upon receipt of a warning or the observation that an emergency situation is imminent or likely to occur, San Luis Obispo County may initiate actions to increase its readiness as necessary and as possible.

Examples of events which may trigger increased readiness activities include a credible threat of terrorist activities, or, for non-terrorist incidents, issuance of a credible long-term earthquake prediction, receipt of a flood advisory or other special weather statement, receipt of a potential dam failure advisory; above normal conditions conducive to wildland fires, such as the combination of high heat, strong winds, and low humidity, an expansive hazardous materials incident, a rapidly-deteriorating international situation that could lead to an attack upon the United States, and, information or circumstances indicating the potential for acts of violence or civil disturbance.

Increased readiness activities may include, but are not limited to, briefing of the County Administrator and other key officials or employees, reviewing and updating of County Emergency Operations Plan and procedures, as needed and possible, increasing public information efforts, accelerating training efforts, inspecting critical facilities and equipment, including testing warning and communications systems, recruiting additional staff and emergency workers, conducting precautionary evacuations in the potentially impacted area(s), mobilizing personnel and pre-positioning resources and equipment; and contacting state and federal agencies that may be involved in field activities.

**Initial response activities** are primarily performed at the field response level. Emphasis is placed on minimizing the effects of the emergency or disaster. For day-to-day public safety, public works, and related incidents, this would be response activities such as fire, law enforcement, public works, emergency medical and related resources responding to incidents or other calls for service.

From an overall emergency management standpoint...that is, coordinating activities countywide or in a large area or incident...examples of initial response activities include making notifications to various agencies, as needed, disseminating warnings, emergency public information, and instructions to the public, conducting evacuations and/or rescue operations, caring for displaced persons and treating the injured, conducting initial damage assessments

and surveys, assessing need for mutual aid assistance, restricting movement of traffic/people and unnecessary access to affected areas, and developing and implementing Incident Action Plans (an Incident Action Plan is a document that is put together to determine the response priorities for a certain time frame, for example the next 12 - 24 hours).

**Extended response activities** include sustained operations which extend beyond “normal” day-to-day emergency and related responses in the field or elsewhere.

Examples of extended response activities may include preparing detailed damage or safety assessments, operating mass care facilities, conducting coroner operations, procuring required resources to support longer term operations, documenting situation status, protecting, controlling, and allocating vital resources, restoring vital utility services, tracking and coordinating resource allocation, conducting advance planning activities, documenting expenditures, developing and implementing action plans for extended operations, disseminating emergency public information; declaring a local emergency, and coordinating with state and federal agencies.

#### **4.3 Recovery Phase**

**Recovery phase** activities involve the restoration of services to the public and returning the affected area(s) to pre-emergency conditions. Recovery activities may be both short-term and long-term, ranging from restoration of essential utilities such as water and power, to mitigation measures designed to prevent future occurrences of a given threat.

Examples of recovery activities may include restoring utilities, applying for state and federal assistance programs, conducting hazard mitigation analyses, identifying residual hazards, and determining and recovering costs associated with response and recovery.

#### **4.4 Mitigation Phase**

**Mitigation** efforts occur both before and after emergencies or disasters. Post-disaster mitigation is actually part of the recovery process. This includes eliminating or reducing the impact of hazards.

Mitigation efforts may include amending local ordinances and statutes, such as zoning ordinances, building codes, and other enforcement codes, initiating structural retrofitting measures, emphasizing public education and awareness; and assessing and altering land use planning.

Efforts may also include increasing security measures and/or, re-building in a way to lesson the impacts of future events.

## **5. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

In order to effectively manage emergencies and disasters throughout California – and the United States - local and state governments use common emergency management systems. A system used nationwide is the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In addition to and in conjunction with NIMS, with California state and local agencies also use a system called the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

### **5.1 National Incident Management System**

On February 28, 2003, President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD 5). HSPD 5 directed the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and administer a National Incident Management System (NIMS), which required full agency compliance by September 30, 2006. NIMS builds on the foundation of existing incident management and emergency response systems used by jurisdictions at all levels. Federal departments and agencies are required to make the adoption of NIMS by state and local organizations a condition for federal preparedness assistance (grants, contracts, and other activities).

NIMS provides for a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents. NIMS integrates existing best practices into a consistent, nationwide approach to domestic incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context.

The principles of NIMS are:

- **Flexibility:** Provides a consistent, flexible and adjustable framework where government and private entities at all levels can work together to manage incidents of any size.
- **Standardization:** Provides a set of standardized organizational structures and requirements to improve interoperability among jurisdictions and disciplines.

Six components make up the NIMS systems approach:

- **Command and Management:** The three key standard incident management structures are discussed below.
- **Preparedness:** Effective incident management begins with preparedness activities, which include planning, training, exercises, personnel qualifications, equipment acquisitions, mutual aid and publications management.
- **Resource Management:** Standardized mechanisms and requirements on resource mobilization and recovery following an incident.

- **Communications and Information Management:** Defines communications framework for information sharing at all levels.
- **Supporting Technologies:** Technologies, such as data communications, to facilitate ongoing operations
- **Ongoing Management and Maintenance:** Establishes an activity to provide strategic direction for NIMS oversight.

NIMS standard incident management structures are based on three key organizational systems:

- The Incident Command System (ICS) defines the operating characteristics, management components, and structure of incident management organizations throughout the life cycle of an incident;
- The Multiagency Coordination System, which defines the operating characteristics, management components, and organizational structure of supporting entities;
- The Public Information System, which includes the processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely and accurate information to the public during emergency situations.

As can be seen in the above, NIMS is congruent with the emergency management system and concepts in use in California, including San Luis Obispo County. Many of the concepts match the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) concepts, in use in California, including San Luis Obispo County.

## **5.2 Standardized Emergency Management System**

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is intended to provide for a standardized response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies. SEMS is intended to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of all emergency responders in California.

SEMS requires emergency response agencies to use basic principles and components of emergency management, including the Incident Command System, Interagency Coordination, the Operational Area concept, and established mutual aid systems. These principles and components are discussed below.

SEMS is an emergency response management structure designed to focus resources and effort in the most efficient fashion. It is an “overlay” to pre-existing mandates in statute and regulation. It does not re-direct or preempt these authorities.

### **5.2.1 Incident Command System (ICS)**

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a regularly used emergency management tool, primarily for command and control of response resources in the field.

Just as most companies have a corporate president and most government agencies have district, city, or county managers/administers, ICS has an Incident Commander or person in charge. Similarly, just as companies or government agencies may have various departments or divisions within their organization, ICS is made up of a number of functions which are somewhat equivalent to “departments” or “divisions”.

For example, a city or county has a governing board (city council or board of supervisors) and an administrative function to run and oversee the city or county government. In addition to an administrative office, there are many other departments, such as public works, finance, police, fire, and so on. In turn, under each department are various divisions. For example, the police department may have a crime prevention division, patrol division, detective division, and a records division. Each division works effectively and cooperatively with the others, under one common organization.

Similarly, during emergencies, ICS is an on scene organizational arrangement. There is a person, or sometimes persons, in charge of the incident, titled the Incident Commander. The ICS positions below the Incident Commander level are organized to coordinate and oversee the various functions which need to be accomplished during an emergency.

During most emergency incidents, it is usually obvious which agency is in charge; for example, an accident on an unincorporated roadway in California is most often the California Highway Patrol, a fire in an incorporated city is most often the fire department, or a crime in an unincorporated area is most often the Sheriff’s Department. In these cases, the agency with jurisdiction is responsible for incident command.

The Incident Command System (ICS) is a nationally used standardized field (“field” meaning at the scene of an emergency) emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

The principles of ICS are that the system provides the following kind of operations: single jurisdiction/agency involvement, single jurisdiction responsibility with multiple agency involvement, and multiple jurisdiction responsibility with multiple agency involvement. The system's organizational structure adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would expect to respond. The system is applicable and acceptable to all user

agencies. The system is readily adaptable to new technology. The system expands in a rapid and logical manner from an initial response to a major incident and contracts just as rapidly as organizational needs or the situation decrease. ICS has common components in organization, terminology and procedures. Put another way, expanding or contracting can be explained by going back to our earlier example of a police department – a small department may have a detective division that handles investigations in its jurisdiction. A larger department may have the detective division broken up into sections which specialize only on robbery or auto theft, for example. Similarly, ICS can have people in positions handling multiple tasks, or for larger incidents those tasks can be broken up and handled by additional personnel.

Specific information on ICS can be found in Part 2 of this Emergency Operations Plan. It should be noted that the county of San Luis Obispo first adopted ICS for emergency management use in 1985, and renewed that commitment with the formal adoption of NIMS.

### **5.2.2 Mutual Aid System**

A primary foundation of California's emergency planning and response is a statewide mutual aid system, which is designed to ensure that adequate resources can be provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation(s).

Mutual aid is a concept where one agency or jurisdiction shares its resources with other agencies or jurisdictions in times of need. A common example is the use of fire agencies, which assist each other when one jurisdiction has a large fire.

The basis for the system is the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement, as referenced in the California Emergency Services Act. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement created a formal process wherein each jurisdiction retains control of its own personnel and facilities, but can give and receive help whenever it is needed in other areas. San Luis Obispo County has been a signatory to the Master Mutual Aid Agreement for over 50 years, having entered into it on December 4, 1950.

State government is obligated to provide available resources to assist local jurisdictions in emergencies. To facilitate the coordination and flow of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six mutual aid regions and three administrative regions. San Luis Obispo County is located within Mutual Aid Region I and the Southern Region for administrative functions.

Mutual Aid Region I consists of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties. There is also a Region I-A for law enforcement mutual aid, consisting of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties. The purpose of mutual aid regions is to have a system in place which can quickly provide assistance to other counties in the region. The administrative region, Southern Region which oversees these mutual aid counties also oversees Mutual Aid Region VI, which consists of counties including Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Imperial, Inyo, and Mono Counties.

### **5.2.2.1 Discipline specific Mutual Aid**

The statewide system includes several discipline specific mutual aid systems, such as, but not limited to, fire and rescue, law enforcement and, emergency managers.

To further facilitate the mutual aid process, particularly during day-to-day emergencies involving public safety agencies, fire and rescue and law enforcement mutual aid coordinators have been selected and function at the Operational Area, regional and state levels.

Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinators have been identified for each mutual aid region to coordinate medical mutual aid during disasters. It is expected that, during a disaster, the San Luis Obispo Operational Area Mutual Aid Coordinators will be assigned to, or liaison with, the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Center or other coordination centers, such as DOCs.

A basic role of an Operational Area mutual aid coordinator is to receive mutual aid requests, coordinate the provision of resources from within the Op Area and pass on unfilled requests to Cal EMA Mutual Aid Region I. That is, each Op Area mutual aid coordinator handles and tracks requests between special districts, cities, the county, and the state.

Within San Luis Obispo County, the Sheriff's Department is the Op Area Mutual Aid Coordinator for law enforcement; Cal/County Fire is generally the Op Area Mutual Aid Coordinator for fire agencies; the County Office of Emergency Services provides Op Area Mutual Aid Coordinator for general emergencies, and the County Health Officer generally delegates Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator Mutual Aid coordination to the Emergency Medical Services Agency (EMSA).

During a proclaimed emergency, the San Luis Obispo Operational Area will, as needed, coordinate mutual aid requests between San Luis Obispo County, the San Luis Obispo Operational Area member jurisdictions, and the Cal EMA Southern Regional Emergency Operations Center (REOC). Requests should specify, at a minimum:

The number and type of personnel needed, and/or; type and amount of equipment needed; reporting time and location; authority to whom forces should report; access routes into the affected area(s); estimated duration of operations; and risks and hazards.

