

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO
EARTHQUAKE
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

San Luis Obispo County
Office of Emergency Services

February 1998
Revised May 2002 (Administrative Revision)
Revised August 2005

PLAN ADOPTION

This is the official County of San Luis Obispo plan for responding to earthquakes within the County of San Luis Obispo. This plan augments the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan. This plan is to be reviewed at least annually and after each emergency incident during which this plan is used. The purpose of such review will be to ensure changes are made based on lessons learned and updated emergency management procedures to make sure the plan remains current.

Original signed by Shirley Bianchi on November 1, 2005

CHAIR, COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this plan is to establish and define the County's policies, procedures, and organizational response to a damaging earthquake that affects the county. The first priorities will be protecting the health, safety, and property of the public. Of immediate concern after these issues are addressed will be the continuation of government.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this plan are as follows:

- Define the threats posed by damaging earthquakes;
- Define and explain emergency organizational responses to a damaging earthquake;
- Establish guidelines under which the county emergency organization will operate after a damaging earthquake has affected the county;
- Provide a concept for the continuity of government after a damaging earthquake;
- Provide for Standard Operating Procedures, which will give specific guidance to members of the county emergency organization.

1.2 AUTHORITIES

- California Government Code (Chapter 7, Div. 1, Title 2) Section 8550 et seq.- California Emergency Services Act.
- San Luis Obispo County Code (Ord. No. 1384) Chapter 2.80 - Emergency Organization and Functions.
- San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan

1.3 PLAN ORGANIZATION

The San Luis Obispo County Earthquake Emergency Response Plan outlines the authorities, concepts, and operating procedures for responding to damaging earthquakes in the San Luis Obispo County unincorporated area and for County EOC actions and related responses performed as the Operational Area Coordinator for all jurisdictions within the county.

This plan is a component of the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). As such, this plan is not a stand alone document. Many response actions after an earthquake will be based on the use of EOP supporting documents such as Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for positions that will be staffed in the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This plan generally does not address specific field response actions by public safety, public works, and related agencies.

This Earthquake Emergency Response Plan consists of an administrative portion and eight attachments. The administrative portion of the plan contains: an overview of the plan, hazard assessment, planning basis for development of the plan, an overview of the emergency management system, and concept of operations. The eight attachments provide guidance for initial response actions for: initial EOC personnel, prescribed public information messages, initial situation status reporting procedures for the EOC, potential staffing needs for the EOC, EOC Incident Action Plan information, potential affects and damages, basic maps with overviews of faults throughout the county, and proclamation of emergency forms for the County ESD.

The attachments are intended to be used as initial response guides for County EOC personnel. Follow up and more specific response actions are detailed in each of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) developed for many of the positions that will be staffed to manage the county's response effort. The individual SOPs are contained in separate documents and are not included with this plan.

1.4 PLAN JURISDICTION

While this plan covers responses within the unincorporated area of San Luis Obispo County, the county also fills the role of Operational Area Coordinator for mutual aid and related resources, as described in the State's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) regulations.

The Operational Area Coordinator role involves obtaining situation status reports and resource requests from cities and other entities in the county. That information is consolidated and forwarded to State of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (State OES) Southern Region, who coordinates with the State Operations Center in Sacramento. As such, should a major earthquake impact the entire county area and is regional in nature, the county will take the lead role in coordinating the initial multi-jurisdictional response and interagency coordination under the provisions of this plan, as well the County Emergency Operations Plan, and as described in the SEMS regulations and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

1.5 NIMS, NRP and SEMS

This Plan is consistent with NIMS, the National Response Plan (NRP), and California's SEMS.

1.6 COMMON ACRONYMS

The following common acronyms are used in this plan and/or related documents:

ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CHP	California Highway Patrol
DOC	Department Operations Center
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
EAS	Emergency Alert System
ESC	Emergency Services Coordinator
ESD	Emergency Services Director
EOC	Emergency Operations Center

EWS	Early Warning System
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
LRC	Local Recovery Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NRP	National Response Plan
OA	Operational Area
OES	Office of Emergency Services (state or county)
PA	Public Address System
PIO	Public Information Officer
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
REOC	Regional Emergency Operations Center
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
SD	Sheriff's Department
SRZ	Situation Reporting Zone
SWC	State Warning Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

SECTION 2 - HAZARD ASSESSMENT

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 indicated 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 central California coast has a history of damaging earthquakes, primarily associated with the San Andreas Fault. However, there have been a number of magnitude 5.0 to 6.5 earthquakes on other faults that have affected large portions of the Central Coast. San Luis Obispo County is located in a geologically complex and seismically active region. Active and potentially active faults in San Luis Obispo County are shown on the map in Attachment 7 of this plan.

2.0. AREA FAULTS

As demonstrated by recent activity, like other areas of California, there are a number of active or potentially active fault systems throughout the county. There are a number of faults throughout the county believed to possibly be capable of damaging earthquakes, including those shown below.

Much of the information shown below is extracted from the Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan (December 1999).

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 Husana 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 Cuyuma 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 an earthquake of 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 database of California faults by the California Division of Mines and Geology. 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 Nacimiento Lake. 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 continues 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 Riconada Fault Zone has been mapped as a regional fault zone about 189 kilometers long located along the western margin of the La Panza Range. The Riconada fault is inferred to be part of a zone of faults including the Jolon, San Marcos, Espinosa, and Reliz faults that extend from Monterey Bay southward to its juncture with the Nacimiento fault. The California Division of Mines and Geology considers the Riconada fault to be potentially active. The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan lists the maximum moment magnitude as 7.3 for the Riconada.

SAN ANDREAS FAULT

The San Andreas fault is an 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 – 6.0 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.

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. While this scenario is not projected to happen again soon, the potential for the San Andreas to cause a very powerful earthquake, stressed 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 Fault within the county from time to time, most frequently in the Parkfield area. Generally, they are so small or in such isolated areas that they are not felt. However, a magnitude 6.0 earthquake did occur in September 2004 on the Parkfield segment. The Earthquake was felt in San Luis Obispo County but no significant damage was reported.

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. Most recently, a magnitude 6.5 earthquake, attributed to having occurred near the San Simeon/Oceanic/Hosgri Fault system struck at 11:15 A.M. on December 22, 2003. The epicenter was approximately 6 miles from the community of San Simeon. In addition to significant property and other damages, two fatalities resulted from damages caused by the earthquake.

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 Perdernales (PG&E 1988), which is south of the Santa Maria River, off of Santa Barbara County. The fault is considered to be active (reference: San Luis Obispo County Safety Element, December 1999) and 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 those currently known.

A basic overview map of a number of faults throughout the county is contained in Attachment 7 of this plan. More detailed maps are available for review at County OES. Additional fault information can be obtained in 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.

2.1 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 PROBLEMS
- SITUATION REPORTING PROBLEMS
- 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

These potential problems are discussed in detail in Attachment 6 of this plan. These potential problems are used as a partial basis for planning and response to a heavy damage earthquake. This plan does not presume to predict the full range and depth of earthquake consequences.

SECTION 3 - PLANNING BASIS

3.0 GUIDANCE

Guidance for development of this plan is based on a variety of experiences and planning concepts. These include the County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP), an earlier edition of this plan, state guidelines for the development of emergency plans, concepts contained in the State's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) regulations, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Guide For The Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans. This plan is consistent and compatible with the plans of other jurisdictions within the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area, State emergency plans, and the

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) regulations and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

3.1 CENTRALIZED COORDINATION

This plan is based on centralized coordination of emergency operations. Local control of response components in effect within the Operational Area (OA) will be maintained through a centralized system, even as the response effort escalates to a multijurisdictional level. Centralized control will be coordinated from the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and related County Department Operations Centers (DOCs) coordinating with jurisdictions and agencies throughout the OA. To assist with centralized coordination, the County EOC is equipped for staffing by private and quasi-private entities in addition to appropriate public agency staff. This includes the American Red Cross, SBC/Pacific Bell, Southern California Gas Company, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

3.2 FACILITIES

The County's EOC will serve as the central point for command and coordination of the OA's emergency response operation. The EOC is located approximately five miles west of San Luis Obispo at 1525 Kansas Avenue, near Camp San Luis. A more detailed description of the EOC and a figure displaying the facility's layout is included in the County EOP.

Additional County and OA functions may be accomplished at Department Operations Centers (DOC) and through the CDF/County Fire Interagency Command Center at CDF/County Fire headquarters. DOCs are operated by individual agencies at various locations and coordinate between the EOC and field operations for emergency response activities that fall under their responsibility. DOCs are located with the County Health Agency, County Public Works Department, County Department of Social Services, County Office of Education, and other locations as needed.

3.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

The County of San Luis Obispo uses the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), as described in the California Code of Regulations (Title 19, Division 2), as the basis for its emergency management and response operations. SEMS is primarily used for planning for, and during response to, management of, and coordination of multiple agency or multiple jurisdiction incidents.

SEMS is intended to ensure that the people and agencies responding to disasters have an organized and standard approach to the situation.

There are four primary components that make up SEMS. They are

- The Incident Command System (ICS)
- Interagency Coordination (sometimes referred to as multiagency coordination)
- The Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Use of Operational Areas

As of the date of this plan, the County of San Luis Obispo is also implementing the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which will be complimentary to SEMS.

Additional information on NIMS and SEMS is contained in Section 4, Emergency Management.

3.4 COMMUNICATIONS

Communications systems will be vital for gathering information on the extent of the emergency and to manage resources necessary to respond to the emergency. As part of the planning basis for this plan it is expected that at least telephones and other systems using telephone lines may be unusable due localized system damage and/or overload (excessive use of the commercial telephone system), some radio systems may be down, and cellular phone systems may be damaged or overloaded. As a result, communications resources such as Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES), Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES), dedicated emergency telephone lines, alternate government radio frequencies, and satellite communications systems are expected and planned to be used after a damaging earthquake.

3.5 EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

As indicated by recent earthquakes, there is a need for a multifaceted approach to public information after a damaging earthquake that may include emergency information for the public and information for emergency workers. The public will need and want information about the extent of the emergency and may require instructions on proper survival and/or response actions. The local media, particularly radio, will perform an essential role in providing emergency instructions and status information to the public. Depending on the severity of the emergency, regional and national media will also play a role in emergency information dissemination.

The goal of this plan, in conjunction with the overall County Emergency Operations Plan, and EOC SOPs, is to provide a system of rapid dissemination of accurate instructions and information to the public, primarily through the use of the local Emergency Alert System (EAS). The establishment of a Media Center near the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) can facilitate management of the emergency public information system, and will be established, as needed.

SECTION 4 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

4. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

As indicated in section 3.3, the County of San Luis Obispo uses the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) as the planning basis for it's emergency management and response operations, and in is the process of implementing the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Based on information as of the date of the document, the County of San Luis Obispo believes this plan is consistent with NIMS.

4.1 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 provides for a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents.

NIMS provides for a comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines. The intent of NIMS is to:

- Be applicable across a full spectrum of potential incidents and hazard scenarios, regardless of size or complexity;
- Improve coordination and cooperation between public and private entities in a variety of incident management activities.

HSPD-5 requires Federal departments and agencies to make the adoption of NIMS by State and local organizations a condition for Federal preparedness assistance (grants, contracts, and other activities).

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 NIMS was just being integrated across the nation at the time of this plan update, additional information on NIMS will be included in future or updated versions of this plan.

However, it is the intent of the County of San Luis Obispo to comply with NIMS requirements, with the understanding that in order to formally comply, approval may be needed by the Board of Supervisors

4.2 Standardized Emergency Management System

There are four primary components that make up SEMS. They are:

- The Incident Command System (ICS)
- Interagency Coordination
- The Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- The Operational Area Concept

In addition to the four primary components of SEMS, another function often referenced is the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), which is described below.

4.2.1 The Incident Command System (ICS)

ICS is a modular emergency management system designed to be adapted to any emergency or incident. It provides a hierarchy with lines of authority and responsibility and accommodates an emergency response organization of varying size. While ICS is primarily used in the field, it is also used within EOCs. ICS is somewhat analogous to a corporate organization; an ICS organization chart and a corporate organizational chart look similar.

The modular aspect of ICS establishes a dynamic emergency organization based on the resources needed to support all phases of an emergency. That is, the command positions are staffed first and other positions below command level are staffed as needed. If a situation escalates, additional resources can be mobilized. As the situation de-escalates, resources can be released when they are no longer needed.

It should be noted that ICS used within the San Luis Obispo County EOC varies somewhat from the FIRESCOPE version of ICS used within the fire service (this variation is allowed by SEMS).

Additional information on ICS as used in the County/OA EOC can be obtained from the ICS annex of the County Emergency Operations Plan.

4.2.2 Interagency Coordination (IAC)

Interagency coordination (also referred to as Multi-agency Coordination [MACS]) as it applies to SEMS means the participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any of the SEMS organizational levels working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities. This includes the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

Many agencies within San Luis Obispo County work together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities. Such coordination includes discussing and determining the importance of need with/between agencies in order to allocate resources most effectively during disasters.

Operational Area (OA) IAC is coordinated by/through the respective mutual aid OA coordinators or through the OA Emergency Operations Center (EOC). Additional information on IAC can be found in the San Luis Obispo Operational Area Operations Guidelines that are an annex to the EOP.

4.2.3 Master Mutual Aid Agreement

A statewide Master Mutual Aid Agreement for California was originally developed in 1950. The County of San Luis Obispo entered into the State Master Mutual Aid agreement on December 4, 1950. Under this agreement, cities, counties, and the State have joined together to provide for a comprehensive program of providing services, resources, and facilities to jurisdictions when local resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

All cities and the county within the San Luis Obispo OA are signatories to the Master Mutual Aid Agreement. Requests for and coordination of, mutual aid is accomplished through three primary methods or systems; general emergency services mutual aid, law enforcement mutual aid, and fire mutual aid. There are also a number of specific, general emergency services mutual aid systems that operate during disasters or large emergencies, such as building inspectors mutual aid, mental health mutual aid, Emergency Managers Mutual Aid, and public works mutual aid. Additional information on mutual aid is contained in the County Emergency Operations Plan.