### **5.2.2.2 Volunteer and Private Agency Mutual Aid**

Volunteer and private agencies are part of the San Luis Obispo Operational Area's mutual aid system; in fact, they are a part of the ongoing day-to-day emergency management system. The American Red Cross is the primary and essential element of our area's efforts to meet the care and shelter needs of disaster victims. Private sector medical/health resources are an essential

part of the County's medical response. Volunteer and private agencies mobilize volunteers and other resources through their own systems. These agencies can be represented at the San Luis Obispo County EOC when activated, or through related Department Operations Centers.

The San Luis Obispo County Operational Area is fortunate to have a good Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) organization, which is coordinated by the San Luis Obispo County Chapter of the American Red Cross (ARC). VOAD is a consortium of non-profit and faith based organizations dedicated to fostering more effective service to people affected by disaster, with a commitment to cooperation, communication, coordination, and collaboration. As the lead VOAD coordinator, the ARC in turn coordinates and works closely with the public agency emergency organizations, including the County. As needed, the ARC provides staff to the County EOC during its activation.

There are two types of resources VOAD members provide: human and material. For example, VOAD members provide volunteers and staff to serve in the event of a disaster or emergency to provide resources which may include health professionals, grief counselors, child care workers, animal rescue staff, shelter staff, meal servers, and caseworkers.

VOAD material resources may include providing shelter facilities, shelter supplies, kitchen facilities, food, clothing, horse trailers, animal crates, or satellite phones. VOAD may also establish services such as providing drop-off points through the area for people wishing to donate items after a disaster.

The San Luis Obispo County Chapter of the ARC also provides, primarily through the use of many volunteers, important emergency services within the Operational Area. Every month, the San Luis Obispo Chapter responds to local emergencies - single-family fires, evacuations due to hazardous material incidents, brush fires, etc. Volunteers respond as members of a Disaster Action Team, which are located in various areas of the county. Disaster volunteers also have the opportunity to help with the Chapter's ongoing emergency planning and preparedness efforts.

The Chapter's Community Disaster Education Presenters speak to organizations, schools and other groups about Disaster Preparedness Information & Training. As a presenter they help families prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster.

In general, the Chapter is an important link between local volunteers such as those noted above and the overall Operational Area emergency management system.

### **5.2.2.3 Coordination of Mutual Aid Requests**

Coordination of mutual aid requests goes beyond Operational Area Coordinators working as a link between special districts, cities, the county, and the state to track and fill the needs of

various jurisdictions. Once mutual aid resources are obtained from other jurisdictions, those resources need to be coordinated upon their arrival at the requesting agency's destination.

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

Staging areas are used for the complete assemblage of personnel and other resources prior to being sent directly to the disaster site.

Mobilization centers are off incident locations at which emergency response personnel and equipment are temporarily located pending assignment, release or reassignment. Incident facilities include Incident Command Posts, field staging areas, bases, and camps. Field staging areas are temporary locations at an incident where personnel and equipment are kept while awaiting tactical assignments.

#### **5.2.2.4 Mutual Aid Agreements**

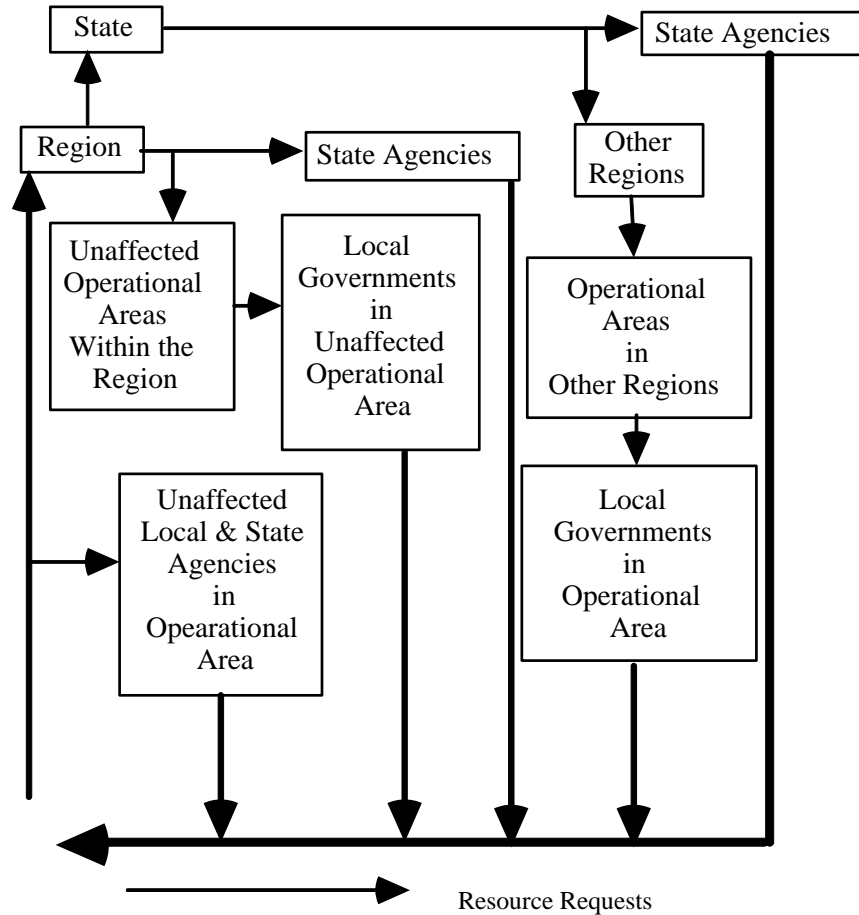
The following depicts a sampling of mutual aid agreements of which San Luis Obispo County is a participant:

1. California Master Mutual Aid Agreement
2. San Luis Obispo County Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Agreement
3. Region 1A Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement
4. Public Works Mutual Aid Agreement
5. California Emergency Managers Mutual Aid Agreement
6. Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordination

As noted above, these are a sampling of the mutual aid agreements which local and state agencies with the county/Operational Area participate. Agreements are modified, updated, and added, on an as needed basis, and are generally stand alone documents that are worked out between specific entities or types of profession. For example, there are agreements for building inspector mutual aid, engineers, mental health, and many others.

The concept of mutual aid is that almost any needed resource which a local agency exhausts or needs and does not have may be requested through the Operational Area process. During an incident, resource requests can be made through the Operational Area.

## MUTUAL AID PROCESS: GENERAL FLOW OF REQUESTS AND RESOURCES



### **5.3 Operational Area**

Within the State of California, and as defined in the National Incident Management System and Standardized Emergency Management System, emergency management is coordinated using various geographical levels. Local agencies such as special districts, cities, and counties, are generally responsible for emergency management within their respective jurisdictions. However, when an emergency or other incident affects more than one jurisdiction, or that jurisdiction needs assistance, the next level up of emergency management coordination is the Operational Area.

An Operational Area (OA) consists of all political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of a county, including county government. The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors formally established the San Luis Obispo Operational Area with the adoption of a revised Emergency Operations Plan dated November 21, 1995. Additional information specific to the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area can be found in Part 5 of this Emergency Operations Plan.

An OA is used by the county and other local political subdivisions for the coordination of information and resources, and to serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operation centers and the operation centers of the political subdivisions within the operational area. Basically, emergency response actions within an OA are coordinated by one entity when necessary during large emergencies. This helps ensure a coordinated response throughout the county. The entity that coordinates the OA also serves as a link between the OA/local agencies and Cal EMA or other state and/or federal agencies.

As noted in the previous section, various agencies within Operational Areas coordinate mutual aid response and related tasks for various disciplines. These Operational Area Coordinators serve as the link between other jurisdictions and agencies within their discipline.

Fire chiefs within the OA choose the fire and rescue Operational Area Coordinator, which is usually County Fire. The Sheriff of each county is the law enforcement Operational Area Coordinator. For many other general mutual aid issues and emergency functions, the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services serves as the Operational Area Coordinator.

The Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator system within the OA can also serve as the emergency medical services coordinator. Within San Luis Obispo County, the County Health Officer (CHO) or his designee serves as the OA Coordinator for medical and health issues. For example, within San Luis Obispo County, the Emergency Medical Services Agency, Incorporated, may be the designated OA coordinator on behalf of the CHO.

Each of the Operational Area Coordinators works in conjunction with, and supports the efforts of, the other disciplines.

A copy of the Operational Area Memorandum of Understanding can be found in Part 5 of this Emergency Operations Plan.

#### **5.4 SEMS Interagency Coordination**

Any emergency involving many agencies or jurisdictions means that those agencies and jurisdictions need to work together. The SEMS terms for this coordination is Multiagency or Interagency coordination, which means participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS/emergency organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

Multiagency coordination is generally that which takes place among agencies within a jurisdiction. For example, between police, fire, and public works departments working together at an EOC or at an actual incident/emergency scene. Interagency coordination is generally that which takes place between agencies in different jurisdictions or between agencies at different levels, such as between cities, cities and the county, special districts and the county, etcetera.

Interagency coordination is the decision making system used by member jurisdictions of the San Luis Obispo Operational Area. Interagency coordination involves agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

One of the functions of the Operational Area is to obtain a countywide picture of the situation during and after a disaster. Interagency coordination is used to prioritize response to incidents when resources are stretched thin. Essentially, it is a number of jurisdictions working together for the common good.

#### **5.5 SEMS Functions**

There are five designated levels in the SEMS organization: field response, local government, operational area, regional, and state. Each level is activated as needed.

The **field response** level commands emergency response personnel and resources to carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat, at the scene of an incident.

The **local government** level manages and coordinates the overall emergency response and recovery activities within its jurisdiction. The local government level includes cities, counties, and special districts.

The **Operational Area** level manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments; and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level. The Operational Area includes all jurisdictions and special districts within the county geographical area. The County of San Luis Obispo is the lead agency for the San Luis Obispo Operational Area.

The **regional level** manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas within the mutual aid region designated and between the operational areas and the state level. This level, along with the state level, coordinates overall state agency support for emergency response activities.

The **state level** manages state resources in response to the needs of the other levels, manages and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions, the regional level and state level, and serves as the coordination and communication link with the federal disaster response system.

### **5.5.1 Coordination with Other Levels of Government**

Provisions have been made for coordination with cities and various other jurisdictions within the San Luis Obispo Operational Area. As the lead agency for the San Luis Obispo Operational Area, the County coordinates with these agencies and jurisdictions as needed during a countywide emergency or disaster.

Through means such as direct phone links with the seven cities and Cal Poly, government radio frequencies, commercial phone systems and Amateur Radio Emergency Services/Radio Amateurs in Civil Emergencies (ARES/RACES), the County Emergency Operations Center communicates with the various local jurisdictions throughout the Operational Area.

An additional coordination resource is the State's Response Information Management System (RIMS). RIMS is an Internet based emergency management and coordination system. RIMS allows Op Areas and state agencies to request and track resources, input and review situation status updates for incidents, and related tasks.

Through the interagency coordination process, the County Emergency Operations Center acts as the Operational Area primary coordination point for situation status information as well as response and recovery coordination. The county also works with locally based state and federal agencies to ensure they are integrated into Operational Area emergency operations, as appropriate.

These coordination efforts are intended to result in a cooperative countywide response and recovery effort which will benefit the overall Operational Area, each jurisdiction, and the public.

## **5.5.2 Coordination between SEMS Levels**

Coordination links between the five SEMS functionally operating levels vary based on the type of incident. However the links generally occur using the follow methods.

### **5.5.2.1 Field Response**

Field response level and local government level interact via direct communications between field personnel and the local government's EOC or Public Safety Answer Point (PSAP) communications center (often referred to as dispatch centers for police, fire, and other agencies), or with other coordination centers. Within each jurisdiction additional communication is made between field response staff and Department Operations Centers (DOC).

DOCs are facilities that may coordinate a specific function during an emergency response. For example, when a public works department sets up a special response center to coordinate responses to road flooding and related problems during a storm, that coordination facility is functioning as a public works Department Operations Center. Unlike an Emergency Operations Center, which often coordinates multiple response agencies, Department Operations Centers coordinate specific resources. Examples of DOCs used for San Luis Obispo County government include the County Health Agency DOC (CHA DOC) and County Public Works DOC (PW DOC).

When communications occurs between field personnel and their jurisdiction's DOC, the DOC in turn coordinates and communicates with the jurisdictional EOC or PSAP, as appropriate.

As an example, the County Health Agency has the responsibility for ensuring public and environmental health for the OA. Health Agency field personnel generally communicate and coordinate with the Health Agency DOC, and those personnel in turn coordinate with the County Emergency Operations Center. The County Public Works DOC coordinates County public works field actions, including road crews, and liaisons with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the California Highway Patrol (CHP) San Luis Obispo Area office, the Sheriff's Department and various local jurisdictions when activated for response to such situations as severe storms.

### **5.5.2.2 DOC/EOC/OA Communication**

Once the coordination and communications links identified above occur between field and local levels, local EOCs, Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs, which are 9-1-1 police/fire dispatch/communications centers), DOCs, or related coordination centers, in turn communicate with their interagency coordination representative at the OA level. City and district fire agencies generally communicate with County Fire as the fire IAC, law enforcement agencies

communicate with the County Sheriff's Department, and other functions communicate with the County EOC or County OA/DOC. In addition to County Fire's normal communications and coordination functions that occur at their Emergency Command Center (ECC) located at fire headquarters, and the Sheriff's Department PSAP communications and coordination center, County Fire and the Sheriff's Department have interagency coordination liaisons at the County EOC.

The County Public Health Agency DOC, the County Public Works DOC, and similar DOCs coordinate and communicate directly with the County EOC.

In addition to local agency to OA links, the San Luis Obispo OA is in the somewhat distinct position of having many locally based state agencies that are geographically remote from sister agencies. Due to the significance of some of these agencies to the OA, including California Polytechnic State University (Cal Poly) Poly, Caltrans District V, California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) California Men's Colony, California Polytechnic State University, Atascadero State Hospital, Camp San Luis, and Camp Roberts, the OA also liaisons with these agencies. In addition many of these agencies provide and request resources on an as needed/as available basis, as with other mutual aid assistance. Other than routine interactions, OA to locally based State agency interaction information is forwarded to Cal EMA Southern Region during OA/EOC activation.

### **5.5.2.3 Operational Area and Cal EMA Region Communications**

Coordination links between the OA and Cal EMA consist of routine emergency planning interactions on a regular basis and direction, coordination, and communication with the Regional EOC (REOC) or other State liaison points during emergencies or disasters requiring EOC activation. Coordination links include providing OA situation status to the REOC, making resource requests, notifying REOC of OA resource status, keeping REOC informed on the status of resources provided through them, providing damage assessment information to REOC, and receiving similar situation status information from REOC.

### **5.5.2.4 Operational Area and State Warning Center/State Operations Center Communications**

Coordination between the San Luis Obispo County OA and the State Warning Center (SWC) or the State Operations Center (SOC), both located near Sacramento, is minimal except during the initial stages of an incident occurring after business hours. The OA's primary direct link with Sacramento involves receiving warning or related information from the SWC to the County's 24 hour notification point (Sheriff's Department Watch Commander) or from the OA to the SWC notifying them of an event. After initial notification procedures the OA will generally make follow up links with the Southern Region.

## 5.6 National Response Framework

On March 22, 2008 the National Response Framework (NRF) formally replaced the National Response Plan (NRP) as the nation's overall disaster response guide. The Framework presents guiding principles that enable all response partners to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies of all sizes. The Framework establishes comprehensive principles, roles and structures that organize national response. It was created to ensure that practitioners across the nation understand the roles, responsibilities and relationships of domestic incidents to better respond to any type of incident.

The NRF, using NIMS, provides the structures and mechanisms for national level policy and operational direction for Federal support to State and local incident managers and for exercising direct Federal authorities and responsibilities, as appropriate.

The NRF includes protocols for operating under different threats or threat levels; incorporation of existing Federal emergency and incident management plans (with appropriate modifications and revisions) as either integrated components of the NRF or as supporting operational plans; and additional operational plans or annexes, as appropriate, including public affairs and intergovernmental communications.

The National Response Framework is built on five key principles:

- **Engaged partnerships**  
Leaders at all levels must communicate and support engaged partnerships by developing shared goals so that no one is overwhelmed in times of crisis.
- **Tiered response**  
Incidents must be managed at the lowest jurisdictional level possible and supported as needed.
- **Scalable, flexible and adaptable operational capabilities**  
Incident response must change as incidents change in size, scope and complexity.
- **Unity of effort through unified command**  
Effective unified command is essential and requires a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities by each participating organization.
- **Readiness to act**  
Effective response requires balancing a readiness to act with an understanding of risk.

The concepts included in the National Response Framework are similar to many of the concepts used in this EOP, at least to the degree that a federal document and a local document can be compared. Since the Framework uses the same core principles as NIMS and builds upon and supersedes the National Response Plan, implementation and training changes upon its adoption were minimal. This EOP is, to the best of the knowledge of the County, consistent with the NRF.

## **5.7 Communications**

During an emergency, the County Communications Manager (or alternate) and staff are responsible for coordinating County communications activities.

Communication System links among local and state agencies, and the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, include the following types:

- Commercial Telephone
- Interjurisdictional Dedicated Telephone System (Red Phone)
- California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)
- Dedicated Telephone Lines (Direct Intercom)
- County and Other Government Radio Networks
- California and National Advance Warning System (CAWAS/NAWAS)
- Radio Links with Diablo Canyon Power Plant
- Amateur Radio Emergency Services radio systems
- Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)

### **5.7.1 Twenty-four Hour Communications Capability**

A primary communications with the County EOC facility is provided by the County Sheriff's Department communications center. This center provides primary dispatching for the Sheriff's Department, all ambulance services in the county. This communications center also has direct contact with such agencies as the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection/County Fire, police departments within the county, and city fire department dispatch centers. Primary communications are via county radio systems, dedicated direct telephone lines, and commercial telephone lines.

In the event of a disaster or large emergency affecting communications, radio systems (including repeaters) are generally provided with backup power. An alternative system is the Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) radios and personnel. ARES/RACES have radio and computer communications systems located in the County EOC that can be operated independently of county systems. ARES/RACES systems are self contained, and include mobile radios that operate using batteries. ARES/RACES systems are also located at other locations throughout the county, including some city EOCs.

The County Sheriff Watch Commander's (WC) office serves as the County's two way contact with state and national warning systems. The California Advanced Warning System (CAWAS) and National Advanced Warning System (NAWAS) communications hardware is located in the WC's office.

### **5.7.2. San Luis Obispo County Communications**

Communications systems throughout the county are varied and there is not a single central communications facility. The Sheriff's Dispatch facility is the answering point for 9-1-1 calls that originate in the unincorporated areas of the county, except those calls which originate from cellular telephones (as of the date of this plan). As of the date of this plan, cellular phone 9-1-1 calls are answered by the CHP Communications Center in San Luis Obispo. The Sheriff's Department dispatch facility provides primary dispatch for ambulances in the county, and the Sheriff's Department. The county contracts with the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) for fire and basic and advanced life support emergency services in unincorporated areas of the county that do not have fire districts. Cal Fire dispatches county and state fire units through its Emergency Command Center located outside the city of San Luis Obispo, on CA Highway 1. In addition to radio dispatching of fire units, Cal Fire has commercial and non-commercial phone line and computer-assisted-dispatch contact with Sheriff's communications. They also have radio and microwave "intercom" contact with other Cal Fire facilities throughout the state, including Cal Fire region headquarters.

Each city within the county and Cal Poly operates its own public safety answering point (PSAP, commonly known as 9-1-1 answering points), and dispatch their own fire and police units. With the exception of the Sheriff's dispatch and Cal Poly, the PSAPs dispatch the fire and police resources within their jurisdictions.

### **5.7.3 Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)**

The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) is a communications system designed to provide information between state, local, and federal agencies. OASIS is a communications system that consists of computer software, and hardware equipment. The hardware portion of OASIS includes a satellite system in each operational area linked to selected state, federal, and local agencies. The satellite dish for the San Luis Obispo OA is located outside the County EOC. The system is used by accessing telephones in the County OES room and on the Watch Commander's telephone console. The system is tested monthly and was used after the January 1994 Northridge earthquake for Regional Disaster Medical/Health Coordination from the San Luis Obispo County EOC.

### **5.7.4 Communications Policies and Procedures**

Since few uncommitted communications resources exist, the county system should be considered as all that is available during an emergency. Emergency reserve equipment is usually earmarked for use by the jurisdiction possessing it, and is thus not readily available for diversion to other jurisdictions. Even if available, it is usually not practical for use by other jurisdictions due to frequency or antenna mismatch.

However, all county, state and federal communications resources can be accessed through the existing mutual aid systems, i.e. County Operational Areas, OES Regions, etc.

RACES and ARES radio operators will be used to back up and augment County communications systems. Special consideration will be given to employing them to augment disaster operations, including medical activities, public information activities, and uses such as shelter communications.

## **5.8 Emergency Facilities and Equipment**

### **5.8.1 County/Operational Area EOC**

The County/Operational Area Emergency Operations Center is a 12,600 square foot facility located about five miles west of San Luis Obispo, near Camp San Luis.

The County EOC houses the Sheriff's Department dispatch center, Watch Commander, and some related patrol staff. The EOC also contains an operations section office for emergency coordination, a command room, offices for public information, shelter and welfare coordination, rumor control, Amateur Radio Emergency Services, Cal EMA, FEMA, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company (for nuclear power plant emergencies).

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Tone Alert System (for hospitals, schools, care homes) are activated from the EOC. EAS can also be activated remotely, using a system established by Cal EMA.

The EOC has an emergency supply of water, and the county jail is nearby for emergency feeding purposes. The EOC has a generator capable of providing essential electrical needs for the building.

### **5.8.2 Alternate EOC Locations**

In the event the County EOC becomes unusable for some reason there is a reciprocal agreement with the city of Atascadero, and the city of Paso Robles to use one of their EOC or related facilities as an alternate. There are also other facilities which could be used for EOC functions within the Operational Areas. It should be noted that an EOC can be set up and used at any workable location as needed.

### **5.8.3 Department Operations Centers**

Some emergency and disaster functions are coordinated at locations other than the County EOC. This includes the County Health Agency, which coordinates incident operational issues from the Health Department facility in San Luis Obispo, and the Public Works Department, which coordinates incident operational issues from a location in San Luis Obispo.

Such outlying incident facilities that coordinate incident activities are referred to, per SEMS regulations, as Department Operations Centers (DOC). It is the responsibility of the agency running a DOC to remain in contact with, and coordinate with, the EOC.