4.2.4 Operational Area

An Operational Area (OA) consists of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. 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 ensures a coordinated response throughout the county. The entity that coordinates the OA also serves as a link between the OA/local agencies and State OES.

The San Luis Obispo Operational Area is coordinated through the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services. The San Luis Obispo County Board of Supervisors established the San Luis Obispo Operational Area with the adoption of the County's revised Emergency Operations Plan on November 21, 1995.

In addition to establishment by the Board of Supervisors, other local jurisdictions within the county may join the OA by notifying the County Office of Emergency Services. Local jurisdictions become formal OA members by signing the "Agreement for Participation in San Luis Obispo Operational Area Organization" which is a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

4.2.5 Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS)

The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) is a communications system designed to provide concise information between state, local, and federal agencies.

The hardware portion of OASIS includes a satellite system in each county operational area, linked to selected state, federal, and local agencies. The paper and software components of OASIS contain preformatted documents that provide a standard means of transferring information between locations on the OASIS network. These documents include forms for situation status reports, resource requests, and related items.

The OASIS satellite dish and related hardware for the San Luis Obispo OA is located at the County/OA EOC.

More information on OASIS may be found in the San Luis Obispo Operational Area Operating Guidelines (which is a separate document).

4.3 COUNTY EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

A chart shown in Attachment 4 illustrates San Luis Obispo County's EOC Emergency Response Organization, which is based on and uses ICS. The staffing and actual structure of the organization may vary based on the severity of the situation. Information on the duties of each function and which county department or related personnel could staff those functions is contained in the Emergency Services Director (ESD) Generic SOP (a document separate from this plan).

4.4 EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities and functions of each County EOC position are explained and defined in Attachment 4. However, some responsibilities are initially more significant for a damaging earthquake than other incidents,

including: situation assessment, logistics, building inspections (ICS Technical Specialist position), and rescue, due to building collapse.

4.4.1 Situation Assessment

Situation assessment is important after a damaging earthquake in that an adequate assessment of the extent of damage is needed before the appropriate number and type of resources can be requested. It is also important so that responses and resource distribution can be prioritized effectively.

Situation assessment consists of locating damaged structures; determining rescue needs, watching for serious mass injuries, fires, serious hazardous material spills and any other critical situations. The primary responsibility for this type of situation assessment rests with the Situation Unit and Liaison positions. It requires working closely, and communicating with various jurisdictions and agencies. In addition to cities and special districts, such agencies may include Caltrans or CHP for highway conditions, utility companies, and schools.

4.4.2 Logistics

After a heavy damage earthquake, logistics is going to be one important part of the ICS structure. In addition to public safety agencies and local contract entities assisting the County, agencies and entities that are not usually needed in other emergencies will be assisting. These will include large numbers of heavy equipment private companies and public works crews who will be needed for immediate debris clearing, building inspectors who will need to immediately inspect buildings, a large number of personnel for traffic management, private and public agencies to assist displaced residents, and numerous other related resources.

In addition, resources will be needed to support these personnel and other responders, such as out of the area fire and law enforcement personnel. These people will need food, shelter, and maintenance for their equipment. They will also need staging areas for their resources. In order to maximize the use of these resources, they will have to be kept track of in an orderly and efficient manner. These duties will be the responsibility of the logistics officer and his assisting personnel.

4.4.3 Building Inspections

After a damaging earthquake, a number of buildings may have damage that is not readily visible, yet has made the building unsafe. This is especially a problem in the hours and days immediately after a large earthquake, when aftershocks may cause these damaged buildings to fail. A number of these buildings will need to be inspected by qualified inspectors prior to allowing normal use.

4.4.4 Building Collapse

It is possible that a number of occupied structures will partially or fully collapse during, or after, an earthquake. This will cause a high demand for light and heavy urban rescue. These resources must be managed effectively to increase the number of lives that may be saved by timely rescue.

The EOC and field ICS emergency management systems will be vital to manage the above situations effectively, as well as other situations that will be caused by damaging earthquakes. Rescues due to building collapse fall under the ICS jurisdiction of the Fire and Rescue Branch.

SECTION 5 - CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

5.0 MOBILIZATION

Ground motion is the initiating event that alerts the public and governmental entities of an earthquake. The ground motion can range in effects from no damage to heavy damage. The initial point for reporting earthquake damage will generally be the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPs) throughout the county.

In all probability, if a earthquake occurs in an area that causes damage to the County, the ground motion will be felt throughout the County and surrounding areas. If this is not the case, reports of the earthquake may come from the public, government radio equipped vehicles, the news media, or the State Warning Center.

Upon feeling or receiving a report of an earthquake within the County, the County Duty Emergency Services Coordinator (ESC) should attempt to confirm if any damage has occurred and proceed with this plan, as necessary.

If a light earthquake causes minor damage to the County and emergency needs can be met without exceeding normal day-to-day public safety resources, there should be no need to activate this plan. A major, damaging earthquake would in all cases require activation this plan.

A light earthquake in a populated area with or without damage may require the duty ESC to respond for public information and possible rumor control issues. This may involve placing a message on the EOC Multiline Unit (MLU), or should the Sheriff Department (SD) Watch Commander request, it might involve responding to media inquiries.

5.1 EMERGENCY NOTIFICATIONS AND AUTOMATIC ALERTING

Normal alerting and mobilization of County Departments and related agencies would be initiated through the phone system, including phone pagers, and radio pagers. After a light damage earthquake, this system may be disrupted but should remain adequate for primary use. After a moderate or heavy damaging earthquake, the phone and radio system may be disrupted or overloaded, making it only partially effective. As a back up to these systems, it is the policy of this County that when an earthquake occurs and there are telephone disruptions, that in itself confirms damage and is the alerting event. In this circumstance, activation of this plan is required, as is the automatic mobilization of needed on and off duty staff from the agencies referred to in this plan.

5.1.1 Response Levels

This plan defines two response levels, emergency response and disaster response. Emergency response may require limited plan activation or no activation at all; disaster response will require full activation of this plan.

5.1.2 Emergency Response Level

If an earthquake occurs and the Duty ESC, and regular public safety agencies can reasonably handle any damage or injuries caused, then this plan and the County EOC need not be activated. However, this plan may be activated by the County ESD or his alternate if he feels it is in the best interest of public safety and/or the County despite the limited amount of damage or number and extent of injuries.

5.1.3 Disaster Response Level

If an earthquake occurs and causes damage and injuries that cannot be handled by the normal day to day public safety resources then a "disaster response" level is required. *A disaster response requires activation of the County EOC and this plan.* If an earthquake occurs and this level of damage is obvious or if telephone service is interrupted, this plan shall be immediately activated, including activating the County EOC. The disruption of phone service or other communications shall be cause to believe extensive damage has occurred and personnel that have staffed or have been trained to staff any County EOC or County Department Operations Center (DOC) position should automatically report to the County EOC, their agency's DOC, or other prearranged emergency duty station or their regular duty station as appropriate.

Exception: If only a single incident occurs that can be handled by a "normal" mutual aid assistance response, the ESD, or his alternate, may elect not to activate this plan.

5.2 PLAN ACTIVATION

5.2.1 Personnel Response

If an earthquake occurs and a significant level of damage is obvious or if telephone service is interrupted, this plan shall be immediately activated, including activating the County EOC. As such, all designated department heads and/or alternates from relevant agencies should attempt to report to the County EOC. All other personnel from these agencies will report to their normal predesignated agency reporting location as specified in their Standard Operating Procedures or as directed by the ESD. Off-duty employees should provide for the safety of their immediate family and make arrangements for their emergency needs before returning to duty.

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions, or if they cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event, they should contact the EOC as soon as possible. If said personnel are needed at the EOC, and if possible, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those people to the EOC.

5.2.2 Automatic Initial Actions by Emergency Response Agencies

In preparation for aftershocks, after the occurrence of a damaging earthquake, all agencies referenced in this plan should attempt to take the following automatic actions:

- Place critical vehicles and equipment outside of buildings (fire apparatus outside of fire stations, heavy equipment outside of shops, etc.), and
- Survey the status of their resources, including personnel, vehicles and equipment, and determine the extent of damage to these resources.

In addition, some agencies have a pre-designated assignment to conduct situation reporting for a particular area. After completing the two initial actions listed above, these agencies should immediately begin situation-reporting surveys, as appropriate. General situation reporting information is shown below.

5.3 SITUATION REPORTING

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is situation reporting. Situation reporting is the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damage caused by the earthquake. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC actions and field-related actions are based. Complete situation reporting and resulting information development is a dynamic process and it may take from several hours to several days to get a complete and concise countywide assessment.

After a moderate to heavy damage earthquake, situation reporting may be minimal and sporadic for several hours. However, extensive effort must be made to immediately initiate field surveys within the County for the purpose of gathering reliable and concise information on damages. That information must be passed on to the EOC as soon as possible. Attachment 3 of this plan contains Initial Situation Reporting Procedures.

5.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION

For all public information functions, it is very important that all agencies and personnel involved in disseminating information provide consistent factual information. It is for this reason that upon activation and/or use of a public information section/person, that communications channels be established between everyone that will be releasing information.

All public information/instructions and Emergency Alert System (EAS) information being released from the EOC should be cleared through the ESD if at all possible. The only exception to this is if the health and safety of the public or emergency responders would be adversely affected by a delay in obtaining approval from the ESD.

5.4.1. Public Warning

Depending on the level of the incident and the danger to the public, immediate notification of people in the affected area may be needed. This may be accomplished by methods such as using emergency vehicle public address systems, door-to-door contacts and, if necessary, by activating the EAS. The watch commander or County Emergency Services staff accesses EAS stations through the EOC.

If the EAS and/or tone alert system is to be activated, the incident PIO should prepare accurate, clear and timely Emergency Alert System/tone alert messages and provide them to the County EOC for broadcast. All messages must be approved by the IC/ESD unless public safety and/or emergency worker safety dictate otherwise. To avoid confusion and conflicting information, all public warning information for all participating agencies should be coordinated and disseminated through one primary Information Officer. Attachment 2 contains information on using EAS and related public notification systems.

5.4.2. Public Information

In addition to emergency information, the public information function will be necessary to keep the public updated on the incident. Emergency incidents arouse public attention, and attract the media. The media will respond to the area of a large incident, and will regularly call for updated information. If the media cannot find an official spokesperson to talk to, they will probably talk to anybody near or affiliated with the incident. As a result, the public information function is important to any incident.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) and his/her assistants will be responsible for developing current and accurate information, providing a central source of information, relieving the ESD and others from media pressure, and tracking down and dispelling rumors.

The official EOC PIO for the incident should be designated by the ESD. The PIO should work in liaison with other agencies that have jurisdiction or receive public inquiries. Generally, public information functions may involve the CHP, Caltrans Public Affairs, and the fire department/district of jurisdiction. County OES may also be involved with public information, and will be involved if EAS or the tone alert system is used. Occasionally, PIO functions may involve various other local and state agencies, such as the Sheriff's Department or State Department of Fish and Game.

EAS and/or the County tone alert system may be used to transmit information without requesting the receiving stations to actually activate EAS under the following conditions:

- During the initial stages of an incident that significantly inconveniences the public and information such as road closures and detours must be provided as quickly as possible
- A widespread dissemination of false information has occurred, or may potentially occur, that may have an adverse impact on the public
- Standard public information dissemination methods are inhibited due to problems such as telephone service disruption or power outages
- Any other condition mutually agreed upon by the County ESD and County OES

Whether or not EAS and/or tone alert is used without formal activation of EAS, all information transmitted must be cleared by the ESD and provided to County OES by incident public information personnel.

If the County EOC is activated, the IC should send a public information/liason person to the EOC to provide EOC staff with accurate information and incident status, and to make requests and suggestions with EOC staff.

5.5 EMERGENCY DECLARATION

Upon activation of the County EOC after a damaging earthquake, the ESD, or his designated and authorized alternate, should consider proclaiming a local emergency, issue the necessary rules and regulations, and request the Governor to declare a "State of Emergency". Local emergency proclamation and request to the Governor for a State of Emergency declaration forms can be found in Attachment 8. This may be necessary in the event response to the effects of the earthquake overwhelm local resources.

5.6 EVACUATION

Evacuations may become necessary as a result of hazardous material releases, tsunami warnings, fires, or other events associated with an earthquake. Evacuated populations may be asked to report to local Reception and Care Centers during emergency broadcasts. The Red Cross can then register those individuals and affect a locator vice through the San Luis Obispo County Chapter headquarters. The Red Cross can provide information on the location of relatives and friends.

5.7 RECEPTION AND CARE CENTERS

Whether or not evacuations are necessary, a significant number of displaced citizens can be anticipated after a heavy damage earthquake. A considerable number of these will likely stay with friends, family, etc. However, some of the displaced may require public sheltering as provided by the American Red Cross and/or related agencies. Significant logistical support may also be required, which is coordinated through the Shelter and Welfare function, when activated, in the County EOC.

5.8. TRAFFIC DISRUPTION

A moderate to heavy damage earthquake may result in traffic problems; such problems might include:

- Difficultly getting out of affected areas due to debris and damaged roadways/streets.
- Difficultly getting rescuers and other vital personnel into areas of extensive damage.
- Difficulty keeping sightseers out of damaged areas during the early hours and days after an earthquake.

The means of coping with these impediments include: beginning debris removal, establishment of traffic control points, and limiting access to affected areas.

Should evacuation of any area become necessary after a damaging earthquake, the Logistics Branch will be responsible for coordinating the use of resources that may be needed to evacuate these people and others without transportation. These procedures may include arranging for bus or similar transportation modes to meet evacuees at strategic locations that can be reached by those forced to evacuate on foot. Procedures for obtaining such resources may be obtained by using the Nuclear Power Plant SOPs for car less collection and special needs population.

The need may also arise to use aircraft resources to reach isolated areas of the county or to provide rapid transport of resources from surrounding areas. Such resources could include local and mutual aid helicopters, private fixed wing aircraft or larger transport aircraft such as C-130s.

5.9 RECOVERY

While immediate public safety needs must be addressed right after a damaging earthquake, a secondary need is to begin the recovery process. Recovery involves many aspects: reentry into affected areas including homes and businesses, demobilization of emergency response resources, cleanup and restoration, and long-term disaster assistance.

5.9.1 Reentry

During transition into the recovery phase, damaged structures may need additional, or followed up, inspections to determine if they are safe for public reentry or if they should be condemned until repaired or demolished. This function may require using qualified inspection personnel from other jurisdictions and private companies. These personnel can be obtained through the OES mutual aid system and the related Building Officials Mutual Aid Program.

The ESD and the EOC command group must determine when it is safe to allow public reentry to any area that has been evacuated due to structural damage, hazardous material threat, tsunami warning, public health threat or any other safety reason. Based on joint concurrence of the ESD and appropriate officials, reentry will be authorized after such threats have subsided and an EAS message to that effect will be issued.

5.9.2 Documentation

To help ensure an orderly return to normal status as well as helping with fiscal recovery, each member of the emergency organization should retain documentation related to their function. They should also keep logs of their individual activities. All documentation, including logs, should be left in the EOC or turned in to a County OES staff person.

5.9.3 Demobilization

When response agencies are nearing completion of the last remaining life safety and property safety missions, and when the ESD has determined that the disaster has entered into a recovery phase, the EOC command group should develop a formal demobilization plan. Consideration should be given to releasing mutual aid resources no longer needed. Thought should also be given to assigning appropriate agencies to conduct short-term recovery operations, such as debris removal, restoration of critical facilities and utilities/communications, and tending to the needs of the displaced.

The County EOC should be downgraded or shut down as soon as emergency operations cease. The Emergency Alert System should be deactivated with a termination EAS message giving the public a contact point for follow up assistance. It is desirable to attempt to restore agencies to their normal working routine and environment as soon as possible. The ESD and others will be involved in short term and long term recovery operations. These operations can best be managed through normal structures of County government.

5.9.4 Cleanup, Rehabilitation and Restoration

Cleanup, rehabilitation and restoration after a major earthquake will take a considerable amount of time, in some cases years. It will also take a considerable amount of effort and cooperation between the private sector and local, state, and federal governments. It is anticipated that local government resources and finances after a major earthquake will be strained and that aid from the state and federal governments may be required.

Long-term recovery considerations will be many and could include the following:

- Cleanup of debris on public property and repair of County infrastructure such as roads and water systems may be necessary.
- Hazardous material specialists, under the supervision of the County, may need to be employed for needed cleanup of hazardous material spills.
- Health services may be needed, such as water purification, inoculations and sanitation.
- Solid waste facilities may not be able to handle all debris disposal needs; plans for alternate sites and programs may need to be established.

- Reconstruction of damaged critical facilities will need to be approved and initiated as soon as possible.
- Temporary housing will be necessary.
- Building safety assessments will need to be conducted
- School resumption will be an issue.
- Fostering long term economic recovery, restoring essential services, preserving historic buildings and encouraging immediate business recovery all must be addressed

5.9.5 Public Disaster Recovery Assistance

Provided the necessary emergency declarations were made during the emergency, the County will coordinate with state and federal officials in performing initial damage assessment to determine specific needs following a disaster. If a federal disaster has been declared, assistance may be provided through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and related/or agencies. Victims may register for disaster assistance possibly by telephone, with follow up application assistance possibly available through facilities such as a Disaster Recovery Center (DRC). DRCs are centers that are opened and staffed by government agencies for the purpose of following up on disaster relief assistance applications for both individual families and the business community.

Generally, FEMA will use the teleregistration system instead of opening DRCs.

Disaster assistance services that could be provided include:

- Emergency family and individual needs, provided by volunteer relief organizations.
- Disaster loans to individuals and businesses provided through state and federal agencies such as the Small Business Administration and the FEMA.
- Temporary housing provided through federal programs.
- Food stamp distributed through Social Services.
- Crisis counseling provided through Mental Health Agencies.

5.9.6 Final Report and Documentation

All department heads from County agencies involved in the earthquake response should complete a narrative report or a master activity log. The narrative report should briefly describe the primary responsibility, the duties performed, and the total number of staff hours of involvement by the agency during the emergency phase of the earthquake. The master activity log documents names and times of agency personnel involved in a particular assignment, equipment and supplies used, and any contracts with private vendors to support emergency operations. Much of this information can be obtained from activity logs used by team leaders during the

emergency. A copy of this narrative report and master activity log should become part of the County's official record of the earthquake.

5.9.7 After Action Report

Any city or county declaring a local emergency for which the governor proclaims a state of emergency, is required to complete and transmit an after action report to State OES within ninety (90) days of the close of the incident period as specified in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, section 2900(j).

5.9.8 Local Government Cost Recovery

When a state or federal disaster declaration is made, many local government costs related to the declared disaster may be reimbursable through state and/or federal programs. Eligible costs for reimbursement may include permanent repairs to damaged facilities, including infrastructure, and certain emergency response and protective measure activities.

The State OES is responsible for administering both the federal Public Assistance program in California and the State's Disaster Assistance Act (DAA) program. For the County of San Luis Obispo, County OES is the lead agency for coordinating initial cost reimbursement programs between county agencies/departments and State OES.

In most cases, local agencies must expend funds before they can receive reimbursement through the federal Public Assistance program an/or the State DAA program. This reimbursement process is lengthy, involving the complete review of damage estimates and documentation. Actual receipt of funds may take months or years.

All county and related agencies and departments will need to document damages and response activities as thoroughly as possible. Without proper documentation, it may not be possible to obtain reimbursement through the Public Assistance program, DAA, or any other program. This includes documenting all incurred costs, including labor and expenditures. Photos should be taken and original receipts and similar documentation need to be saved.

ATTACHMENTS
TO THE
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

1. Initial Response Actions for:
 Sheriff's Watch Commander
 Emergency Services Coordinators
 Emergency Services Director
 Public Information Officer
2. Prescribed Initial Message for
 EAS and MLU
3. Initial Situation Status Reporting Procedures
4. Potential Staffing Needs and Guidelines
5. Incident Action Plan Forms and Sample Incident Action Plan
6. Potential Damage Scenarios
7. Basic Overview Maps of Earthquake Fault Areas - State and County
8. Emergency Proclamation Documents

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

ATTACHMENT 1 INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS

for

**Sheriff's Watch Commander
Emergency Services Coordinators
Emergency Services Director
Public Information Officer**

INITIAL RESPONSE ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE (CHECKLISTS ARE INCLUDED)

1. Emergency Response Level

If an earthquake occurs and any damage or injuries caused can be reasonably handled by the on duty, regular public safety agencies, then the County's Earthquake Plan and procedures may not have to be formally activated. However, the Emergency Services Director or his/her alternate may activate the Earthquake Plan and its procedures if he feels it is in the best interest of public safety and/or the county despite the amount of damage or number and extent of injuries.

However, should any earthquake occur in which the on duty Sheriff's Watch Commander requires assistance, he/she may contact County OES. County OES can provide, or coordinate, necessary assistance to relieve the Watch Commander of earthquake related response actions/inquiries, such as rumor control and public information.

2. Disaster Response Level (see following pages for action checklists/SOPs)

If an earthquake occurs and causes damage and injuries that cannot be handled by the normal day to day public safety resources, then a "disaster response" level is required. *A disaster response requires activation of the County EOC and activation of the County's Earthquake Plan.*

If an earthquake occurs and telephone service is out, the presumption should be that enough damage has occurred to warrant automatic activation of this plan. In such a case, County OES and related personnel should automatically report to the EOC.

Exception: If only a minor number of incidents occur that can be handled by a "regular" mutual aid assistance response, the Emergency Services Director, or his/her alternate, may elect not to activate this plan.

In addition, the Emergency Services Director may activate this plan or his/her alternate if he feels it is in the best interest of public safety and/or the County despite the amount of damage or number and extent of injuries.

**WATCH COMMANDER
INITIAL ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE**

- _____ 1. Direct field units to begin surveying for damage, concentrating on essential facilities (schools, public safety facilities, utilities).
- _____ 2. Notify Sheriff or alternate and Patrol Captain or alternate and request they respond to the EOC.
- _____ 3. Contact Duty Emergency Services Coordinator and verify they are responding to the EOC.
- _____ 4. Contact CDF/County Fire Emergency Command Center and request a liaison representative respond to the EOC.
- _____ 5. Alert Sheriff's Aero Squadron to prepare for aerial reconnaissance of dams, highways, and other areas to be assigned (as EOC becomes activated).
- _____ 6. Contact Diablo Canyon and request an initial report on plant status (using direct line telephone or radio).
- _____ 7. Notify other appropriate S.O. personnel, including callbacks as necessary.
- _____ 8. If time allows, activate EAS and read the EAS "Initial Earthquake EAS Message" found in Attachment 2 of this Plan.
- _____ 9. If time allows, place a message on the Multi Line Unit (MLU) and the media line; you may read the "Initial Earthquake MLU Message" found in Attachment 2 of this plan.
- _____ 10. Initiate EOC access control using the procedures shown in the "EOC Activation" section of the Watch Commander Basic Activation Guide for Emergency Services Non-Diablo Canyon Incidents".
- _____ 11. Request dispatch to conduct radio checks with Sheriff Department units and Med-Com users (ambulances and hospitals) to verify radio systems are operational.

**FIRST RESPONDING EMERGENCY SERVICES COORDINATOR (this may be the Duty
Emergency Services Coordinator)
INITIAL ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE**

1. Prior to Arrival at the EOC
 - 1.1 If you are at your residence at the time of the earthquake, check, secure, and take other protective action as immediately necessary for your home and family prior to responding to the EOC or other emergency response location.
 - 1.2 If it is questionable whether a damaging earthquake has occurred attempt to contact Sheriff's Watch Commander (if telephone lines are inoperative or overloaded the presumption is that a damaging earthquake has occurred).
 - 1.3 If a damaging earthquake has obviously occurred or the Sheriff's Watch Commander contacts you or if the Watch Commander requests assistance respond to the EOC.
 - If you are unable to respond to the County EOC due to transportation disruption and cannot contact the EOC due to communication disruptions, attempt to respond to the nearest EOC of any agency and contact the County EOC.
 - 1.4 If the Watch Commander has time and has not already done so, request that he/she activate Local EAS and read the "Initial Earthquake EAS Message" in Attachment 2 of this plan.
 - 1.5 Do not attempt to make any notifications prior to responding to the EOC other than:
 - Contacting the Watch Commander
 - Contacting other ESCs
 - Contacting Emergency Services Director
2. Upon Arrival at the EOC
 - 2.1 If the Watch Commander has not activated and sent the Initial Earthquake EAS Message, use the procedures and message found in Attachment 2 of this plan to do so.
 - 2.2 Coordinate with additional responding Emergency Service Coordinators to make notifications for additional EOC staffing as needed, with immediate concentration on:
 - Liaison positions
 - PIO positions
 - EAS staff
 - Other Command Staff:
 - Planning Section Chief
 - Operations Section Chief
 - Logistics Section Chief

- 2.3 Activate Phone Assistance Center staff, using NPP Social Services SOP
- 2.4 If the Watch Commander has not placed a message on the MLU; use prescribed Initial MLU message in Attachment 2 to do so.
- 2.5 Distribute essential materials to EOC rooms as needed and turn on T.V. monitors in Command and PIO rooms.
- 2.6 Verify that ESD has announced EOC activation.
- 3. EOC Operational Actions (ongoing actions).
 - 3.1 Coordinate with ESC's the activation and filling of other immediately needed positions.
 - 3.2 Ensure long term access control has been or is being established for the EOC.
 - 3.3 As soon as possible, begin the process of developing an Incident Action Plan (IAP) or if the Planning Section has been staffed, assisting them in development of an IAP.

SECOND RESPONDING EMERGENCY SERVICES COORDINATOR INITIAL ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

1. Prior to Arrival at the EOC
 - 1.1 If you are at your residence at the time of the earthquake, check, secure, and take other protective action as immediately necessary for your home and family prior to responding to the EOC or other emergency response location.
 - 1.2 If it is questionable whether a damaging earthquake has occurred attempt to contact the Duty Emergency Services Coordinator (if telephone lines are inoperative or overloaded the presumption is that a damaging earthquake has occurred).
 - 1.3 If a damaging earthquake has obviously occurred or the Duty Emergency Services Coordinator indicates one has, or indicates that the Watch Commander otherwise needs assistance at the EOC, respond to the EOC.
 - If you are unable to respond to the County EOC due to transportation disruption attempt to respond to the nearest EOC of any agency and contact the County EOC.
 - 1.4 There is no need to attempt to make any notifications prior to responding to the EOC.
2. Upon Arrival at the EOC
 - 2.1 Coordinate with First Responding ESC to make additional notifications for EOC staffing as needed, with immediate concentration on:
 - Liaison positions
 - PIO positions
 - EAS staff
 - Other Command staff;
 - Planning Section Staff
 - Operations Section Staff
 - Logistics Section Staff
 - 2.2 Contact the following (using your Basic Activation Guide (BAG) or County Resource Directory) and request their response to the EOC:
 - Southern California Gas Company
 - SBC
 - PG&E Los Padres Division
 - 2.3 Contact the USGS for a situation status on the earthquake (magnitude, location, aftershock potential, etc.)

3. EOC Operational Actions (ongoing actions)

- 3.1 Assume responsibility of Logistics Section Chief if position has not been staffed. See checklist in this attachment.
- 3.2 Coordinate the activation and filling of other immediately needed positions.
- 3.4 Ensure long term access control has been or is being established for the EOC.
- 3.6 Work with ESD and Logistics to develop a 24 hour staffing pattern for all positions in the EOC.