#### **5.8.4 Field Operations Facilities**

Specific field operations, such as fire suppression activities, heavy rescue from collapsed buildings, or large evacuations may require temporary facilities to work from in order to carry out their duties. Actual command of these activities will be overseen by field incident commanders (IC). Such facilities may include field command centers, which are referred as incident command posts (ICP) and staging areas for personnel, equipment, and supplies. It is the responsibility of the IC or staging area manager to remain in contact with the next emergency organization level above him or her.

#### **5.8.5 Special Equipment Needs**

The large scope of an incident may require outside resources in order to effectively respond and recover. While it is up to each agency, incident commander, EOC staff, and DOC to determine their equipment and related needs, it is a function of the EOC to anticipate many of those needs. This is accomplished through damage assessment and developing planning and intelligence information in the EOC. Many equipment and related needs will not be available within the OA and mutual aid requests will need to be processed, which is a function of logistics and liaison in the EOC. Special action from the ESD/County Administrator and/or other authorized person may be needed to authorize expenditure of unbudgeted funds for such needs.

## **6. SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION**

Section 2.80.110 of the San Luis Obispo County Code states that all officers and employees of this county, together with those volunteer forces who may by agreement or operations of law be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in the county during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of this county.

Section 2.80.060 of the County Code creates the Office of Emergency Services and states that the County Administrative Officer shall be the Director of Emergency Services (the term Director of Emergency Services is commonly referred to as Emergency Services Director [ESD]).

The matrixes in the following pages provide an overview of the roles and responsibilities for certain functions within the county and related agency emergency organization, as well as state and federal agencies. In addition, Part 3 of this plan provides an overview of duties performed by various county and related agencies during extended emergency response operations.

### **6.1 Common Emergency Organization**

San Luis Obispo County is fortunate to have public agencies, as well as other organizations which exist for the common good, which work well together on a day-to-day basis to provide integrated safety, emergency management, and related services countywide. Many agencies, jurisdictions, groups, and other organizations work cooperatively on a regular basis. This cooperative effort has resulted in enhanced readiness for many natural and human caused emergencies or disasters.

In addition to public agencies such as the Office of Emergency Services, Sheriff's Department, County Health Department, County/Cal Fire, Department of Social Services, Behavioral Health, Public Works, and other public agencies throughout the Operational Area, support groups made up of citizen volunteers such as the various Sheriff's Search and Rescue teams, volunteer police patrols, and neighborhood watch organizations make up an integrated system of public service.

In addition to government authority – including the county of San Luis Obispo - for oversight of shelter and welfare issues, under the authority and responsibility of agencies which include, and such as, the Departments of Social Services and Behavioral Health, groups such as the American Red Cross are essential to serving the needs of disaster victims, providing support services such as shelter, service centers, and actual field response. These organizations have cooperated and interacted for many years within and throughout San Luis Obispo County.

Since local agencies are the first responders the vast majority of the time to “routine” emergencies, as well as disasters, it is important that those entities have a good interagency relationship, as well. Many local agencies - as well as certain locally based state agencies, and

some federal agencies - which have roles and resources needed for emergency response have been working together and otherwise cooperatively interacting for a number of years on general public safety, emergency management, and related services. These cooperative interactions provide a good foothold for continuing to face the challenges of emergency management on a cooperative basis countywide.

### **6.1.1 County Government Emergency Organization**

The formal description of the County's emergency organization is outlined in section 2.80.110 of the San Luis Obispo County Code. Section 2.80.110 reads as follows:

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 by agreement or operation of law (including persons impressed into service under the provisions of Section 2.80.080(3) of this chapter) be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this county during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of this county. (Ord. 1384 § 2 (part), 1974)

As summarized above, the emergency organization of the county includes all employees. As such, individual departments are encouraged to be aware of their roles as outlined in this plan, and are also encouraged to support the overall efforts of emergency planning.

In addition to duties within or related to individual departments, such support may include allowing staff participation from various departments from time-to-time in order to serve roles in the Emergency Operations Center or other locations during exercises, drills, or training, outside of an employee's day-to-day departmental duties or functions, as requested by the County Administrator and/or his authorized designee(s).

### **6.1.2 Public Employees as Disaster Service Worker**

In addition to the above referenced County Code city, county or state agency or public district employees are, by State law, Disaster Service Workers. The roles and responsibilities for Disaster Service Workers are authorized by the California Emergency Services Act and are defined in the California Code. {California Government Code 3100-31 02; Labor Code 3211.92(b)}

**What does this mean?** If a “Local Emergency” is declared during normal work hours, employees will be expected to remain at work to respond to the emergency needs of our community. If a Local Emergency” is declared outside of normal work hours, employees may be called back to work.

**It also means ...** In order for us, as public employees to be effective Disaster Service Workers, it is important to be assured that employee’s family members are safe and secure. The best way to

have this assurance is to be prepared for a possible emergency by having personal/family emergency plans. It is vital that every employee take the necessary steps to prepare themselves and their families.

### **6.1.3 Common Emergency Organization Support**

While County and other public agency employees make up the emergency organization and are Disaster Service Workers, it is important that know the status of their families and loved ones. In addition to each employee having the personal responsibility of developing a family emergency plan, it is recognized that employees and other disaster workers will have a need to know the status of their family and loved ones after a disaster.

As such, consideration should be given to addressing employee's needs when they are serving the public during or after an emergency. As necessary, consideration should be given to staffing a position in the EOC or Department Operations Centers or in individual departments without DOCs, as appropriate and as needed, which can be a contact and liaison between County and/or other employees and their families.

Additional considerations during long term events may be a need to establish temporary child care for disaster workers, and possibly instructing those overseeing response efforts to release employees as possible, as needed to attend to personal emergencies or to able to check on their families and deal with other personal needs. This is not a full release of the employee from working on the event, unless the event is soon terminated.

It is recognized that disaster workers – and other workers – can be much more effective in their public duties when they know their families and other loved ones are safe, and that other issues related to their personal lives are okay or at the least are okay for the time being.

### Functional Responsibilities of Local Agencies and Private Organizations

	Alerting and Warning	Communications	Situation Analysis	Management	Public Information	Radiological Protection	Fire and Rescue	Access Control	Law Enforcement	Medical	Public Health	Coroner	Care and Shelter	Movement	Rescue	Construction and Engineering	Supply and Procurement	Personnel	Transportation	Utilities
Co. Admin (OES)	S		P	P	P		S											P		
Sheriff	P							P	S			P								
Co. Fire	S		S	S	S		P			S				S	P					S
Co. Public Works			S	S										P		P	S		P	S
Co. Health				S		S				P	P		S							
Co. Env. Health	S					P					S									
Co. Info. Services		P	S																	
Co. General Services													S			S	P			
Co. Social Services	S				S								S							
Co. Aud / Controller																	S			
Co. Counsel				S												S				
Co. Planning				S																
Co. Supt. of Schools			S										S							S
Co. Animal Services													S							
EMSA											P	S								
Hospitals											P	S								
Private Ambulances											P									
PG&E			S		S															P
So. Cal. Gas			S																	P
ARES			S																	
ARC										S			P							
Salvation Army													S							
Cities / Cal Poly	S		S	S	S		S	S	S					S	S		S			
AT&T		S																		P

At times of emergency, the agencies and organizations represented in this matrix have important roles to assume in one or more of three functions referred to as "Command," "Operations" and "Logistics." The deputy County Administrator, Sheriff, County Fire Chief, County Health Officer, County Engineer and senior area CHP Representative join the County Administrator to form a "Unified Command" group responsible for major policy and decisions. Miscellaneous support staff assists the command group with technical advice, public information dissemination and liaison with other agencies. The "Operations" group is composed of next line representatives of the "Command" group. They are tasked with the carrying out of protective action missions designed to best mitigate the effects of the disaster at hand. The third group, "Logistics" is responsible for all support functions needed in a disaster response from supplies to transportation to shelter and welfare. Responsibilities are shared among county departments and private organizations.

**P = Principal Agency / Organization                      S = Supporting Agency / Organization**

### Functional Responsibilities of State Agencies

	Alerting and Warning	Communications	Situation Analysis	Management	Public Information	Radiological Protection	Fire and Rescue	Access Control	Law Enforcement	Medical	Public Health	Coroner	Care and Shelter	Movement	Rescue	Construction and Engineering	Supply and Procurement	Personnel	Transportation	Utilities
Aging													S							
Air Resources Board										S										
Alcoholic Bev. Cont. Board								S												
Boating & Waterways														S	S					
CA Conservation Corps										S					S	S				
CA Highway Patrol	S		S			S			S					S	S					
CA Maritime Academy													S		S					
Community Colleges																		S		
Conservation																	S			
Consumer Affairs									S				S							
Corrections										S								S		
Education																		S		
Emergency Medical Serv. Auth.										P										
Emergency Services	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		P	S		S		P	P					S
Employment Development															S			P		
Energy Commission																	S			S
Finance										S							S			
Fire Marshal						S									S					
Fish and Game			S			S	S		S						S		S			
Food and Agriculture									S	S							S			
Forestry							S		S				S					S		
General Services									S	S				S		P	P			
Health Services						S				S	P	S					S			
Justice									S			S								
Military		S	S				S		S	S		S	S		S	S		S		
Motor Vehicles														S						
Personnel Board																		S		
Public Utilities Commission														S						P
Rehabilitation													S							
Social Services										S			P							
Solid Waste Management Board											S									
Transportation			S			S		S	S					S	S	S			P	
University of California																		S		
Veterans Affairs													S							
Water Resources																S				
Water Resources Control Board											S					S				S
Youth Authority										S			S		S			S		

P = Principal Agency / Organization

S = Supporting Agency / Organization

### Functional Responsibilities of Federal Agencies

	Alerting and Warning	Communications	Situation Analysis	Management	Public Information	Radiological Protection	Fire and Rescue	Access Control	Law Enforcement	Medical	Public Health	Coroner	Care and Shelter	Movement	Rescue	Construction and Engineering	Supply and Procurement	Personnel	Transportation	Utilities
Agriculture							S										S			
Bureau of Land Management								S	S						S					
Civil Air Patrol															S					
Department of Defense							S	S	S		S				S					
Federal Aviation Administration	S													S	S					
FEMA			S		S					P		S				P				
Food and Drug Administration											S									
Health and Human Services										S	P									
Interior							S													
Interstate Commerce Comm.														S						
Justice									S			S			S					
National Park Service								S	S											
National Weather Service	S					S														
Transportation														S						
Treasury									S											
US Army Corps of Engineers																S				
US Forest Service									S						S					

**P = Principal Agency / Organization**

**S = Supporting Agency / Organization**

## **6.2 San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Center Management**

As a location to coordinate multi and interagency response efforts - as the sort of “disaster central” - the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Center (EOC), which also serves as the Operational Area EOC, can be staffed to a level needed for any particular situation. This can range from only a core group of a few people to full activation, or somewhere in between.

Staffing in the County EOC may include emergency management representatives, Sheriff’s Department representatives, fire, California Highway Patrol, County Health Officer, Emergency Medical Services Agency, Caltrans, American Red Cross, Department of Social Services, County Office of Education, utility companies, regional transit, Public Works, and other agencies as needed and feasible.