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR INITIAL ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

1. Prior to Arrival at the EOC

- 1.1 If you are at your residence at the time of the earthquake, check, secure, and take other protective action as immediately necessary for your home and family prior to taking any other actions
- 1.2 If it is questionable whether a damaging earthquake has occurred and you do not hear from the Duty Emergency Services Coordinator (ESC) within 30 minutes, attempt to contact that person. If the Duty ESC cannot be contacted, attempt to contact the Sheriff's Watch Commander (if telephone lines are inoperative or overloaded the presumption is that a damaging earthquake has occurred). If you cannot make timely contact with the duty ESC or the Watch Commander, respond to the EOC.
- 1.3 If a damaging earthquake has obviously occurred or the duty ESC or Sheriff's Watch Commander contact you, or if you are otherwise requested, respond to the EOC.
- 1.4 If you are unable to respond to the County/OA EOC due to transportation disruption, contact the first responding ESC at the EOC as soon as possible.
- 1.5 No other notifications are needed prior to responding to the EOC unless you deem them necessary.

2. Upon Arrival at the EOC

- 2.1 Receive a briefing from the duty or other OES person or the Watch Commander.
- 2.2 Determine the level of staffing that is occurring and/or necessary and ensure appropriate Staff are responding or being notified.
- 2.3 When sufficient level of staffing has been reached, announce EOC is activated.

3. EOC Operational Actions (ongoing actions)

- 3.1 Review the EOC Emergency Management Organization document (a copy can be found in the ESD Non-DCPP SOP) positions for non-DCPP emergencies; ESCs and or Logistics Section Chief should be notifying people to staff those positions as needed.
- 3.2 Approve requests for emergency expenditures, which may include additional communications equipment, costs for bringing in mutual aid resources, and related needs.

- 3.3 Have a charge code developed and put in use for all county departments for use with incident related activities.
- 3.4 When an ESC has made notifications and the EOC has been activated, direct the first responding ESC or Planning Section Chief to develop an Incident Action Plan.
- 3.5 Verify that ESCs have checked on the status of long term access control for the EOC.
- 3.6 When the Command Staff is in place, hold an initial briefing/planning session.
- 3.7 Hold regular briefings with Command Staff.
- 3.8 Obtain situation status updates for the Command Staff from the following:
 - Liaison Officer
 - Logistics Chief
 - Planning Chief
 - Operations Chief
 - PIO
- 3.9 Consider the need to proclaim a local emergency and the need to:
 - Request a Gubernatorial Proclamation
 - Ask the Governor to request a Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster
- 3.10 Continue monitoring the overall incident and provide Command input as needed

**PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER
INITIAL ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE**

1. Prior to Arrival at the EOC

— 1.1 If you are at your residence at the time of the earthquake, check, secure, and take other protective action as immediately necessary for your home and family prior to taking any other actions

— 1.2 If it is questionable whether a damaging earthquake has occurred and you do not hear from the duty Emergency Services Coordinator (ESC) within 30 minutes, attempt to contact them. If the duty ESC cannot be contacted, attempt to contact the Sheriff's Watch Commander (if telephone lines are inoperative or overloaded the presumption is that a damaging earthquake has occurred). If you cannot make timely contact with the duty ESC or the Watch Commander, respond to the EOC.

— 1.3 If a damaging earthquake has obviously occurred or the duty ESC or Sheriff's Watch Commander indicates one, or if you are otherwise requested to do, respond to the EOC

— 1.4 If you are unable to respond to the County/OA EOC due to transportation disruption, contact the duty ESC or the EOC as soon as possible

— 1.5 Notify the following PIO staff:
— Public Information Coordinator (PIC)
— Public Information Coordinator Secretary (PICS)
— EAS/Tone Alert Operator

— 1.6 Respond to the EOC.

2. Upon Arrival at the EOC

— 2.1 Obtain briefing from ESD or first responding ESC.

— 2.2 Place a taped message on the MLU and request Watch Commander to place a taped message on the Sheriff's news line.

— 2.3 Check with ESD, first responding ESC, or Watch Commander to determine if the initial EAS message contained in Attachment 2 has been broadcast over EAS; if not, activate EAS and broadcast the message.

— 2.3 Access staffing needs, fill positions as needed, and consider activating the Joint Media Center.

— 2.4 **NOTE: REMEMBER THAT PROACTIVELY PROVIDING TIMELY, UPDATED INFORMATION TO LOCAL MEDIA IS EXTREMELEY IMPORTANT (SEE 2.5)** Begin

working with liaison, ESD, and other agency PIOs to disseminate information throughout the incident period, including:

- Emergency information via EAS
 - Important public and media information using EAS
 - Media briefings
- 2.5 Remember to provide local media updated information as soon and as often as practical.
- 2.6 Remember, you can request mutual aid to fill positions as needed.

**LOGISTICS SECTION CHIEF
INITIAL ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE**

Refer to Part 3 of San Luis Obispo County's Emergency Operations Plan or a non-Nuclear Power Plant SOP for the Logistics Section.

**PLANNING/INTELLIGENCE SECTION CHIEF
INITIAL ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE**

Refer to Part 3 of San Luis Obispo County's Emergency Operations Plan.

**FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION SECTION CHIEF
INITIAL ACTIONS FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE**

Refer to Part 3 of San Luis Obispo County's Emergency Operations Plan.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

ATTACHMENT 2 EAS AND MLU MESSAGES

EMERGENCY ALERT SYSTEM (EAS) and MULTILINE UNIT PRESCRIPTED MESSAGES FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

EAS Initial Earthquake Message

MLU Initial Earthquake Message

EAS INITIAL EARTHQUAKE MESSAGE FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

This is (your name) _____ of the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services. At approximately (time) _____ today a damaging earthquake struck the county. The exact epicenter, intensity, and degree of damages are unknown at this time. Public safety officials have mobilized for response. The County Emergency Operations Center is being activated to assess the situation and coordinate the response effort.

The County Emergency Services Director is advising all residents in the area to take the following actions:

- Be prepared for aftershocks; they could cause additional damage
- Check on the safety of your family and neighbors
- Refer to the earthquake information section of the First Aid and Survival Guide portion in the white pages of the SBC telephone book. The First Aid and Survival Guide is in the “B” section of the SBC telephone book white pages.
- Check for damaged utilities:
 - Inspect buildings for leaky gas lines by smell or vision only; DO NOT use candles, matches or other open flames and DO NOT turn lights off and on until you have determined whether or not there is a gas leak.
 - If you smell gas or otherwise suspect there is a gas leak, open windows and doors so the gas can escape, and shut off your gas meter. Leave your home immediately if there is a gas leak. Instructions on how to turn off your gas meter are contained in the SBC telephone book First Aid and Survival Guide Earthquake section. That is in the “B” section of the SBC white pages.
 - If damage to an electrical system is suspected turn off electricity at the main breaker or fuse box. Some indications of electrical damage include frayed wires, sparks, or the smell of hot insulation.
 - If water pipes are broken, shut off the main valve that brings water into the house.
 - Check building for cracks and damage, including roof, chimney and foundation; be prepared to take cover in case in of aftershocks while inspecting the building.
 - Turn on your portable radio for instructions and news reports.- Do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency. Keep the streets clear for emergency vehicles.

- Stay calm and lend a hand to others.
- If you evacuate, post a message inside your home telling family members where you can be found.
- Do not call 9-1-1 for information; use 9-1-1 only to report emergencies.

Additional information will be broadcast when it is available. Stay tuned to your radio local television station for additional information.

Time Broadcast:

MLU INITIAL MESSAGE FOR DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

You have reached the emergency information line at the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Center. At approximately (time) today a damaging earthquake struck the county. The exact epicenter, intensity, and degree of damages are unknown at this time. Public safety officials have mobilized for response. The County Emergency Operations Center is being activated to assess the situation and coordinate the response effort.

The County Emergency Services Director is advising all residents in the area to take the following actions:

- Be prepared for aftershocks; they could cause additional damage
- Check on the safety of your family and neighbors
- Information on actions to take after an earthquake is contained in the earthquake information section of the First Aid and Survival Guide portion in the white pages of the SBC telephone book. The First Aid and Survival Guide is in the "B" section of the SBC telephone book white pages. Some basic actions to take include:
 - Check for damaged utilities:
 - Inspect buildings for leaky gas lines by smell or vision only; DO NOT use candles, matches or other open flames and DO NOT turn lights off and on until you have determined whether or not there is a gas leak.
 - If you smell gas or otherwise suspect there is a gas leak, open windows and doors so the gas can escape, and shut off your gas meter. Leave your home immediately if there is a gas leak. Instructions on how to turn off your gas meter are contained in the SBC telephone book First Aid and Survival Guide Earthquake section. That is in the "B" section of the SBC white pages.
 - If damage to an electrical system is suspected turn off electricity at the main breaker of fuse box. Some indications of electrical damage include frayed wires, sparks, or the smell of hot insulation.
 - If water pipes are broken, shut off the main valve that brings water into the house.
 - Check building for cracks and damage, including roof, chimney and foundation; be prepared to take cover in case in of aftershocks while inspecting the building.
 - Turn on your portable radio for instructions and news reports.

- Do not use your vehicle unless there is an emergency. Keep the streets clear for emergency vehicles.
- Stay calm and lend a hand to others.
- If you evacuate, post a message inside your home telling family members where you can be found.
- Do not use 9-1-1 except for emergencies. Repeating, do not call 9-1-1 unless you are reporting an emergency.

This message will be update, or this line will be staffed by emergency personnel, when additional information becomes available. End of message.

Time recorded

ATTACHMENT 3 INITIAL SITUATION REPORTING PROCEDURES

INITIAL SITUATION REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. SITUATION REPORTING

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is situation reporting, which is the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damage caused by the earthquake. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC actions and field-related actions are based. Complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and it may take from several hours to days to get a complete and concise county wide assessment. After a moderate to heavy damage earthquake, situation reporting may be minimal and sporadic for several hours.

However, extensive effort must be made to immediately initiate field surveys within the county for the purpose of gathering reliable and concise information on damages. That information must be passed on to the EOC as soon as possible.

Situation reporting will be coordinated from the EOC once it is activated.

1.1 SITUATION REPORTING PRIORITIES

As resources allow, situation assessment and reporting should concentrate on areas and facilities of primary safety concern or importance. As a result, the following facilities and locations should be inspected or inquired about as soon as possible:

San Luis Obispo County Airport, San Luis Obispo
Paso Robles Municipal Airport, Paso Robles
Lopez Dam
Whale Rock Dam
Terminal Dam
Twitchell Dam
U.S. 101 between San Luis Obispo and Atascadero
U.S. 101 between San Luis Obispo and Pismo Beach
U.S. 101 between Pismo Beach and the Santa Barbara County line
U.S. 101 between Atascadero and the Monterey County line
CA 41 between Atascadero and Morro Bay
CA 46 between Paso Robles and CA 1
CA 1 between CA 46 and Main Street, Cambria
CA 1 between Main Street, Cambria and the Monterey County line
CA 1 between CA 46 and CA 41
CA 1 between CA 41 and San Luis Obispo
CA 46 between Paso Robles and the Intersection of CA 46 and CA 41 east of Cholame
CA 41 between Cholame and I-5
CA 46 between Cholame and I-5
Major water system supply lines: Salinas Dam/Santa Margarita Lake to San Luis Obispo
Whale Rock to San Luis Obispo

State water line

Twin Cities Hospital
French Hospital
Sierra Vista Hospital
General Hospital
Arroyo Grande Community Hospital

All Public Schools (check through COE or school districts, not directly with schools)

Oceano Airport
Cuesta College
CMC
CYA Paso Robles
JSC
County Jail
Paso Robles Fairgrounds
Union Pacific rail lines

DCPP
Morro Bay PP

Phillips 66
All American Pipeline
Southern California Gas Company
PG&E Los Padres Division

Jurisdictional Situation Reports:

City of Paso Robles
City of Atascadero
City of Morro Bay
City of San Luis Obispo
City of Pismo Beach
City of Grover Beach
City of Arroyo Grande
Cal Poly State University
San Simeon Acres CSD
Cambria CSD
Heritage Ranch CSD
San Miguel Fire District
Templeton CSD
Santa Margarita Fire District
Caycuos Fire District

South Bay Fire/Los Osos CSD
Avila Beach CSD/County Fire
Oceano CSD
California Valley CSD
Port San Luis Harbor District

Initial Procedures for Situation Assessment

- Once the EOC is activated, advise all cities and Cal Poly that the County EOC is activated and you will be contacting them shortly requesting initial damage assessment information and asking what assistance they may require. Also provide them with your call back number (unlisted numbers are removed from this copy) and inform them we will be setting up additional phone lines and ARES contacts as soon as possible. Contact them via Red Phone or commercial phone (see Situation Assessment Phone list at the end of this Appendix). If the Red Phone or commercial phone is not available, contact an ESC in the EOC.

Contact:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| — Paso Robles | — Atascadero | — San Luis Obispo |
| — Cal Poly | — Morro Bay | — Pismo Beach |
| — Grover Beach | — Arroyo Grande | |

- Begin situation assessments by starting with Situation Reporting Form, Priority 1. **NOTE: Depending on the location and severity of the earthquake, a County OES ESC may reassign priority numbers to the Situation Reporting Forms and may delete some Situation Reporting Forms; ask an ESC if you are unsure of the current situations priorities.**

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 1
(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: County Public Works

Request: Immediate inspection and status of Lopez Dam
Immediate inspection and status of Salinas Dam
Inspection ASAP
Inspection ASAP of Terminal Dam

Situation Information:

Lopez Dam:

_____ Time: _____
Date: _____ By: _____

Salinas Dam:

_____ Time: _____ Date: _____
_____ By: _____

Terminal Dam:

_____ Time: _____ Date: _____
_____ By: _____

Salinas Pipeline and Santa Margarita Pump Station:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

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SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 2
(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: City of San Luis Obispo
County OES ESC (ESC will check on availability of S.O. or other agency to ALSO check Whale Rock)

Request: Immediate inspection and status of Whale Rock Dam
Inspection ASAP of water line from Whale Rock to SLO
Inspection ASAP of Stenner Creek Road Water Plant

Situation Information:

Whale Rock Dam:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Whale Rock Water Supply Line:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Stenner Creek Road Water Plant:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 3
(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Santa Barbara County OES

Request: Immediate inspection and status of Twitchell Dam

Situation:

Information:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 4
(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: California Highway Patrol; if unable to contact, call Caltrans District V dispatch center

- Request:
1. Status of U.S. 101 between SLO and Atascadero
 2. Status of U.S. 101 between SLO and Pismo Beach
 3. Status of U.S. 101 between Pismo Beach and the City of Santa Maria, including the Santa Maria River bridge
 4. Status of U.S. 101 between Atascadero and the Monterey County line
 5. Status of CA 41 between Atascadero and Morro Bay
 6. Status of CA 46 between U.S. 101 and CA 1
 7. Status of CA 1 between CA 46 and the Monterey County line
 8. Status of CA 1 between CA 46 and CA 41
 9. Status of CA 1 between CA 41 and San Luis Obispo
 10. CA 46 between Paso Robles and the 46/41 Y
 11. CA 46 between the 46/41 Y and I-5
 12. CA 41 between the 46/41 Y and I-5

Situation Information:

1. 101 between SLO and Atascadero:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

2. 101 between SLO and Pismo Beach:

_____ Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

3. 101 between Pismo Beach and Santa Maria:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

4. 101 between Atascadero and Monterey County line:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

5. CA 41 between Morro Bay and Atascadero:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

6. CA 46 between 101 and CA 1:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

7. CA 1 between CA 46 and Monterey County line:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

8. CA 1 between CA 46 and CA 41:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

9. CA 1 between CA 41 and San Luis Obispo:

_____ Time: _____ Date: _____
_____ By:

10. CA 46 between Paso Robles and 46/41 Y:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

11. CA 46 between the 46/41 Y and I-5:

_____ Time: _____ Date: _____
_____ By:

12. CA 41 between the 46/41 Y and I-5:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 5
(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

- Contact:
1. County ESC for Diablo Canyon information
 2. PG&E SLO distribution office for and overall electrical system status
 3. Duke or City of Morro Bay for Morro Bay Power Plant

- Request:
1. Get plant status information for Diablo Canyon from County ESC
 2. Get overall PG&E distribution system status from PG&E distribution office
 3. Get Morro Bay Power Plant status from Duke or City of Morro Bay

Situation Information:

1. Status of Diablo Canyon:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

2. Status of Duke Morro Bay Power Plant:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

3. PG&E Distribution System Status in North County:

_____ Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Continues next page

4. PG&E Distribution System Status in North Coast area:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

5. PG&E Distribution System Status in San Luis Obispo/South County area:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

6. Other Distribution Status Information:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

NOTES:

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 6

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: EMSA/Medical Unit (in EOC)
Request: Status of all acute care hospitals
Status of ambulances (all providers)

Situation Information:

1. Status of Twin Cities Hospital:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

2. Status of French Hospital:

Date: _____ By: _____ Time: _____

3. Status of Sierra Vista Hospital:

Date: _____ By: _____ Time: _____

4. Status of General Hospital:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

5. Status of Arroyo Grande Community Hospital:

Date: _____ By: _____ Time: _____

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 7
(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: County Office of Education (may be in EOC; if not, use Situation Assessment Phone List number)

Request: Status of School Districts, COE and Private Schools (the following pages include charts with listings of schools and school districts) for 13 districts, COE facilities, and private schools. *Note: These pages are for overall initial situation status of the schools via the school districts - specific listings of schools may be obtained from COE or a County OES Emergency Services Coordinator*

Situation Information:

San Luis Obispo County Office of Education (including COE schools):

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Schools continue next page

Schools, continued

Situation Information:

Atascadero Unified School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Cayucos Elementary School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Schools continue next page

Schools, continued

Situation Information:

Coast Union High School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Cambria Union Elementary School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Schools continue next page

Schools, continued

Situation Information:

Lucia Mar Unified School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Paso Robles Union Elementary School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Schools continue next page

Schools, continued

Situation Information:

Paso Robles Joint Union High School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Pleasant Valley Joint Union High School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Schools continue next page

Schools, continued

Situation Information:

San Luis Coastal Unified School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

San Miguel Joint Union High School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Schools continue next page

Schools, continued

Situation Information:

Shandon Unified School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Templeton Unified School District:

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Schools continue next page

Schools, continued

Situation Information:

Private Schools/Other Related Agencies (if information is available from COE or related source):

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Private Schools/Other Related Agencies (if information is available from COE or related source):

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Schools continue next page

Schools, continued

Situation Information:

Private Schools/Other Related Agencies (if information is available from COE or related source):

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

Private Schools/Other Related Agencies (if information is available from COE or related source):

Time: _____ Date: _____ By:

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 8
(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Southern California Gas Company (may be in EOC; if not, use Situation Assessment Phone List number)

Request: Status of gas distribution system; any mainline problems, localized outages, or other problems

Situation Information:

1. Status in North County:

2. Status in North Coast area:

3. Status in San Luis Obispo/South County area:

4. Status in other areas:

NOTES:
SITUATION REPORTING FORM, **PRIORITY 9**

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Phillips 66

Request: Status of oil and gas distribution systems

Situation Information:

1. Status of Avila Beach storage tanks/systems and the Unocal Pier systems: No longer applicable...tanks and systems have been removed...continue to #2.

2. Status of pipelines and pump stations south of Cuesta Ridge area:

3. Status of pipelines and pump stations north of Cuesta Ridge area:

4. Status in other areas:

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: City of Paso Robles

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. City EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in City EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems in the city:

7. Are there power outages in the city?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for the city to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the city of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it): _____.

Inform the city we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: City of Atascadero

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. City EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in City EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems in the city:

7. Are there power outages in the city?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for the city to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the city of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it): _____.

Inform the city we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: City of Morro Bay

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. City EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in City EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems in the city:

7. Are there power outages in the city?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for the city to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the city of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it): _____.

Inform the city we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: City of San Luis Obispo

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. City EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in City EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems in the city:

7. Are there power outages in the city?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for the city to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the city of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it): _____.

Inform the city we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: City of Pismo Beach

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. City EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in City EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:
4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?
5. Are there significant damages to buildings:
6. Status of water systems in the city:
7. Are there power outages in the city?:
8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:
9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:
10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:
11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for the city to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the city of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it): _____.

Inform the city we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: City of Grover Beach

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. City EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in City EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:
4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?
5. Are there significant damages to buildings:
6. Status of water systems in the city:
7. Are there power outages in the city?:
8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:
9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:
10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:
11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for the city to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the city of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it): _____.

Inform the city we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: City of Arroyo Grande

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. City EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in City EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems in the city:

7. Are there power outages in the city?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for the city to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the city of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it): _____.

Inform the city we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Cambria Fire/CSD

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:
4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?
5. Are there significant damages to buildings:
6. Status of water systems:
7. Are there power outages?:
8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:
9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:
10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):
_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Heritage Ranch CSD

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:
4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?
5. Are there significant damages to buildings:
6. Status of water systems:
7. Are there power outages?:
8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:
9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:
10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for the your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it): _____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Templeton CSD

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems:

7. Are there power outages?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham)radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):

_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Nipomo CSD

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems:

7. Are there power outages?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham)radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):
_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Port San Luis Harbor District

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:
4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?
5. Are there significant damages to buildings:
6. Status of water systems:
7. Are there power outages?:
8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:
9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:
10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):
_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: South Bay Fire/Los Osos CSD

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems:

7. Are there power outages?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):
_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Oceano Fire/CSD

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems:

7. Are there power outages?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):
_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Santa Margarita Fire

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:
4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?
5. Are there significant damages to buildings:
6. Status of water systems:
7. Are there power outages?:
8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:
9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:
10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):

_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: San Miguel Fire

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems:

7. Are there power outages?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):
_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Cayucos Fire

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:
4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?
5. Are there significant damages to buildings:
6. Status of water systems:
7. Are there power outages?:
8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:
9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham) radio operators to provide alternate communications?:
10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):

_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: County Fire for Avila Beach CSD

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems:

7. Are there power outages?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response ARES/RACES (Ham)radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):
_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

###

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: ALL CITY AND SPECIAL DISTRICT JURISDICTIONAL SITUATION REPORTS ARE PRIORITY 10

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: *(blank for general use)*

Request: General damage assessment and situation information, as shown below

Situation Information:

1. EOC activated?:
2. Liaison telephone number in EOC:
3. Overview of significant damage:

4. Are there any reported deaths? If so, are they confirmed or unconfirmed?

5. Are there significant damages to buildings:

6. Status of water systems:

7. Are there power outages?:

8. Is there an anticipated need for evacuation shelters? If so, how many people may need shelter?:

9. Do you have a need for trained emergency response Ham radio operators to provide alternate communications?:

10. Is there a projected need for mutual aid resources, including:
Fire: ____ Public Works: ____ Law Enforcement:
Medical: ____ EOC staff: ____ Heavy Rescue:

11. If you anticipate the need for more than a few mutual aid resources, can you send a liaison person for your agency to the County/OA EOC?

12. Other important information:

Inform the agency of a telephone number or communications method in which they can contact the County/OA EOC for resource requests. The number is (obtain from an ESC if you don't have it):

_____.

Inform the agency we will be requesting additional information as response and recovery continues.

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SITUATION ASSESSMENT TELEPHONE and ALTERNATE NUMBER/CONTACT METHOD LIST
(PAGE 1 OF 2)

Last Updated: **PHONE NUMBERS REMOVED FROM THIS COPY**

San Luis Obispo County Airport
Oceano Airport
Paso Robles Municipal Airport

Whale Rock Dam
Lopez Dam
Terminal Dam
Twitchell Dam
Righetti Dam
San Antonio Dam
Salinas Dam
Whale Rock Pipeline
Salinas Pipeline

Caltrans District V
CHP Dispatch

Twin Cities Hospital
French Hospital
Sierra Vista Hospital
General Hospital
Arroyo Grande Community Hospital

County Office of Education
Cuesta College
Cal Poly

California Men's Colony
CYA - Paso Robles
County Jail
County Juvenile Services Center

Union Pacific Railroad
Phillips 66
All American Pipeline
Southern California Gas Company

**SITUATION ASSESSMENT TELEPHONE and ALTERNATE NUMBER/CONTACT METHOD LIST
(PAGE 2 OF 2)**

City of Paso Robles
City of Atascadero
City of San Luis Obispo
City of Morro Bay
City of Pismo Beach
City of Grover Beach
City of Arroyo Grande

San Simeon Acres CSD
Cambria CSD
Heritage Ranch CSD
Santa Margarita Fire District
Cayucos Fire District
South Bay Fire/Los Osos CSD
Avila Beach CSD/County Fire
Oceano CSD
California Valley CSD
Port San Luis Harbor District
Nipomo CSD

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

ATTACHMENT 4 EOC STAFFING GUIDELINES

STAFFING GUIDELINES
for the
COUNTY/OPERATIONAL AREA EOC

EOC Organization Chart (in paper copies of the plan only, due its data file size)

COUNTY/OA EOC STAFFING GUIDELINES FOR A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this section is to provide emergency services coordinators and related staff with guidance on initial staffing levels for County/OA EOC activation after a damaging earthquake.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objective of this section is to:

- Provide guidelines on initial staffing needs for response to a damaging earthquake

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

This attachment contains basic information on initial staffing needs and notifications that may be necessary after a damaging earthquake. It is intended to be used only as a guide in getting the County/OA EOC initially staffed. Staffing beyond the initial activation stages will be determined as needed by EOC Command staff, Emergency Services Coordinators, the EOC Logistical section, or as requested by EOC Emergency Management System functional leaders.

2.1 LEVELS OF RESPONSE

The County's Earthquake Plan has two levels of response: One which requires full activation of this plan and one which requires a limited plan activation or no activation at all. The response levels are:

- Emergency Response
- Disaster Response

2.1.1 Emergency Response Level

If an earthquake occurs and any damage or injuries caused can be reasonably handled by the on duty, regular public safety agencies, then the County's Earthquake Plan and procedures may not have to be formally activated. However, the Earthquake Plan and its procedures may be activated by the Emergency Services Director or his/her alternate if he feels it is in the best interest of public safety and/or the county despite the amount of damage or number and extent of injuries.

However, should any earthquake occur in which the on duty Sheriff's Watch Commander requires assistance, he/she may contact County OES. County OES can provide, or coordinate, necessary assistance to relieve the Watch Commander of earthquake related response actions/inquiries.

2.1.2 Disaster Response Level

If an earthquake occurs and causes damage and injuries that cannot be handled by the normal day to day public safety resources then a "disaster response" level is required. ***A disaster response requires activation of the County EOC and activation of the County's Earthquake Plan.***

If an earthquake occurs and telephone service is out the presumption should be that enough damage has occurred to warrant automatic activation of this plan. In such a case, County OES and related personnel should automatically report to the EOC.

Exception: If only a minor number of incidents occur that can be handled by a "regular" mutual aid assistance response, the Emergency Services Director, or his/her alternate, may elect not to activate this plan.

In addition, this plan may be activated by the Emergency Services Director or his/her alternate if he feels it is in the best interest of public safety and/or the County despite the amount of damage or number and extent of injuries.

3. PERSONNEL RESPONSE

All designated department heads and/or alternates from relevant agencies should attempt to report to the County/OA EOC. All other personnel from these agencies should report to their normal agency reporting location, or as directed by the Emergency Services Director. Off-duty employees should provide for the safety of their immediate family and make arrangements for their emergency needs before returning to duty.

If personnel designated to report to the EOC are unable to do so because of transportation disruptions, or if they cannot arrive at the EOC within two hours after the event, they are to report to the nearest law enforcement or fire department facility and check in. As soon as possible, arrangements will be made to pick up and transport those people to the EOC.

4. SITUATION REPORTING

The first priority upon EOC/Plan activation is situation reporting, which is the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damage caused by the earthquake. Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC actions and field-related actions are based. Complete damage intelligence is a dynamic process and it may take from several hours to days to get a complete and concise county wide assessment. After a moderate to heavy damage earthquake, situation reporting may be minimal and sporadic for several hours.

However, extensive effort must be made to immediately initiate field surveys within the county for the purpose of gathering reliable and concise information on damages. That information must be passed on to the EOC as soon as possible.

Due to its importance, staffing of the Situation Unit should be an initial priority.