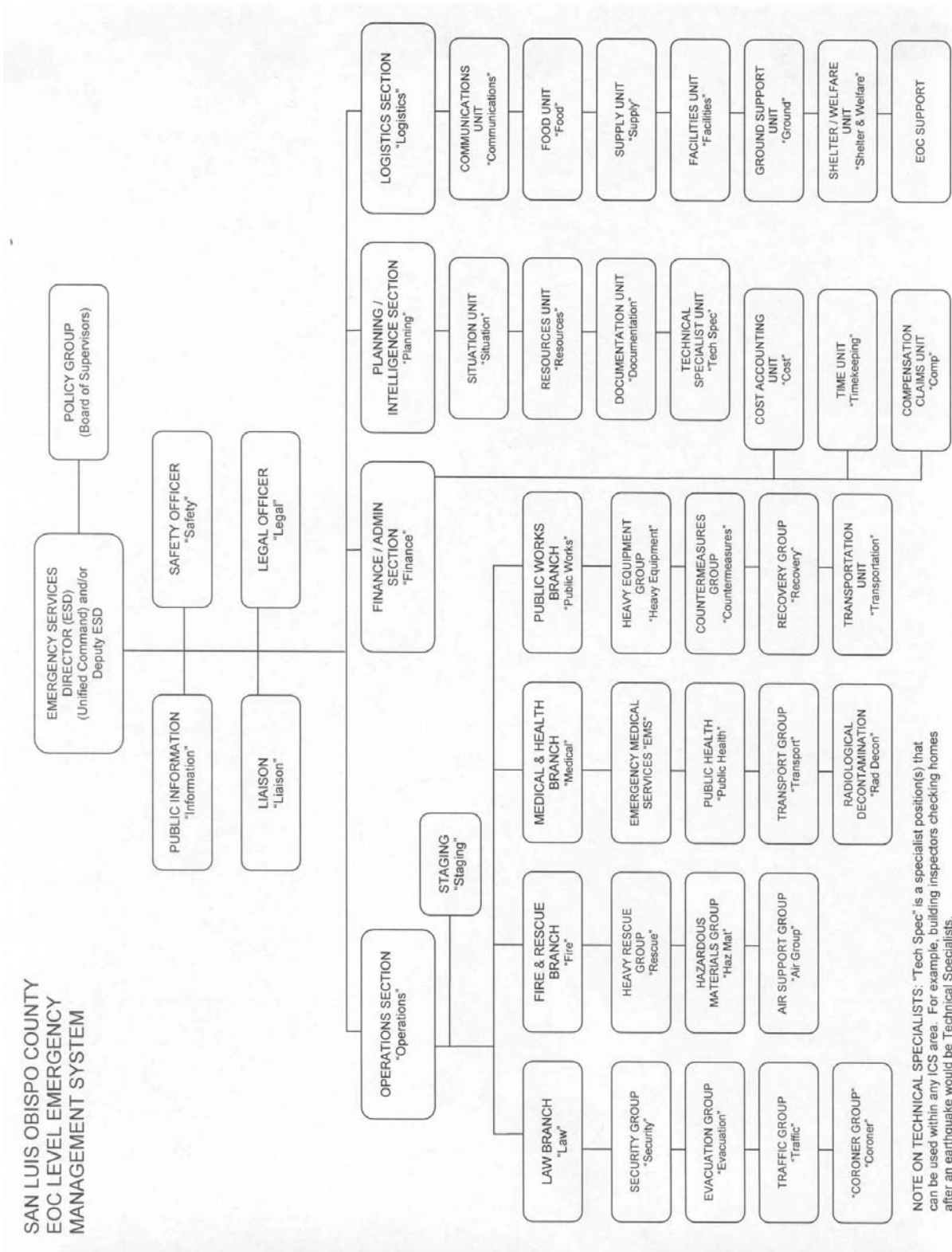
The SEMS regulations state that communications and coordination shall be established between a local government EOC, when activated, and any state or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident occurring within that local government's boundaries.

SEMS regulations also dictate that local government shall use multiagency or interagency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.

The emergency management organization used in the County EOC is based on SEMS and the National Incident Management System.

A chart showing the EOC emergency management organization is shown on the following page (the chart on the following page is a “living document” which can be updated and revised as needed outside the approval process used for this overall Emergency Operations Plan).

In the pages following the EOC emergency management organization chart are pages that explain which entities can fill what roles and a basic overview of their duties. These position duties and functions are also “living documents” which may be changed, updated, and/or revised as needed outside the approval process used for the overall Emergency Operations Plan.



**COUNTY EOC PRIMARY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS  
 AND STAFF POSITIONS**

Note: Staff positions are for reference or guidance only; other qualified staff may fill any functional position as needed.

The "functions" shown below are an overview; there are many specific duties under each function – such as rumor control being part of PIO – which are not included in the below overview. However, guidelines for many of such positions are found in Part 3 of this plan. In addition, specific information on many functions can be found in a number of the separate emergency and related plans and documents that are referenced in Part 5.

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)</b>	<b>DUTIES</b>
Emergency Services Director (ESD)	ESD/County Administrative Officer	Oversee and manage response efforts of EOC and county staff; liaison w/Board of Supervisors
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Deputy ESD/Assistant County Administrative Officer	Assist with ESD duties; act as ESD in the absence of the ESD
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Sheriff-Coroner	Oversee law enforcement response actions and function as law enforcement Operational Area Coordinator; act as alternate ESD
Deputy/Alternate ESD	County Health Agency Director, County Health Officer	Ensure and oversee proper public health response, including emergency medical care and recovery health issues; act as alternate ESD
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Director of General Services Agency	Provide assistance with and oversee response actions related to logistical needs during response and recovery efforts; act as alternate ESD

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FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Deputy/Alternate ESD	County OES Supervisor/ Principal Administrative Analyst	Provide assistance to ESD; perform PIO function as needed; provide EOC support; act as ESD in the absence of CAO or Assistant CAO;
Public Information Officer	Principal Administrative Analyst or County PIO or Principal Personnel Analyst or County ESC or Administrative Analyst or any qualified County employee	Formulate and release information about the incident to news media, the public, emergency workers, and other appropriate entities as approved and /or directed by the ESD
Safety Officer	HR Risk Management staff, most likely County safety officer	Help ensure the safety of all county emergency workers and staff through monitoring and assessing hazardous and unsafe situations and environments
Liaison	Principal Environmental Specialist or Administrative Analyst or Principal Planner or County ESC	Contact, communication, and coordination with assisting and affected agency/jurisdictions including all OA jurisdictions
Legal Officer	Deputy County Counsel or County Counsel	Provide legal counsel to the ESD and other response staff
Operations	ICS Operations Section Chief or Deputy Sheriff or Sheriff or Chief Building Official or County Health Officer or County Public Works Director; County Fire	Management and coordination of incident tactical operations consistent w/ the Incident Action Plan and related incident response guidelines

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)</b>	<b>DUTIES</b>
Finance/Admin	Auditor-Controller or Assistant Auditor-Controller or Principal Administrative Analyst or Administrative Analyst	Responsible for financial and costs aspects of the incident that are not assigned/included with other incident functions
Planning/Intelligence	ICS Planning Section Chief or County ESC or Chief Building Official; County Fire	Responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information regarding the incident and incident status
Logistics	ICS Logistics Section Chief or County ESC or Director of General Services or Deputy Director of General Services	Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials
Communications Unit	Communications Shop Manager or Senior Communications Technician or Communications Technician	Develop plans for, and ensure the effective use of, incident communications equipment; provide equipment as needed
Food Unit	Food Service Supervisor or Deputy Director of General Services or ICS Qualified Food Unit Leader	Responsible for determining feeding requirements as needed at county facilities; providing food and potable water to needed facilities and locations
Supply Unit	HR staff, General Services staff, including buyer or ICS Qualified Supply Unit Leader	Order personnel, equipment, and supplies; account for inventories of needed supplies
Facilities Unit	Property Manager or Property Manager Aide or Deputy Director of General Services	Locate and provide buildings and other incident facilities for response & recovery operations

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)</b>	<b>DUTIES</b>
Ground Support Unit	Automotive Garage Manager or Deputy Director of General Services or ICS Qualified Ground Support Unit Leader	Provide support such as fueling, service, maintenance, and repair of vehicles and other ground support equipment
Shelter/Welfare Unit	Director of Social Services, with Behavioral Health support	Provide temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including relocation shelters, food, bedding, registration, first aid, and counseling and related assistance
Animal Support	County Animal Services staff	Provide coordination between agencies to support needs related to animal evacuations
EOC Support	Emergency Services Coordinator/other OES or Admin staff	Provide for and/or coordinate the logistical and support needs of County EOC staff
Situation Unit	ICS situation unit leader or Deputy Sheriff or ESC or County Fire	Collect, evaluate, and display current situation status information for the incident
Resources Unit	ICS resources unit leader or ESC or General Services	Collect, track, and display status of incident resources
Documentation Unit	County Administrative staff	Maintain documentation files, provide duplication services, and operate a message center

FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Technical Specialist Unit	Various	Technical Specialist is a position that can be used within any ICS area. E.g., building inspectors checking homes after an earthquake would be “Technical Specialists”, as could positions for behavioral/mental health professionals; APCD providing air monitoring and projection support services; Assessor staff providing damage assessment and related information, including showing out-of-area teams around the county; PC and related technical support
Technical Specialist Unit – Agriculture	County Agriculture Commissioner’s Office	Provide technical advice on toxicities and effects of pesticides, and provide public information regarding hazards and protective actions for agricultural products involved with hazardous materials; related enforcement duties as necessary
Cost Accounting Unit	Administrative or Auditor and/or ICS qualified cost accounting unit leader	Track and document incident costs on an ongoing basis during/throughout the incident
Time Unit	Auditor-Controller staff	Track and document staff time throughout the incident response and recovery period

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)</b>	<b>DUTIES</b>
Compensation Claims Unit	HR Risk Management and Clerk-Recorder staff	Responsible for administering financial matters arising from serious injuries and deaths occurring as a result of the incident; responsible for handling all claims related activities for the incident
Staging	Planning staff or ICS qualified staging area manager, County Fire	Establish and maintain staging areas for resources to hold until directed to a given assignment
Public Works Branch	County Public Works	Coordinate and manage response and recovery efforts related to public infrastructure
Heavy Equipment Group	County Public Works	Provide specialized public works type heavy equipment needed for incident operations
Countermeasures Group	County Public Works	Coordinate and manage countermeasure activities such as dam checks, containment assistance, flood fighting, etc.
Recovery Group	County Public Works, or incident specific lead as appropriate	Coordinate and manage recovery operations related to infrastructure repair
Medical and Health Branch	County Health Agency and EMSA	Monitor and coordinate incident related emergency medical response activities, public health related issues, and behavioral health issues
Emergency Medical Services	EMSA; County Health Agency	Monitor and coordinate all incident related pre-hospital emergency response and hospital status and capacities

FUNCTION	LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)	DUTIES
Public Health	County Health Agency	Carry out all incident related activities for the protection of public health and related issues
Transport Group (in this context, public health related)	EMSA; County Health Agency	Oversee staging and movement of ambulances and related emergency medical care units
Radiological Decontamination	County Fire; coordination by County OES	Decontamination of emergency workers and vehicles that received exposure to radiation
Fire and Rescue Branch	County/Cal Fire	Supervise and coordinate all county fire service tactical operations; perform fire and rescue Operational Area coordinator duties and functions
Heavy Rescue Group	County/Cal Fire	Site specific rescue operations, implementation of the rescue portion of the Incident Action Plan and coordination with other groups related to rescue
Hazardous Materials Group	County/Cal Fire and/or CHP, and/or Environmental Health	Site specific mitigation of hazardous material incidents and liaison with ESD for protective action decisions
Air Support Group	County/Cal Fire or ICS qualified air support group manager	Provide air support for various incident tasks such as safety and damage assessment, rescues, transporting resources, and other tasks as necessary
Law Branch	Sheriff's Department	Supervise and coordinate law enforcement tactical and support operations consistent with the Incident Action Plan

<b>FUNCTION</b>	<b>LIKELY STAFF POSITION(S)</b>	<b>DUTIES</b>
Security Group	Sheriff's Department	Direct all tactical operations required for security and isolation of emergency scenes, evacuation areas, and/or emergency facilities and sites
Evacuation Group	Sheriff's Department	Direct and coordinate all tactical operations required for evacuation of non-essential personnel from the affected area and/or area of the hazard
Traffic Group	CHP or Sheriff	Direct all tactical operations required for proper traffic management at or near site of incident or affected areas
Coroner Group	Sheriff-Coroner	Oversee protection and identification of human remains

## **7. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT**

### **7.1 Introduction**

A disaster or other situation could result in the injury or death of key government officials, the partial or complete destruction of established seats of government, and the destruction of public and private records essential to continued operations of government.

Article 15 of Section 8635 et seq., of Chapter 7, Division 1, of Title 2 of the California Government Code (hereafter referred to as the California Emergency Services Act) establishes a method for reconstituting local governments, including a governing body.

### **7.2 Preservation of Local Government**

Section 8635 of the California Emergency Services Act reads, in part:

“In enacting this article the Legislature finds and declares that the preservation of local government in the event of an enemy attack or in the event of a state of emergency or a local emergency is a matter of statewide concern. The interdependence of political subdivisions requires that, for their mutual preservation and for the protection of all the citizens of the State of California, all political subdivisions have the power to take the minimum precautions set forth in this article. The purpose of this article is to furnish a means by which the continued functioning of political subdivisions will be assured.”

Various sections of Article 15 of the California Emergency Services Act provide for certain authorities which allow for the ability to develop procedures to help ensure continuity of government at the local level. Based on these and related authorities, the following sections of this document provide for procedures to help ensure the continued functioning of San Luis Obispo County government in the event the governing body is unavailable to serve.

Also addressed in the following sections are alternates for the county Director of Emergency Services, County Administrator and county department head succession for emergency situations. Note: It is recognized that from time-to-time position titles such as those used in civil service may change. A change in civil service title for purposes of continuity of government in this Plan will not affect the order of succession and such title changes in this document will not be considered a policy change.

#### **7.2.1 Standby Officers**

Section 8638 of the California Emergency Services Act reads:

To provide for the continuance of the legislative and executive departments of the political subdivision during a state of war emergency or a state of emergency or a local

emergency the governing body thereof shall have the power to appoint the following standby officers:

- (a) Three for each member of the governing body.
- (b) Three for the chief executive, if he is not a member of the governing body.

In case a standby officer becomes vacant because of removal, death, resignation, or other cause, the governing body shall have the power to appoint another person to fill said office. Standby officers shall be designated Nos. 1, 2 and 3 as the case may be.

The standby officers shall have the same authority and powers as the regular officers or department heads, as appropriate.

Relating to the duties of stand by officers, section 8641 of the California Emergency Services Act reads:

Each standby officer shall have the following duties:

- (a) To inform himself or herself of the duties of the office for which the officer stands by. Officers and employees of the political subdivision shall assist the standby officer and each political subdivision shall provide each standby officer with a copy of this article.
- (b) To keep informed of the business and affairs of the political subdivision to the extent necessary to enable the standby officer to fill his or her post competently. For this purpose the political subdivision may arrange information meetings and require attendance.
- (c) To immediately report himself or herself ready for duty in the event of a state of war emergency or in the event of a state of emergency or a local emergency at the place and in the method previously designated by the political subdivision.
- (d) To fill the post for which he or she has been appointed when the regular officer is unavailable during a state of war emergency, a state of emergency or a local emergency. Standby officers Nos. 2 and 3 shall substitute in succession for standby officer No. 1 in the same way that standby officer No. 1 is substituted in place of the regular officer. The standby officer shall serve until the regular officer becomes available or until the election or appointment of a new regular officer.

## **7.2.2 Board of Supervisors**

As allowed by section 8638 of the Government Code of the State of California and to provide for the continuance of governmental functions of the county of San Luis Obispo during a state of war emergency or a state of emergency or a local emergency, the following standby officers are designated should the primary officer be unavailable:

*Supervisor, District One:*

*Assessor, Standby Number 1  
Treasurer-Tax Collector, Standby Number 2  
District Attorney, Standby Number 3*

*Supervisor, District Two:*

*Treasurer-Tax Collector, Standby Number 1  
County Clerk-Recorder, Standby Number 2  
Auditor-Controller, Standby Number 3*

*Supervisor, District Three:*

*County Clerk-Recorder, Standby Number 1  
Treasurer-Tax Collector, Standby Number 2  
Auditor-Controller, Standby Number 3*

*Supervisor, District Four:*

*District Attorney, Standby Number 1  
Auditor-Controller, Standby Number 2  
County Clerk-Recorder, Standby Number 3*

*Supervisor District Five:*

*Auditor-Controller, Standby Number 1  
District Attorney, Standby Number 2  
County Assessor, Standby Number 3*

*Should the chair and vice-chair both be unavailable, the duties of the chair shall fall to the remaining available regularly elected board member who has been serving the longest. Should no regularly elected board member be available standbys shall choose a standby chair with a majority vote. Should a majority vote not be obtained the standby chair shall be an available standby for the Board of Supervisors who has held San Luis Obispo County government elected office the longest.*

*The term "unavailable" as used herein is defined in section 8636 of the California Emergency Services Act. Section 8636 reads:*

*As used in this article, "unavailable" means that an officer is killed, missing, or so seriously injured as to be unable to attend meetings and otherwise perform his duties.*

*Any question as to whether a particular officer is unavailable shall be settled by the governing body or the political subdivision or any remaining available members of said body (including standby officers who are serving on such governing body).*

In the event all members of the Board of Supervisors, including all standby members, are unavailable, section 8644 of the California Emergency Services Act allows for the appointment of temporary officers. Section 8644 reads:

Should all members of the governing body, including all standby members, be unavailable, temporary officers shall be appointed to serve until a regular member or a standby member becomes available or until the election or appointment of a new regular or standby member. Temporary officers shall be appointed as follows:

(a) By the chairman of the board of supervisors of the county in which the political subdivision is located, and if he is unavailable,

(b) By the chairman of the board of supervisors of any other county within 150 miles of the political subdivision, beginning with the nearest and most populated county and going to the farthest and least populated, and if he is unavailable,

(c) By the mayor of any city within 150 miles of the political subdivision, beginning with the nearest and most populated city and going to the farthest and least populated.

In relation to the above, section 2.80.140 of the San Luis Obispo County Code reads, in part:

Should all members of the board of supervisors, including all stand by officers, be unavailable, temporary members of said board shall be appointed pursuant to Government Code Section 8644, and to future amendments thereto; provided however, that in the event such appointments are made by the board of supervisors' chairman of other counties within one hundred fifty miles of this county, then the following shall be the order in which such other counties shall appoint:

- (1) Kern County;
- (2) Santa Barbara County;
- (3) Monterey County;
- (4) Kings County.

### **7.2.3 County Administrative Officer**

In accordance with section 8638 of the California Emergency Services Act and to provide for the continuance of governmental functions of the County of San Luis Obispo during a local emergency or a state of emergency or a state of war emergency, the following standby officers are designated should the primary officer be unavailable for the position of County Administrative Officer:

1. Assistant County Administrative Officer
2. Principal Administrative Analyst with longest seniority as a Principal Administrative Analyst
3. Principal Administrative Analyst with the second longest seniority as a Principal Admin Analyst

The term "unavailable" as used herein is defined in section 8636 of the Government Code of the State of California.

Should none of the above be available, the position interim County Administrative Officer shall be determined by the Board of Supervisors. For interim emergency purposes, consideration might be given to appoint department heads from the larger County departments, such as the Public Health Agency director or the Department of Social Services director, depending on a particular department head's experience.

San Luis Obispo County Code section 2.80.060 provides that the County Administrative Officer shall be the Director of Emergency Services. However, the role of Director of Emergency Services does not automatically fall to the standby officers listed above. As a result, the above standby officers will not fill the role of Director of Emergency Services unless their position is so designated in the following section of this document.

### **7.2.4 San Luis Obispo County Emergency Services Director Lines of Succession**

County Code section 2.80.100 states that the Director of Emergency Services shall designate in writing the order of succession to that office, to take effect in the event the director is not available to attend meetings or otherwise perform his duties during an emergency. 2.80.100 also indicates such order of succession shall be approved by the Board of Supervisors. Approval of this Emergency Operations Plan by the Board of Supervisors also provides for approval of the order of succession of the Director as indicated below.

Should the Director of Emergency Services (commonly referred to as Emergency Services Director), who is the County Administrative Officer be unavailable or unable to serve, the following succession order shall be followed, except under the conditions identified in the following paragraph, to serve in the role of Emergency Services Director:

1. Assistant County Administrative Officer
2. County OES Principal Administrative Analyst
3. County Sheriff
4. Health Agency Director
5. County Health Officer
6. County General Services Agency Director
7. On Duty Sheriff's Watch Commander until relieved by a higher ranking Sheriff's Department employee.

Should a vacancy occur in one of the above positions other than County Administrator or Assistant County Administrative Officer, the County Administrator may remove that position from the line of succession until such time as the person filling that position has sufficient knowledge of the County, including the County's emergency organization and related procedures, to perform the duties of alternate Emergency Services Director. That determination shall be made by the County Administrator or Assistant County Administrative Officer with possible input from other members of the County's emergency organization. The Emergency Services Director may also remove any alternate ESD from the line of succession should conditions develop which would make it in the best interest of the emergency organization of the county.

Should the person that usually fills any position of authority referred to in this plan not be available, his or her alternate has the same authority to act and carry out the provisions of this Plan, with the exception of serving as county Emergency Services Director unless otherwise specified. Such authority shall be effective from the time the primary person in authority is unavailable and shall be valid until that primary person is available or for the duration of the emergency, whichever occurs first; this can be overridden by the ESD. This information should be stated in each entity's Standard Operating Procedure or related emergency planning procedure or guide.

If it is unclear as to where a stand-by officer should report during an emergency, that officer should report to the County Emergency Operations Center or his or her department's Department Operations Center. If communications are down and it is an obviously serious event and you cannot get to a County government facility, go to a city EOC to get tied into a communications system with which you can make contact with the County EOC.

#### **7.2.5 San Luis Obispo County Department Head Succession and Reporting Stations**

Within San Luis Obispo County government, each department head may delegate their succession authority to personnel within their department for emergency response purposes. Should this not occur, department head succession for emergency response purposes will fall to those directly in line of authority below the department head's position. Both of the procedures and authorities described in this paragraph may be overridden by the County Administrator or

Assistant Administrative Officer, who may appoint department head successors of their choice for purposes of emergency response leadership.

Should a disaster occur and standard communications methods such as telephone service is not functioning and such disaster is of a magnitude department heads deem may impact their departments, department heads should report to the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Center for information and guidance, or to your department's Department Operations Center. If that is not possible, an alternative may be to another jurisdiction's city EOC to request to make contact with the County EOC.

### **7.3 Alternative County Seat**

Section 23600 of the California Government Code provides that the Board of Supervisors shall designate alternative county seats which may be located outside county boundaries, (real property cannot be purchased for this purpose), a resolution designating the alternate county seats must be filed with the Secretary of State, and additional seats may be designated subsequent to the original site designations if circumstances warrant.