Situation reporting will be coordinated from the EOC once it is activated. Specific information on initial situation reporting can be found in Appendix III of this plan.

5. COUNTY EOC EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS AND STAFF POSITIONS

The organization chart on the following page provides an overview of the San Luis Obispo County EOC Level Emergency Management System.

The pages following the organizational chart contain the County EOC Emergency Management Functions and Staff Positions list.

COUNTY/OA EOC EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS AND STAFF POSITIONS

NOTE: STAFF POSITIONS ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY; OTHER QUALIFIED STAFF MAY FILL FUNCTIONAL POSITIONS AS NEEDED.

FUNCTION	STAFF POSITION	DUTIES
Emergency Services Director (ESD)	ESD/County Administrator	Oversee and manage response efforts of EOC and county staff; liaison w/ Board of Supervisors
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Deputy ESD/Assitant Administrative Officer	Assist with ESD duties; act as ESD in the absence of the ESD
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Sheriff	Oversee law enforcement response actions and function as law enforcement Operational Area Coordinator; act as ESD in the absence of ESD or Dep ESD
Deputy/Alternate ESD	County Health Officer	Ensure and oversee proper public health response, including emergency medical care and recovery health issues; act as ESD in the absence of ESD, Deputy ESD, or Sheriff
Deputy/Alternate ESD	Director of General Services	Provide assistance with and oversee response actions related to logistical needs during response and recovery efforts; act as ESD in the absence of Deputy ESD, Sheriff, or CHO
Deputy/Alternate ESD	County OES Supervisor	Provide assistance to ESD; perform PIO function as needed; provide EOC support; act as ESD in the absence of Deputy ESD, Sheriff, CHO, or Director of General Services
Public Information Officer	Principal Administrative Analyst or County PIO or Principal Personnel Analyst or County ESC or Administrative Analyst	Formulate and release information about the incident to news media, the public, emergency workers, and other appropriate entities as approved

FUNCTION	STAFF POSITION	DUTIES
		and/or directed by the ESD
Safety Officer	Risk Management Analyst or Risk Manager	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 Qualified Operations Section Chief or Deputy Sheriff or Sheriff or Chief Building Official or County Health Officer or County Engineer	Management and coordination of incident tactical operations consistent w/ the Incident Action Plan and related incident response guidelines
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 Qualified Planning Section Chief or County ESC or Chief Building Official	Responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information regarding the incident and incident status
Logistics	ICS Qualified 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	Responsible for determining

FUNCTION	STAFF POSITION	DUTIES
	Deputy Director of General Services or ICS Qualified Food Unit Leader	feeding requirements as needed at county facilities; providing food and potable water to needed facilities and locations
Supply Unit	Director of General Services or Deputy Director of General Services or 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	Located and provide buildings and other incident facilities for response & recovery operations
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,	Provide temporary relief and support to displaced evacuees, including relocation shelters, food, bedding, registration, first aid, and counseling assistance
EOC Support	Emergency Services Coordinator	Provide for and/or coordinate the logistical and support needs of County/OA EOC staff
Situation Unit	ICS qualified situation unit leader or Deputy Sheriff or ESC	Collect, evaluate, and display current situation status information for the incident
Resources Unit	ICS qualified resources unit leader or ESC	Collect, track, and display status of incident resources

FUNCTION	STAFF	DUTIES
Documentation Unit	County Administrative staff	Maintain documentation files, provide duplication services,

FUNCTION	STAFF	DUTIES
		and operate a message center
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"
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
Compensation Claims Unit	Risk Management and Clerk 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	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	Coordinate and manage recovery operations related to

FUNCTION	STAFF	DUTIES
		infrastructure repair
Medical and Health Branch	County Health Agency and EMSA	Monitor and coordinate all incident related emergency medical response activities and public health related issues
Emergency Medical Services	EMSA	Monitor and coordinate all incident related pre-hospital emergency response and hospital status and capacities
Public Health	County Health Agency	Carry out all incident related activities for the protection of public health and related issues
Transport Group	EMSA	Oversee staging and movement of ambulances and related emergency medical care units
Radiological Decontamination	County OES	Decontamination of emergency workers and vehicles that received exposure to radiation
Fire and Rescue Branch	CDF/County Fire	Supervise and coordinate all county fire service tactical operations; perform fire and rescue Operational Area coordinator duties and functions
Heavy Rescue Group	CDF/County 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	CDF/County 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	CDF/County Fire or ICS qualified air support group	Provide air support for various incident tasks such as safety and

FUNCTION	STAFF	DUTIES
	manager	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
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	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 bodies

**STAFFING GUIDELINES ACTIONS/STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE
DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE**

- 1 Ensure whether or not the duty Emergency Services Coordinator and other ESCs are enroute to or are at the County OA/EOC
- 2. Assign someone to immediately develop an initial news release to broadcast over EAS; DO NOT WAIT FOR A PIO TO DO THIS; AN ESC OR OTHER QUALIFIED PERSON SHOULD DO THIS ASAP
- 3, Assign a qualified ESC or other person to be setting up the Liaison and Logistics Situation Unit. THIS POSITIONS MAY INITIALLY BE STAFFED JOINTLY BY LIAISON PERSONNEL USED FOR DCPD EMERGENCIES
- 4. With an ESC or other qualified person, go over the “County EOC Emergency Management Functions and Staff Positions” in Section 5 to discuss what positions need to be immediately filled. Consider:
 - Communications Division staff will be needed for additional phones and phone line activation
 - Situation status will be a primary need
 - Liaison functions with cities, special districts, and other entities will be a key need
- Work out with ESCs and related staff one person to assign to set up the EOC and EOF for Situation Unit and Liaison staff
- Consider the need to place a mutual aid request for PIOs and other emergency management staff with State OES
- Contact SBC and request a liaison to the EOC
- Contact PG&E and request a Los Padres liaison rep to the EOC
- Contact Southern California Gas Company and request a liaison to the EOC
- Discuss with ESCs and related staff additional immediate staffing needs

ATTACHMENT 5 IAP FORMS AND SAMPLE IAP

TO THE

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN
FORMS AND SAMPLE IAP
for COUNTY/OPERATIONAL AREA EOC USE

INITIAL INCIDENT ACTION PLAN FOR SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY/OA EOC

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this section is to provide basic guidance on development of an Incident Action Plan (IAP) for the County/OA EOC. The forms included with this document are not intended to make up a full IAP. As many ICS or other forms as needed may be used to make up an adequate IAP.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this section are to:

- Provide basic guidelines on developing an EOC IAP
- Provide an understanding on the purpose of, and need for, an IAP

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

This attachment contains only basic forms for developing an IAP. Other documents, such as some of those shown in the example IAP, may be needed. This attachment, including the enclosed forms, are intended to provide a basic starting point for the development of a complete IAP.

The purpose of an EOC IAP is to provide a plan on how the EOC can best manage overall response to an incident during a set Operational Period (see following section). It is somewhat like a teacher's lesson plan for the day.

2.1 Operational Period

An IAP is developed for a specific time period, usually 12 hours. It is simply an overview plan of how EOC response to the incident will be organized throughout the next Operational Period.

2.2 Development of an IAP

The IAP should be drafted by the Planning Section; however an initial IAP can be drafted by emergency services coordinators. The ESD should approve an IAP before it becomes final.

3. Initial Actions

In order to develop an IAP, input will need to be obtained from all functions within the EOC. It is the responsibility of the Planning Section, with possible assistance from emergency services coordinators, to

obtain the information needed for development of the IAP. The sample IAP may be used to provide guidance on what information might be needed.

3.1 Command Staff Input

Upon completion of a draft IAP, it should be presented to the ESD for review and discussion with EOC Command Staff personnel. The Planning Section and/or ESC involved in developing the draft IAP should participate in the discussion.

Upon approval of the ESD, the IAP should be printed, copied, and distributed to Command Staff and Section Chiefs. Copies should also be posted in the upstairs lunch room and other relevant locations.

SAMPLE ONLY

INCIDENT ACTION PLAN
for
Earthquake

Operational Period 5/7/2002
0600 - 1800

SAMPLE ONLY

<p>INCIDENT OBJECTIVES <i>SAMPLE</i></p>	<p>Incident Name: <i>May Earthquake</i></p>	<p>Date Prepared: <i>5/7/2002</i></p>	<p>Time: <i>0400</i></p>
<p>Operational Period (Date/Time): <i>5/7/2002 0600 - 1800</i></p>			
<p>General Objectives for the <i>Operational Period</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Repair of major water mains</i> - <i>Repair of primary county roads</i> - <i>Continue inspection and posting of damaged buildings</i> 			
<p>Weather Forecast for Operational Period: <i>Clear and dry, with high clouds</i></p> <p>Temperature: <i>65 - 78 degrees</i> Wind Speed: <i>5 - 10 MPH</i> Wind Direction: <i>From the Variable</i></p>			
<p>General Safety Message: <i>Remind personnel to be prepared for aftershocks</i></p>			
<p>Attachments:</p>			
<p>SLO OA 202</p>	<p>Prepared By: <i>George Brown, Planning Section</i></p>	<p>Approved by ESD: <i>Jim Grant</i></p>	

This page, "SLO OA 202", is intended to provide an overview of the primary incident objectives for the Operational Period.

<p>ORGANIZATIONAL ASSIGNMENT LIST SLO OA 203 Page 1 of 3 Sample only</p>	
<p>Incident Name/Number: <i>May Earthquake/ SLO OA 020501</i></p>	<p>Operational Period (date/time): <i>5/7/2002 0600 - 1800</i></p>
<p>ORGANIZATIONAL ASSIGNMENT LIST SLO OA 203 Page 2 of 3</p>	
<p><i>Operations Section:</i></p> <p>Operations Chief: <i>Vince Morici</i> Deputy: <i>Randy Bello</i> Staging Manager: <i>Jim Thomas</i></p>	
<p><i>Law Branch:</i></p> <p>Law Branch Leader: <i>Dave Albrecht</i> Security Group: Evacuation Group: <i>Traffic Group:</i> <i>Tom Owens</i></p> <p>Coroner Group:</p>	
<p><i>Fire and Rescue Branch:</i></p> <p>F & R Branch Leader: <i>Matt Jenkins</i> Heavy Rescue Group: Haz Mat Group: <i>Pat Kerschen</i> Air Support Group: <i>John Gibson</i></p>	
<p><i>Medical and Health Branch:</i></p> <p>Medical Branch Leader: EMS Group: Public Health Group: Transport Group:</p>	

<p><i>Public Works Branch:</i></p> <p>Public Works Branch Leader: Heavy Equipment Group: Mitigation Group: Recovery Group: Transportation Group:</p>	
	Page 3 of 3

The pages that make up "SLO OA 203" are intended to provide the names of the personnel staffing the lead County/OA EOC positions for the noted Operational Period.

INCIDENT OBJECTIVES	Incident Name:	Date Prepared:	Time:
Operational Period (Date/Time):			
General Objectives for the Incident:			
Weather Forecast for Operational Period:			
Temperature: Wind Speed: Wind Direction: From the			
General Safety Message:			
Attachments:			
SLO OA 202 Prepared By:		Approved by ESD:	

<i>ORGANIZATIONAL ASSIGNMENT LIST</i>		SLO OA 203	Page 1 of 2		
Incident Name/Number:		Operational Period (date/time):			
<i>Emergency Services Director and Staff:</i> ESD: Deputy ESD: Deputy ESD: Deputy ESD: Deputy ESD/ CHO: Sheriff Rep: County Fire: CHP: Safety Officer: PIO: Liaison Officer:		<i>Planning/Intelligence Section:</i> Chief: Situation Unit: Resources Unit: Documentation Unit: Technical Specialists:			
<i>Agency Representatives:</i> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>Agency</i></td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><i>Name</i></td> </tr> </table>		<i>Agency</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Logistics Section:</i> Chief: Comm Unit: Food Unit: Supply Unit: Facilities Unit: Ground Support Unit:	
<i>Agency</i>	<i>Name</i>				

ORGANIZATIONAL ASSIGNMENT LIST

SLO OA 203 Page 2 of 2

Operations Section:

Operations Chief:

Deputy:

Staging Manager:

Law Branch:

Law Branch Leader:

Security Group:

Evacuation Group:

Traffic Group:

Coroner Group:

Fire and Rescue Branch:

F & R Branch Leader:

Heavy Rescue Group:

Haz Mat Group:

Air Support Group:

Medical and Health Branch:

Medical Branch Leader:

EMS Group:

Public Health Group:

Transport Group:

<p><i>Public Works Branch:</i></p> <p>Public Works Branch Leader:</p> <p>Heavy Equipment Group:</p> <p>Mitigation Group:</p> <p>Recovery Group:</p> <p>Transportation Group:</p>	
<p>Shelter & Welfare Branch:</p> <p>Dept. Of Social Services:</p> <p>American Red Cross:</p> <p>Public Works:</p> <p>County Office of Education:</p> <p>ARES/RACES:</p>	

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

ATTACHMENT 6 POTENTIAL DAMAGE SCENARIO OVERVIEWS

POTENTIAL DAMAGE SCENARIO OVERVIEWS

1. Potential Earthquake Triggered Scenarios

The following potential emergencies or problems could be caused by an earthquake in or near the county (the numbers next to each listing are the section numbers within this Attachment where additional information can be found about that subject):

- 1.1 COMMAND AND COORDINATION PROBLEMS**
- 1.2 SITUATION REPORTING PROBLEMS**
- 1.3 BUILDING COLLAPSE CAUSING NEED FOR RESCUE**
- 1.4 MULTIPLE INJURIES**
- 1.5 HOSPITAL DISRUPTIONS**
- 1.6 SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS**
- 1.7 HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELEASES**
- 1.8 MAJOR FIRES**
- 1.9 DAM FAILURES/FLOODING**
- 1.10 DAMAGE TO POWER PLANTS**
- 1.11 NEED FOR EVACUATION**
- 1.12 UTILITY DISRUPTIONS**
- 1.13 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DISRUPTIONS**
- 1.14 RADIO COMMUNICATION DISRUPTIONS**
- 1.15 NEED FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION**
- 1.16 NEED FOR SECURITY**
- 1.17 NEED FOR EMERGENCY LOGISTICAL SUPPORT**
- 1.18 NEED TO ASSIST DISPLACED PERSONS**
- 1.19 NEED FOR BUILDING INSPECTIONS**
- 1.20 DISEASE AND HEALTH HAZARDS**

The potential scenarios and problems listed above and discussed on the following pages provide one basis for planning and response to a heavy damage earthquake. This plan does not presume to predict the full range and depth of earthquake consequences. It does, however, attempt to reflect the most accurate estimate of the nature of emergencies/problems resulting from a heavy damage earthquake occurring within this county.