Past versions of this Plan have listed temporary seats of County government as being, in the following alternate order, Kern, Santa Barbara, Monterey, and Kings Counties. While these will be, and are, listed as interim alternate county seats for the purposes of this Plan, outside of the context of updating this document, it is the intent of County OES to research past resolutions relating to this issue. Should it be necessary to update this information, County OES will bring back a resolution or other Board of Supervisors agenda item outside the update process for this Plan.

#### **7.3.1 Standby Officer Service**

Service as a standby officer shall be in an ex officio capacity as a part of the primary duties of the officers and employees so designated. As such, no change in compensation or employment status shall be engendered by service as a standby officer hereunder.

As required by section 8640 of the Government Code of the State of California, each person holding a position designated as a standby officer shall take the oath of office required for the officer occupying the office for which the officer is standby. Persons acting in interim, acting or temporary capacities in the positions designated as standby officers shall not take the oath of office and shall not assume the standby duties designated; in this case the next designated standby shall assume the standby office.

Provision of section 8635 through 8644 of the California Emergency Services Act shall apply to the standby officers designated herein.

### **7.3.2 County and Related Emergency Worker Duties and Support Needs**

In the event of a serious disaster or situation where the EOC is to be fully activated, it may be beneficial to designate a liaison position or function (technical specialist) to interact between County and related emergency workers and their personal needs. For example, EOC staff with children may have concerns as to their children's status, after an earthquake or fire in an area, there may be a concern with the status of one's home, there may be transportation issues, or many other personal concerns.

While County and related agency employees have demonstrated their commitment to citizens and the common good through response to past events, in order to ensure their continued availability and concentration on their emergency functions, it may be beneficial to consider designate a person or function which emergency workers could go through for personal needs. There may be a need to check on the family, find out the status of a home, arrange for transportation to or from emergency work locations, or other needs.

There are reminders in the ESD checklists to consider the potential need for such a liaison.

### **7.4 Vital Records and Protection of Information Technology**

Certain vital records are defined as those records that are essential to the rights and interests of individuals, governments, corporations and other entities, including vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, articles of incorporation, and historical information. Vital records also include those records essential for emergency response and recovery operations, such as emergency operations plans and procedures, and personnel rosters.

These vital records will be essential to the continuation or re-establishment of normal San Luis Obispo County government functions, serving to protect the rights and interests of government, and in turn the public. These rights and interests may include the constitutions, charters, statutes, ordinances, court records, official proceedings and financial records of San Luis Obispo County.

The County's Information Technology Department backs up approximately 40 servers for all County departments' nightly. In addition, County ITD maintains backup data in an alternate location, or locations, away from the primary mainframe computer and servers. This includes location(s) outside of the Operational Area. There are also alternate storage methods, such as tape and digital. In addition, the County has a mutual aid agreement with a jurisdiction outside of the county for back mainframe access which would help ensure continued use of critical data.

While each department within the County should identify, maintain, and protect its vital records, certain essential records are currently stored in different methods and back up

locations. For example, vital records which are the responsibility of the County Recorder's Office are stored with a private contractor, as well as, depending on the type of information, with the State of California.

Backup information that is the responsibility of the Assessor's Office is also stored with a private contractor away from the County Government Center, as are important records from the Tax Collector's Office.

Protection of vital records generally entails storing back up documents in separate locations from primary records and information.

### **7.5 Protection of Fiscal Operations**

In order to continue to effectively serve the public and ensure prompt emergency response, recovery, and the continuation of needed day-to-day and otherwise ongoing operations of government, it is vital that fiscal operations are able to function after a disaster.

As part of this need for fiscal continuity of government, the County Auditor-Controller's Office and the Information Technology Department are in the draft phase of creating a Business Impact Analysis Report for Disaster Recovery. The objectives of this BIA include estimating operations impacts, recovery times, personnel needed and the financial impact involved. Multiple county departments participated in the scope in addition to Auditor-Controller and ITD, including Public Works, General Services, Treasurer-Tax Collector and Human Resources.

Recovery of EFS data will occur at one time as nightly back-ups of the entire system are performed. Once data is restored, recovery efforts will focus on those modules that are most critical to county business.

### **7.6 Countywide Information Security Program**

In addition to system back-ups which help ensure lost data can be recovered, the County has in place an Information Security Incident Response Policy. This policy outlines the steps to be taken in the event of a real, perceived or potential Information Security Incident. The Information Technology Department will work cooperatively with all County departments, outside government agencies, and vendors performing information technology work with the County to ensure safe and secure information systems.

## **8. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

The public's response to any emergency is based on an understanding of the nature of the emergency, the potential hazards, the likely response of emergency services, and knowledge of what individuals and groups should do to increase their chances of survival and recovery.

Public awareness and education prior to an emergency or disaster will directly affect San Luis Obispo County's emergency operations and recovery efforts.

Agencies such as the American Red Cross and the San Luis Obispo County's Office of Emergency Services can provide direction to people on how to obtain emergency preparedness information from local, state and federal sources. County OES also works with the owner/operator of the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant to assist them with providing public education and preparedness information for the public in the event of an emergency at the plant that could affect public health and safety.

Public education programs such as those run by the Cal/County Fire's Fire Prevention Bureau, other fire agencies, and the Sheriff's Department are an important part of preparedness efforts, teaching and informing citizens about aspects of fire prevention, fire protection, crime prevention, and related property and life safety issues. Each year thousands of children and adults receive individual training and exposure to fire safety and other life and property safety issues.

Emergency management and public safety agencies may also provide special emphasis on specific hazards during certain months throughout the calendar year, aiding in the disaster preparation and education of the communities within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area.

## **9. EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN MANAGEMENT**

### **9.1 Emergency Operations Plan Modifications**

This Emergency Operations Plan will be reviewed by the county Office of Emergency Services annually or as needed. The plan may be modified as a result of post-incident analyses and/or post-exercise critiques. It may be modified if responsibilities, procedures, laws, rules, or regulations pertaining to emergency management and operations change.

Changes to the Plan which do not result in changes of policies made and/or approved by the Board of Supervisors can be made by the county Office of Emergency Services and other agencies as appropriate.

Those agencies having assigned responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services when changes occur or are imminent. Proposed changes will be submitted, in writing, to County OES. Changes will be published and distributed to county departments and operational area cities, as appropriate.

Records of revision to this plan will be maintained by the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services. Other plans, SOPs, and annexes can/will be updated as needed.

## **10. TRAINING AND EXERCISING**

Training, exercises, and drills occur on a regular, and ongoing, basis by various public safety, emergency management, and related agencies throughout the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area. This includes training, exercises, and drills with interagency teams such as the Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team and the Bomb Task Force, drills by individual agencies and jurisdictions, and exercises which involve a large number of agencies and jurisdictions.

### **10.1 Training**

The San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services (OES) maintains information which is available to County departments and Operational Area cities on training opportunities associated with many aspects of emergency management. Individual departments are responsible for maintaining training records, and for forwarding copies to County OES. County departments with responsibilities under this plan must ensure their personnel are properly trained to carry out these responsibilities. County OES is an agency which coordinates and can assist with County department/agency training needs related to SEMS and related emergency management training.

County OES can help determine the appropriate level(s) of National Incident Management System (NIMS) and/or SEMS instruction for each member of the San Luis Obispo County emergency organization, other than field personnel. The determination will be based on individuals' potential assignments during emergency response.

County OES or appropriate county department heads or delegated staff should ensure that all emergency response personnel can demonstrate and maintain, to the level deemed appropriate, the minimum NIMS requirements, as well as SEMS performance objectives as contained in the Approved Course of Instruction (ACI) Syllabus referenced in the SEMS regulations.

Additionally, County OES should ensure that these objectives are met through the completion of materials from the ACI or other sources which met the performance objectives, and incorporation of the objectives into exercises. Documentation of SEMS are related training should be obtained for each training session. Documentation can be forwarded to County OES for retention.

Training with, and between, interagency organizations such as hazardous material teams and the bomb task force, and between cooperative agencies is the responsibility of those individual agencies.

## **10.2 Emergency Exercises**

A good method of training emergency responders is through exercises. Exercises allow responders and others to become familiar with the procedures, facilities and systems which they will actually use in emergency situations. County OES is a primary agency responsible for coordinating planning of emergency exercises for San Luis Obispo County which involve EOC use of nuclear power plant scenarios.

Exercises should be conducted on a regular basis to maintain readiness. Exercises should include as many Operational Area member jurisdictions as possible, depending on drill/exercise scenarios. County OES can assist with documenting OA exercises by conducting an exercise review, using the information obtained from the review and other sources to revise related emergency plans and procedures.

After Action Reports in a format provided by the Cal EMA are provided in most cases to document exercises and actual significant responses.

Interagency and interjurisdictional exercises that test SEMS field, local, and Operational Area overall emergency management response and coordination should be coordinated by the Operational Area discipline or related agency responsible for the particular subject. For example, bioterrorism issues may be coordinated by the County Health Agency, annual pre-wildland fire “season” training between various fire departments by Cal/County Fire or the Fire Chief’s Association of San Luis Obispo, and nuclear power plant emergency exercise may be done by County OES.

### **10.2.1 Emergency Organization Exercise Staffing**

It is often necessary to staff emergency management and related functions with members of county government and related agencies who may not be part of day-to-day emergency management or related agencies. It is recognized that these staff members will come from various county departments, with the exception of those staff needed to fill emergency management support roles related to their day-to-day profession.

## **11. EMERGENCY PLAN CONCURRENCE AND COORDINATION**

County agencies which have responsibilities under this plan are obligated to inform the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services when changes occur to their department’s plans and procedures which integrate with this and/or other Board of Supervisor’s adopted emergency plans or procedures. Changes to this plan will be distributed or made available to county departments, Operational Area cities, and other jurisdictions as appropriate.

Since this is a document adopted by the Board of Supervisors, this is an official plan of the county of San Luis Obispo.

Should questions arise regarding concurrence or coordination issues related to this plan, the Director of Emergency Services (commonly referred to as Emergency Services Director, or ESD) is empowered to direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the emergency organization of this county and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise between them (per the County's Emergency Ordinance, a copy of which is included in Part 5 of this plan). This includes determination of various department's roles and responsibilities. However, in order to help ensure department heads are aware of their roles and responsibilities, those with key roles and responsibilities have been asked to review with and concur with them as outlined in the EOP. The key departments are listed below.

Actual signature pages or electronic concurrences are on file with County OES.

Administrative Office

Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures

Air Pollution Control District

Assessor

Auditor-Controller

Clerk-Recorder

County Counsel

County/Cal Fire

General Services

Health Agency

Human Resources

Information Technology

Library

Planning and Building

Public Works

Sheriff-Coroner

Social Services

Treasurer-Tax Collector

## **12. GENERAL INFORMATION AND OVERVIEW ON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING AND COORDINATION**

The Diablo Canyon Power Plant is located on the coast approximately 12 miles southwest of the city of San Luis Obispo. The plant contains two power generating units, both of which are operational. Each unit is a pressurized water reactor having an electric power generating capacity in excess of 1,000 megawatts.

The plant is designed to use slightly enriched uranium dioxide (UO<sub>2</sub>) as a fuel. This fuel poses no major concern in its unirradiated state as it has very low radioactivity. However, after being in the core during operation of the reactor, the fuel becomes highly radioactive from fission by-products. These highly radioactive by-products are the main hazard in a nuclear power plant accident.