1.1 COMMAND AND COORDINATION PROBLEMS

Command and coordination issues between and within local governments, including emergency response organizations, will generally be coordinated from the County/OA EOC. Due to the potential for earthquake damages to overwhelm the available number of local resources, initial command and coordination will concentrate on using resources in areas with the highest need. This may result in delayed responses to other areas of need for up to 12 hours, or perhaps more.

It may be up to 24 hours before large numbers of out-of-county resources arrive and are available for response and assistance. Full assistance from those agencies may not arrive until

well after the first 72 hours. For planning purposes, local governments and citizens should presume that they will essentially be on their own, with only local surviving resources, for 72 hours

It is also expected that full mobilization of local government personnel will be delayed due to some personnel having been affected by the earthquake, including family and other personal concerns.

1.2 SITUATION REPORTING

A heavy damage earthquake may trigger many different types of emergencies and damages simultaneously over a widespread area. This will overwhelm emergency resources and preclude the traditional direct response to each individual emergency. Normal means for reporting emergencies/hazards via a phone dependent 9-1-1 system may be temporarily unavailable due to an overwhelming number of calls immediately after a damaging earthquake, or damage to the phone system..

An overall assessment and prioritization of emergencies/ hazards through a centralized means of situation reporting will be one of the first actions taken by the County/OA EOC. Information on situation reporting procedures is contained in an earlier section of this plan.

Due to several factors (massive damage, large geographic areas to survey, limited personnel, transportation disruptions, communications overload, etc.) a complete situation reporting picture may take several hours to several days to accomplish

1.3 BUILDING COLLAPSE/RESCUE

General factors leading to structural collapse include earthquake intensity, ground water content, liquefaction potential, distance from the fault, and building construction. One type of structure that is more susceptible than most to earthquake damage are those constructed of unreinforced masonry. There are quite a number of unreinforced masonry buildings throughout the county, many of which are primarily located within downtown commercial areas of communities. Damage to such buildings could be responsible for many casualties and the need for rescue. Other structural hazards that often cause casualties include falling bricks, plaster, unbraced cornices, parapets, and architectural ornamentation, as well as flying glass and interior objects.

Wood frame structures, predominant in residential areas in this county, are more flexible than masonry and are generally more able to withstand the forces of an earthquake. However, older wood frame structures may not be secured to their foundations and are susceptible to being literally knocked off their foundations. When that does occur, there is a high chance that the building will be a total loss.

Even well constructed buildings may have damage during a major earthquake, although many injuries that occur are from non-structural earthquake damage. Damage to structures may be compounded or more extensive in areas susceptible to liquefaction.

For the purpose of this plan, it is estimated that many occupied structures throughout the county will partially collapse after a heavy damage earthquake. This will cause a high demand for urban and related search and rescue resources. However, many people trapped after an earthquake probably can and will be rescued by ordinary citizens. According to sociologist Dennis Mileti of the University of Colorado's Natural Hazards Center, 95 percent of people are rescued by ordinary citizens (*Emergency Preparedness News*, March 4, 1996).

1.4 MULTIPLE INJURIES

There are no available studies or surveys that estimate the potential number of injuries or deaths that may result from a major earthquake in San Luis Obispo County. However, it is presumed that a heavy damage earthquake could easily produce casualties that will exceed local medical resources, including acute hospitals.

Triage, treatment, and transport of serious injuries in the field and at established casualty collection points will likely be the primary initial activity of available personnel from public and private emergency medical service (EMS) agencies, the County Health Agency, allied health professionals (such as private physicians), and other advanced life support providers.

Establishment of casualty collection points will require significant logistical support. Even with augmentation from private doctors, and other health professionals, a shortfall of medical staff and supplies could occur. The initial treatment of many injuries will be heavily dependent on self help first aid from the ordinary citizens.

1.5 HOSPITAL DISRUPTIONS

While the five acute care hospitals within the county are anticipated to most likely structurally survive a heavy damage earthquake, as with other buildings, the forces from an earthquake could cause non-structural damage. In addition, the potential influx of an unknown number of injured people makes it possible that some, or all, hospitals could be initially overloaded. The EMS function of the County/OA EOC will coordinate information on the disruption and capacity of hospitals in the county, and develop information on what additional emergency medical resources will be needed. Naturally, hospitals will need to operate in accordance with their own emergency plans.

1.6 SCHOOL DISRUPTIONS

Despite the fact that public schools are built in accordance with the "Field Act" and modern codes, should school be in session during a major earthquake, some serious injuries of students

and faculty can be anticipated due to flying glass from windows and flying interior objects. Schools would be immediately disrupted requiring them to either close, shelter or evacuate in accordance with their specific Earthquake Emergency Response Plan.

1.7 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RELEASES

It is anticipated that several minor to moderate hazardous material spills or releases may occur as a result of a heavy damage earthquake. Potential releases could include natural gas from ruptured lines, petroleum pumping/storage stations, school and hospital laboratories, water waste treatment plants (raw sewage and chlorine leaks), and retail stores/other fixed facilities storing or using chemicals.

Other sources of hazardous material spills may be transportation accidents along highways/roads, a train derailment, and pipelines transporting petroleum products.

As with other response issues after an earthquake, hazardous material releases will be prioritized to determine where resources need to be initially directed. Due to the possible resource limitations, one initial action may be to evacuate and isolate the area of hazardous material release.

1.8 MAJOR FIRES

Because of improved building codes and better natural gas distribution systems, major structural fires may not be as serious a life safety problem as demonstrated in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. However, some major structural fires could occur shortly after a heavy damage earthquake. Causes of the fires can include natural gas line ruptures, electrical shorts, downed powerlines, and/or flammable liquid spills.

A potential problem with fire suppression is that normal water supplies could be disrupted or unavailable. Out-of-county mutual aid will be severely delayed. Modern, built-in fire protection systems in structures (e.g., sprinklers, detectors, etc.) may be ineffective because of reliance on structural integrity, water supply, and power. These factors could cause what would usually be a minor fire to develop into a major fire.

Therefore, suppression of major fires will need to be prioritized based on the life safety threat, availability of water, and as supported by available firefighters. Some fires may not be suppressed (such a burning isolated buildings that is not a threat to other buildings).

1.9 DAM FAILURES

Although failure of a dam after even a heavy damaging earthquake is unlikely, should such a failure occur, the rush of water and subsequent flooding could pose a safety risk and a threat to property. Earthen filled dams, predominant in the county, are well constructed to survive the maximum credible earthquake from active fault systems. Salinas Dam (concrete type

constructed in 1942) is also anticipated to survive a maximum credible earthquake on nearby fault systems. It is possible that some dams may be weakened after a quake.

Although failure of a dam is unlikely, even the remote possibility of such an occurrence and the potential for some dams to be weakened, make it important that dams be checked for damage as soon as possible after a relatively significant earthquake. As a result, one of the first damage assessment actions in the County/OA EOC will be to request a check of predominate dams (if there is population base downstream, for example).

Should a dam be weakened and/or suspected of failure, there would be an urgent need to determine if the area downstream should be evacuated. If such a need was evident, an evacuation message could be issued over EAS and/or other methods..

Prioritized checks should be made of Lopez, Whale Rock and Salinas Dams due to the large number of people within the flood inundation boundaries.

1.10 DAMAGE TO POWER PLANTS

After an earthquake, two of the facilities that will be checked during the damage assessment process are the power plants located in the county: Diablo Canyon and Morro Bay.

Although the Diablo Canyon Power Plant, which is a nuclear power plant, has seismic bracing designed to withstand a maximum credible magnitude earthquake on the Hosgri fault, an assessment and report of plant conditions after an earthquake are important both for public assurance and to assess overall plant conditions. That assessment would take place immediately through a dedicated telephone land line and/or radio system in place between the plant and the Sheriff's Watch Commander/ County EOC. Should there be a potential for a release from Diablo Canyon, notification of any threatened public would be made through EAS, along with instructions on any needed protective actions (evacuation or sheltering-in-place). However, a radiation release beyond all levels of containment or beyond the plant site boundaries (1/2 mile radius) is not anticipated based on the plant's containment and safety systems.

1.11 NEED FOR EVACUATION

A damaging earthquake could cause situations that may require protective actions such as evacuation or sheltering-in-place. These situations could include a potential dam failure, hazardous material spill, radiation release or Tsunami warning.

The decision on if and when to evacuate an area may be influenced by other damage caused by the earthquake, such as infrastructure damage.

It may also be safer and more prudent in some cases to recommend sheltering-in-place instead of evacuations. Sheltering-in-place simply means staying indoors at a person's present location and

taking actions such as turning off air conditioners, closing and sealing doors and windows, and staying inside. Such an action may be safer than trying to evacuate an area and having people exposed to hazardous materials while they are evacuating. For example, if a cloud of a hazardous material is headed for area, it may not make sense to put people in vehicles and have them drive thru the cloud, or plume, when most of the cloud/plume would pass over an area in a short time period.

Should protective actions such as evacuating or sheltering-in-place be needed, information and instructions could be broadcast over EAS or be passed on by public safety agencies making direct contact with the affected area.

1.12 UTILITY DISRUPTIONS

Overall, utility systems will probably survive a damaging earthquake, however there may be many failures or disruptions in both localized and large areas for long periods of time.

Natural gas line breakages may occur, including some service connection to structures and perhaps inside homes in some cases. Major distribution lines for gas may also suffer damage.

Electrical power disruption may occur in many areas for several hours to several days. Loss of power would probably be primarily from localized outages. Lattice type steel towers supporting major transmission lines have are not anticipated to be a significant hazard.

Water line breakage and leakage should be anticipated throughout the affected areas. This will include both distribution lines and service pipes at individual buildings. Localized damage to pump stations and storage facilities can be anticipated.

Water contamination should be expected, and could require water purification before drinking. Contamination could occur through line breakages resulting in sewage waste mixing with drinking water, water could flow through treatment plants and into the distribution system without being treated due to damage at water plants, and due to other contamination resulting from earthquake damage. In addition, chlorine tank ruptures at treatment plants could pose a danger.

Damage to sewage collection systems and treatment plants could occur. Numerous breaks in small and large lines, as well as a general overloading of such systems, may cause the dumping of raw sewage into the environment, which will present a significant health hazard. If water systems are damaged, there may not be water available to dispose of sewage, which would make toilets unusable as an immediate disposal method for the public. In addition, sewage cannot be pumped and/or treated during electrical outages.

The telephone system is expected to survive intact overall, however the system may be overloaded or out of service in local areas due to earthquake damage. Emergency lines at Public Safety Answering Points may be overloaded with numerous 9-1-1 calls in the hours immediately

after an earthquake. People should be urged to use 9-1-1 only for immediate emergencies and should be aware that immediate response by public safety agencies may not be possible.

1.13 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM DISRUPTIONS

A heavy damage earthquake could cause landslide and road deformation that may disrupt normal transportation systems, causing traffic management problems as well as delays in response and logistical support.

During the initial damage assessment survey of the county after a damaging earthquake, determining the condition of primary highways, including bridges and overpasses, is one of the top priorities.

Surface street blockage by debris would also cause delays and temporary road closures. The railroad could also be affected, with possible damage to tracks. If tracks are damaged, service on the Union Pacific rail line would also affect Amtrak service.

The Paso Robles airport runways are anticipated to be sufficiently intact to handle air support and the heavy aircraft (such as C-130s) used for emergency response. It is anticipated that air traffic will increase due to an influx of news media and air space restriction may be required.

1.14 RADIO COMMUNICATION DISRUPTIONS

The county's radio system has been seismically braced at the County EOC, and at its repeater sites. After a heavy damage earthquake, the County's radio system is expected to generally remain operational. All County repeater sites have generators and a five day fuel supply. However, it is possible that microwave dishes could be moved by the earthquake, which would require physical response to tower sites by communications personnel to repair. In addition, some other portions of the radio system could receive localized damage which would hamper communications efforts.

Effective radio communications may require the mobilization of ARES/RACES personnel and/or the use of "car to car" relay systems. In the absence of emergency power to some agency base stations, portable radios may be the only available means of radio communications.

One of the major factors reducing radio efficiency after an earthquake is the inundation of non-essential radio traffic. Communications professionals staffing consoles at PSAPs and related facilities may need to enforce strict radio discipline with field personnel.

A runner system may be the "last resort" means of reliable communications but will cause inherent delays.

1.15 NEED FOR EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION

Depending on the level of the incident and the danger to the public, immediate notification of people in the affected area may be needed. This may be accomplished by methods such as using emergency vehicle public address systems, door to door contacts and, if necessary, by activating the local Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS stations are accessed through the EOC by the watch commander or County OES staff, or County/OA EOC PIO personnel.

In addition to emergency information, the information function will be necessary to keep the public updated on the incident. Emergency incidents arouse public attention, and attract the media. The media will respond to the area of a large incident, and will regularly call on the telephones for updated information. If the media cannot find an official spokesperson to talk to, they will probably talk to anybody near or affiliated with the incident. As a result, the public information function is important to any incident.

The Public Information Officer (PIO) and his/her assistants will be responsible for developing current and accurate information, providing a central source of information, relieving the ESD and others from media pressure, and tracking down and dispelling rumors.

The official EOC PIO for the incident should be designated by the ESD. The PIO should work in liaison with other agencies that have jurisdiction or receive public inquiries. Generally, public information functions may involve the CHP, Caltrans Public Affairs, and the fire department/district of jurisdiction.

County OES may also be involved with public information, and will be involved if EAS or the tone alert system is used. Occasionally, PIO functions may involve various other local and state agencies, such as the Sheriff's Office or State Fish and Game.

1.16 SECURITY

Looting is not anticipated to be a major problem or consideration requiring security. However, security to control access into and out of the most highly damaged areas will be a major consideration for law enforcement agencies.

1.17 EMERGENCY LOGISTICAL SUPPORT

The need to procure and distribute large amounts of resources for emergency workers and disaster assistance purposes will necessitate centralized control and interagency coordination. The Logistics function within the County/OA EOC will be a main coordination point for emergency response and related resources. The San Luis Obispo Chapter of the American Red Cross may provide assistance in receiving, registering and organizing offers for volunteer assistance and shelters. The local Salvation Army may provide assistance in receiving, stockpiling and distributing volunteer donations of food, clothing, water, etc. Additional logistical and resource support may be requested from the state and federal governments.

3. Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the logistics section chief generally include the coordination of resource management and logistical support operations for emergency operations. This may include:

- Providing qualified and competent staff specialist necessary to accomplish the mission.
- Provides overall direction and supervision to the logistics section staff
- Provide the means to coordinate logistical activities, information, and needs with various County departments
- Develop and synchronized logistics response activities throughout the Operational Area.
- Efficiently and effectively manage the acquisition, distribution, demobilization and storage of critical resources and logistics services

Additional responsibilities may include those authorities and actions as specified in the County Emergency Ordinance and as listed elsewhere in this SOP.

4. *Concept of Operations*

Local governments within the OA are responsible for conducting and coordinating the following emergency logistical support operations within their respective jurisdictions; this includes the County of San Luis Obispo as an entity:

- *Procure and distribute essential resources (personnel and material) in support of local government emergency operations.*
- *Procure and distribute food, water and other critical supplies in support of local government mass care operations.*
- *Procure, allocate and provide support to required local transportation resources.*
- *Coordinate all local government emergency communications activities, including service and support, not otherwise provided by the OA.*
- *Provide maintenance and service support to essential local government facilities, including the local EOC.*
- *Provide logistical support to the local government EOC.*

1.18 DISPLACED PERSONS

It is possible that an earthquake could damage or destroy homes and other residences, thus displacing a number of citizens. A considerable number of these will probably be self sufficient in nature (e.g., tenting in front yard, temporarily living with relatives or neighbors, etc.). However, some of the displaced will require public sheltering as provided by the American Red Cross and other organizations.

1.19 BUILDING INSPECTION

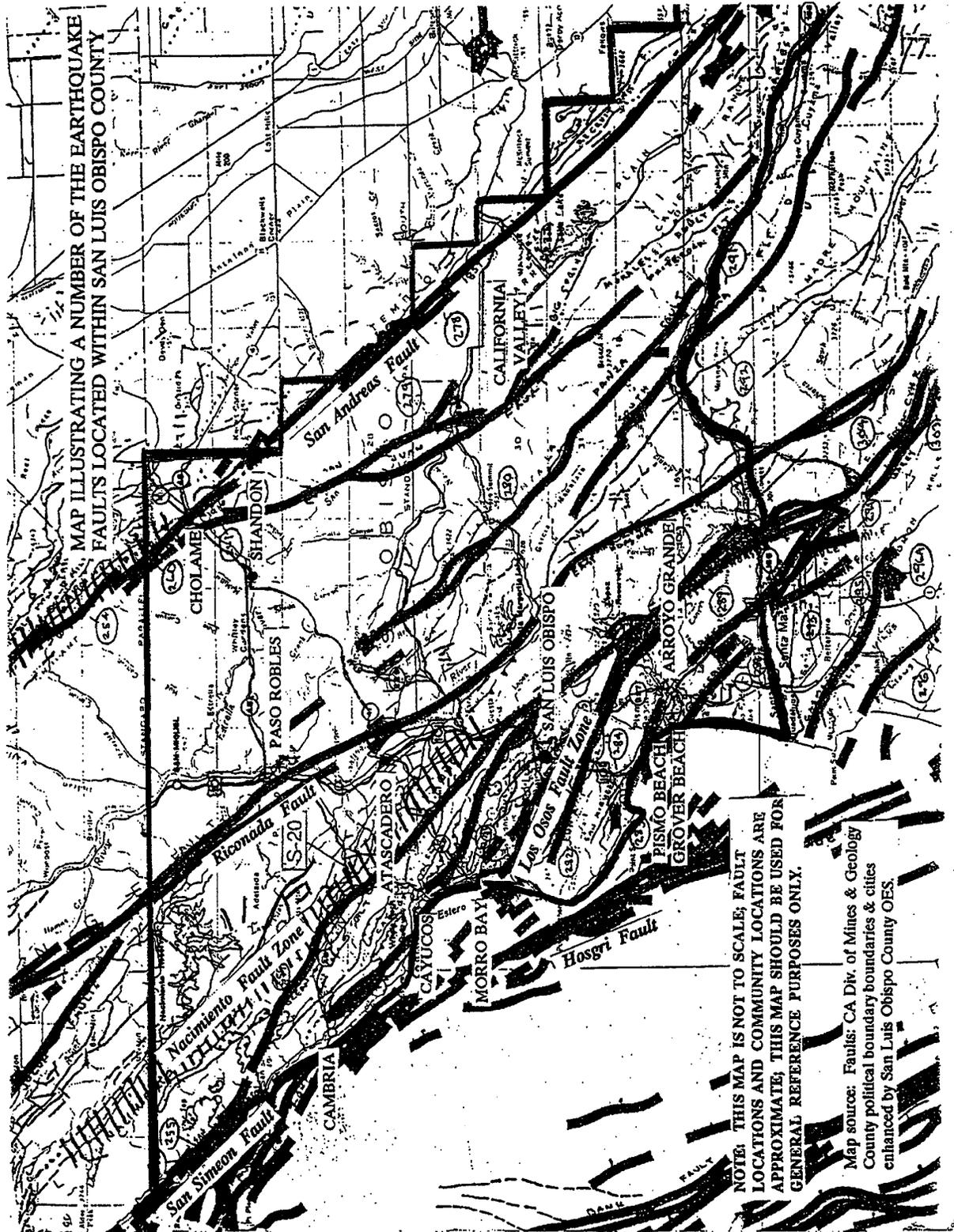
Building inspections of critical facilities such as hospitals, schools, sites used as shelters, EOCs, etc., will be required in order to more clearly identify damage, post unsafe buildings, and clear undamaged buildings for use and occupancy. Such inspections may require building inspectors from outside the area to assist as mutual aid resources.

1.20 DISEASE AND HEALTH HAZARDS

A consideration associated with the aftermath of an earthquake is the potential for outbreaks of communicable disease and other health hazards. Problems could result from contamination of water systems, excess solid waste disposal, human waste disposal, feeding outside of kitchen and other sanitary areas, possible vector problems, and other potential health hazards.

In conclusion, the potential direct and indirect consequences of a major earthquake can severely stress the resources of the Operational Area will require a high level of self help, coordination and cooperation throughout the county. Out-of-county assistance from other local, state, federal and private agencies may be delayed for hours or days, depending on the regional severity of the earthquake.

ATTACHMENT 7 FAULT OVERVIEW MAPS



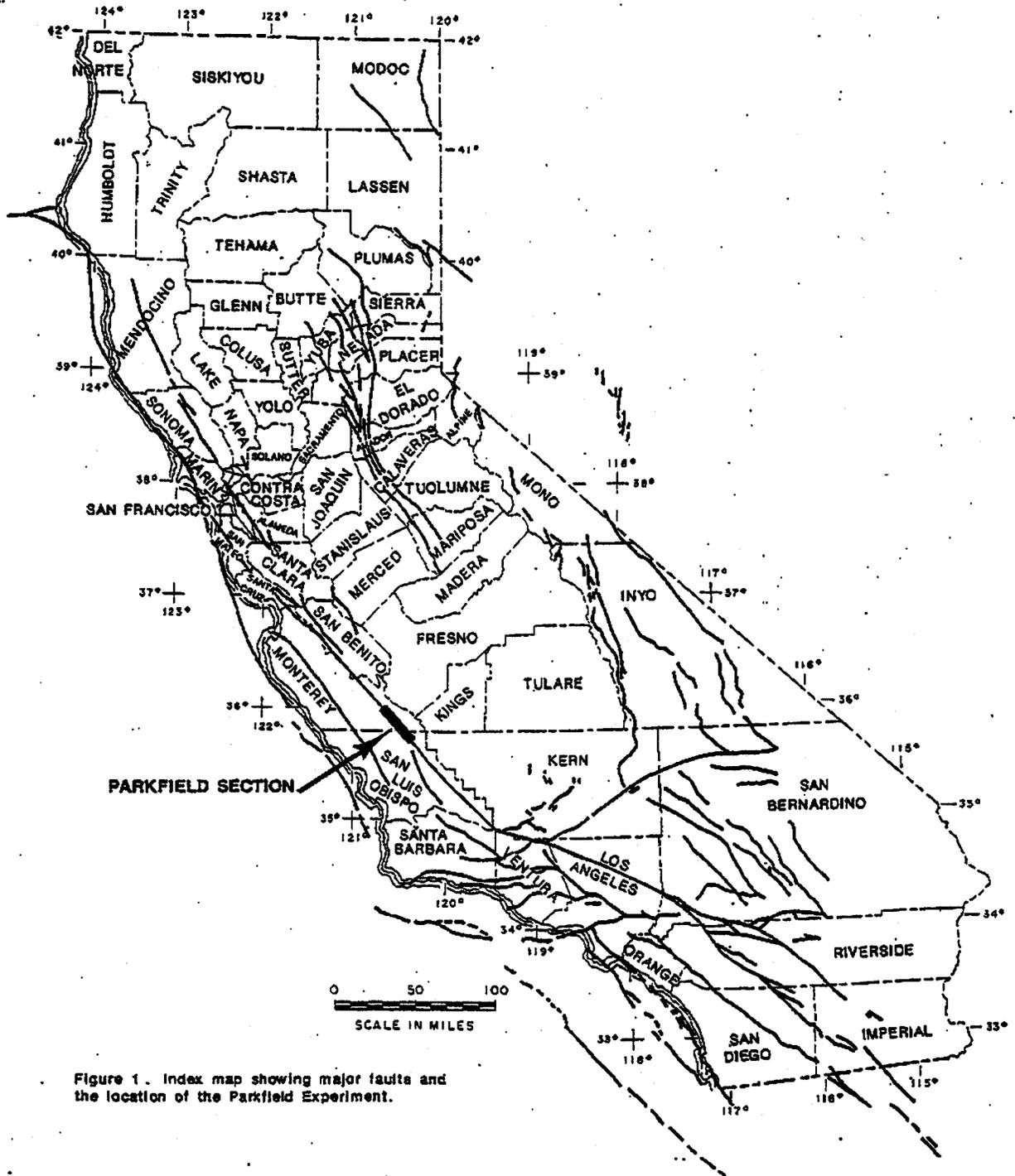


Figure 1. Index map showing major faults and the location of the Parkfield Experiment.

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY
EARTHQUAKE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

ATTACHMENT 8 PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY DOCUMENTS

PROCLAMATION OF EMERGENCY DOCUMENTS

Proclamation of Local Emergency by Director of Emergency Services
Request to Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency

This attachment was included as part of the adoption of the Earthquake Plan in February 1998. May 2002 administrative revision dropped the number "19" from the fill in the date blanks on the documents. No other changes were made to this attachment in May 2002.

PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY BY DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

I, _____, Director of Emergency Services of the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, hereby find and determine that there exists a condition of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within that area of the County of San Luis Obispo described as follows: entire county; because of the existence therein of the following conditions:

And, further, I do hereby find and determine that the condition or conditions set forth herein-above in this Proclamation currently exist within said area of the County of San Luis Obispo and are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the County of San Luis Obispo and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. These conditions are not a result of labor controversy.

Now, therefore, I do hereby PROCLAIM A LOCAL EMERGENCY in that area of the County of San Luis Obispo described as follows: entire county; all pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act (starting with Government Code Section 8550) and to Chapter 2.80 of Title 2 of the San Luis Obispo County Code.

In furtherance of this Proclamation of Local Emergency, there is hereby invoked within the above-described area of the County of San Luis Obispo, all of the powers and mechanisms set forth in the California Emergency Services Act and in the San Luis Obispo County Code Chapter 2.80, as said powers and mechanisms may be hereafter be used by authorized personnel of the County of San Luis Obispo.

It is hereby ordered that a copy of this Proclamation of Local Emergency shall be posted on all outside public access doors of the County Government Center and in one public place within any area of the County of San Luis Obispo within which this Proclamation applies, and that personnel of said county shall endeavor to make copies of this Proclamation available to news media.

This Proclamation of Local emergency shall be effective _____, _____ and shall remain in effect for a period of 14 days from the date hereof, unless further extended, or unless sooner terminated.

Dated: _____,
Time: _____,

County Administrative Officer
and Director of Emergency Services

REQUEST TO GOVERNOR TO PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY

To the Honorable _____, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

I, _____, Director of Emergency Services of the County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, do hereby request that you make a finding that there exists in the area of the County of San Luis Obispo described as follows: entire county; a condition of extreme peril within the meaning of Section 8558© of the Government Code of the State of California, because of the existence therein of the following conditions:

The conditions currently exist within said area of the County of San Luis Obispo and are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment and facilities of the County of San Luis Obispo and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat. These conditions are not a result of labor controversy.

This is a request that after making the above said finding, you make a Proclamation of a State of Emergency pursuant to Section 8625 of said Code effective _____. I also request that you, as the Governor, and pursuant to Section 8626 of said Code direct the employment of State personnel and equipment.

Also, I request that you, as the Governor, request a Presidential Declaration of Emergency in San Luis Obispo County.

Also, I request that you, as the Governor, and pursuant to Section 8627 of the Government Code of the State of California, order to become effective _____ the regulations and orders placed into effect pursuant to a state of Local Emergency.

Dated: _____,

Time: _____,

County Administrative Officer
and Director of Emergency Services