When any nuclear power plant is operated, as with any other industrial facility, an accident is possible. The principal deterrent to an accident is prevention through correct design, construction and operation, including redundant safety systems, which assures that the integrity of the reactor and related system is maintained. Protective systems are installed and are automatically activated to counteract the resulting effects when any part of the reactor system fails.

These protective systems cannot provide absolute certainty that a failure will not occur; nor if it does occur, that it will be effectively counteracted. The probability, however, of a radiological emergency at a power plant is extremely low.

In order to be prepared for an emergency response, and as required by federal regulations, jurisdictions within San Luis Obispo County have developed and maintain a comprehensive plan for emergencies at Diablo Canyon. This plan, called the San Luis Obispo County/Cities Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan, is maintained by the County Office of Emergency Services, and is consistent with, and considered part of, this Emergency Operations Plan.

However, while consistent with this EOP, due to the nature of nuclear power plant emergency response planning, and certain federal requirements, there are some emergency management operational functions that may differ in structure and format in the Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Response Plan (NPP ERP) than are demonstrated in this document.

County OES helps ensure that the NPP ERP is coordinated with other emergency response

agencies, including the State of California and various local jurisdictions. County OES also coordinates emergency planning issues with the operator and staff of Diablo Canyon.

The primary objective of the NPP ERP is to outline the emergency actions that could be taken to protect the health and safety of the public. The NPP ERP establishes official County policies, assigns responsibilities to emergency response organizations, and defines the scope of emergencies that require activation of the plan. The NPP ERP also describes concepts of operation for mobilizing emergency workers, notifying the general public, and the process of implementing decisions for protective action recommendations for emergency workers and the general public.

The NPP ERP is divided into three parts to facilitate its use: an administrative section with overall policy and related information; a section which is made up of standard operating procedures (which are essentially guidelines or smaller plans for various agencies which have a role in NPP emergency planning and response), and a third part which is reference information.

The standard operating procedures (there are approximately 53), which are commonly referred to as SOPs, are updated depending on need, however they are cycled through for updates on an ongoing basis. In addition to the ongoing updates, a letter is regularly sent to each of the agencies with an SOP inquiring if updates need to be made.

The SOPs are somewhat like smaller emergency plans which provide direction to specific agencies for response to a nuclear power plant incident. To provide an example of some of the agencies and emergency functions that have individual NPP SOPs, they include: California Highway Patrol, Sheriff's Department, County Office of Education, County Health Agency, County Public Works, local cities, school districts, various County departments, and related agencies.

### **13. GENERAL INFORMATION AND OVERVIEW ON TERRORISM RESPONSE PLANNING AND COORDINATION**

While San Luis Obispo County is a relatively low population area, with generally low population density when compared with major metropolitan areas, the possibility of a terrorist action cannot be discounted. Terrorist actions may include biological, chemical, incendiary, explosive, nuclear/radiological, or electronic (such as software system) attacks.

While it is prudent to increase preparedness efforts to address these threats throughout the nation, including San Luis Obispo County, there are also a number of emergency management systems and procedures which have been in place for some time that can help address these potential incidents. Some of these systems have been in place for a number of years, while others have been developed due to the new awareness and need to address terrorism related issues.

Since, within the structure of the Operational Area emergency management system, agencies and organizations have worked together for many years, it was not necessary to develop whole new working groups to address terrorism, although there are new coordinating committees. The concept developed for Terrorism Working Groups within the San Luis Obispo Operational Area is based on the same concept as has existed for general emergency management Operational Area functions for many years.

While the FBI is the lead federal investigative agency for terrorism, overall management of the consequences of actual or threatened terrorist incidents is the responsibility of the affected local jurisdiction. In addition, initial response actions will most likely be led and overseen by local agencies. Command and control of all incident activities remains with the jurisdictional incident commander and/or unified command. The San Luis Obispo County Sheriff's Department or other law enforcement agency of jurisdiction are the lead agencies at the local level for law enforcement aspects of an incident.

In some smaller threats or incidents, local law enforcement will retain jurisdiction and control of the entire process, with the federal law enforcement community providing only support and resources as needed.

FBI representatives regularly interact with local law enforcement organizations within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area.

### **13.1 San Luis Obispo County Operational Area Terrorism Working Groups**

The following is an overview of the structure and concept of terrorism coordination within the San Luis Obispo Operational Area/San Luis Obispo County. As an overview, the following is not considered policy, and is not part of the formal Emergency Operations Plan; it is provided here to explain how the various agencies within San Luis Obispo County interact, as of the date of this EOP, to coordinate a number of issues related to terrorism.

The current primary Operational Area Terrorism Working Group (TWG) within San Luis Obispo County is a group led by the primary Operational Area Coordinators: County Sheriff as the law enforcement Operational Area Coordinator, Cal/County Fire Chief as the fire service Operational Area Coordinator, the County Health Officer as the Public Health Operational Area Coordinator, and a representative of the County ESD/County Office of Emergency Services as the general emergency Operational Area Coordinator.

The TWG coordinates emergency planning and related issues with four related associations, or committees. Through their existing or recently developed (since September 11, 2001) structure, these entities may serve in the role of:

- TWG Law/Crisis Management Committee
- TWG Bioterrorism Committee

- TWG Food and Agriculture Committee
- TWG Fire, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Materials Committee

### **13.1.1 TWG Law/Crisis Management Committee**

Since terrorism crisis management issues are generally law enforcement related, such issues can be addressed through the Operational Area law enforcement agencies. Op Area law enforcement agencies, plus some locally based state agencies, as well as the FBI, are represented as a group through the Criminal Justice Administrator's Association (CJAA), an organization of police chiefs, County Sheriff, local FBI and other law enforcement and related agencies in the county.

### **13.1.2 TWG Bioterrorism Advisory Committee**

In order to coordinate public health preparedness and response issues related to bioterrorism, a Bioterrorism Advisory Committee works together to address common issues. This committee, which is an advisory group to the County Health Officer, may also serve as the Terrorism Working Group Bioterrorism Committee. The advisory committee is made up of representatives from entities such as the County Public Health, Behavioral Health, hospitals, law enforcement, fire departments, American Red Cross, Emergency Medical Services Agency, Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team, County Office of Emergency Services, ambulance provider, and other related entities.

This advisory committee works as part of the Operational Area terrorism coordination efforts through the County Health Officer and other agencies as appropriate.

### **13.1.3 TWG Food and Agriculture Committee**

The Food and Agriculture Committee is primarily made up of members of the County Agriculture Commissioner's Office and the Public Health Department, including the Division of Environmental Health. The TWG Food and Agriculture Committee reports to the Agriculture Commissioner and Director of Environmental Health, who in turn reports to the County Health Officer.

### **13.1.4 TWG Fire, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Materials Committee**

The Fire Chief's Association of San Luis Obispo County is made up of fire chiefs and related personnel from throughout the Operational Area. This group has worked cooperatively for many years on fire mutual aid and automatic aid, developing common training programs, ensuring proper coordination of shared resources throughout the county, involvement and oversight of the County Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team, involvement with pre-hospital care, and other common interests and issues.

Due to its membership from throughout the Operational Area, the Fire Chief's Association can also address terrorism emergency management issues related to their discipline, and acts as the Terrorism Working Group Fire, Technical Rescue, and Hazardous Materials Committee

In turn, many of these agencies in turn work with others - for example, the American Red Cross coordinates shelter issues with Public Health and County Behavioral Health.

### **13.2 Terrorism Crisis Management and Consequence Management**

For purposes of describing the functional and operational aspects of terrorism response, this Plan will explain the concept using two inter-related phases known as "crisis" and "consequence" management. These phases were articulated at the federal level in Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), by President Clinton, to describe the division of responsibilities among federal agencies. This terminology can also be used to provide an overview of how local efforts are coordinated, as well as how integrated local, state, and federal efforts could work.

While the concepts of crisis management and consequence management are used in this Plan to describe the functional and operational aspects of terrorism response coordination, in 2003 President Bush issued Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5), relating to the subject of management of domestic incidents. HSPD-5 reads, in part, as follows:

To prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, the United States Government shall establish a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management. The objective of the United States Government is to ensure that all levels of government across the Nation have the capability to work efficiently and effectively together, using a national approach to domestic incident management. **In these efforts, with regard to domestic incidents, the United States Government treats crisis management and consequence management as a single, integrated function, rather than as two separate functions.**

Although the above reference is to treating crisis management and consequence management as a single, integrated function, describing the two concepts as outlined in PDD-39 may help provide an overview of how response to terrorism incidents are coordinated. Of course, it is indeed necessary for crisis management and consequence management to integrate as appropriate during and while planning for, incidents.

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

The federal crisis management concept is lead by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with

assistance from other federal, state, and local agencies as necessary. However, joint or unified command may be established between federal and local law enforcement agencies.

**Consequence management**, as a concept, addresses the consequences of terrorism, the effects upon people, their property, and their communities. It includes measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to government, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

PDD-39 designated the Federal Bureau of Investigation as the lead agency for crisis management and terrorism investigations. However, it is almost always local authorities who must address the initial response. It is their efforts in the minutes following a terrorist act that we rely on to save lives, contain the scope of the crisis, and apprehend terrorists who may be fleeing the scene.

PDD-39 also designated the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA's duties are now part of the Department of Homeland Security [DHS]; following references to FEMA in this document will generally be shown as DHS/FEMA) as the lead agency for consequence management, although local jurisdictions have the responsibility to manage the consequences of terrorist incidents occurring within their areas during the critical hours before federal assistance can arrive.

Essentially, crisis management describes the criminal investigation and related law enforcement issues while consequence management describes taking care of the victims or potential victims and related issues.

The State of California and local agencies exercise preeminent authority to make decisions regarding the consequences of terrorism. Under National Incident Management System (NIMS) and Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) concepts (which are described in following parts of this document), this authority would normally rest with the incident commander and local emergency services organization. The federal government provides assistance as required. DHS/FEMA coordinates federal agencies consequence management type/related activities within the State of California.

### **13.3 Federal Department of Homeland Security Oversight of Terrorism Response**

At the federal level, Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) – (as noted above, the directive signed by President Bush in 2003, which relates to the management of domestic incidents) – states that the Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Item 4 through 6 in HSPD-5 reads as follows:

- (4) The Secretary of Homeland Security is the principal Federal official for domestic incident management. Pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the Secretary is responsible for coordinating Federal operations within the United States to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies.

The Secretary shall coordinate the Federal Government's resources utilized in response to or recovery from terrorist attacks, major disasters, or other emergencies if and when any one of the following four conditions applies: (1) a Federal department or agency acting under its own authority has requested the assistance of the Secretary; (2) the resources of State and local authorities are overwhelmed and Federal assistance has been requested by the appropriate State and local authorities; (3) more than one Federal department or agency has become substantially involved in responding to the incident; or (4) the Secretary has been directed to assume responsibility for managing the domestic incident by the President.

(5) Nothing in this directive alters, or impedes the ability to carry out, the authorities of Federal departments and agencies to perform their responsibilities under law. All Federal departments and agencies shall cooperate with the Secretary in the Secretary's domestic incident management role.

(6) The Federal Government recognizes the roles and responsibilities of State and local authorities in domestic incident management. Initial responsibility for managing domestic incidents generally falls on State and local authorities. The Federal Government will assist State and local authorities when their resources are overwhelmed, or when Federal interests are involved. The Secretary will coordinate with State and local governments to ensure adequate planning, equipment, training, and exercise activities. The Secretary will also provide assistance to State and local governments to develop all-hazards plans and capabilities, including those of greatest importance to the security of the United States, and will ensure that State, local, and Federal plans are compatible.