

EARTHQUAKE **EMERGENCY RESPONSE** **PLAN**



**San Luis Obispo County
Office of Emergency Services**

ORIGINAL
February 1998

REVISED
May 2002
August 2005
April 2010
February 2012
December 2015

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

REVISIONS

DESCRIPTION	DATE
Original Document	
Complete Revision	02/1998
Administrative Revision	05/2002
Complete Revision	08/2005
Administrative Revision <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The April 2010 revision • deleted reference to no longer used Operational Area Satellite Information System documents, • changed references to reflect the most recent update of the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan (December 2008), • deleted references to General Hospital, • changed names of agencies and companies (such as CDF to Cal Fire, State OES to Cal OES, Phillips 66 to ConocoPhillips, SBC to AT&T), • updated Red Net phone system information, • inserted phone numbers, • added reference to the recently discovered Shoreline fault, • added reference to the San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, and related administrative updates 	04/2010
Administrative Revision <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Added A.G. Creek Levee on the initial dam checklist. 	02/2012
Administrative Revision	12/2015

DISTRIBUTION

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SECTION 1 – INTRODUCTION**1. 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 and assessment of critical infrastructure.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this plan are as follows:

- 2.1 Define the hazards posed by damaging earthquakes
- 2.2 Outline the framework of the emergency organization in response to a damaging earthquake
- 2.3 Establish guidelines under which the county emergency organization will operate after a damaging earthquake.
- 2.4 Provide for the continuity of government.
- 2.5 Provide for the assessment of critical infrastructure.

3. AUTHORITIES

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

4. PLAN ORGANIZATION

The San Luis Obispo County Earthquake Emergency Response Plan outlines the hazards, authorities, and concepts of operation for the county's response to a damaging earthquake. The plan also provides guidance 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). Many response actions after an earthquake will be based on the use of EOP supporting documents such as checklists for positions that will be staffed in the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This plan does not address specific field response actions by public safety, public works, and related agencies.

This Earthquake Emergency Response Plan consists of nine sections: Introduction, Hazard Assessment, Planning Basics, Emergency Management, Concept of Operations, Checklists, Emergency Public Information Messages, Situation Reporting Procedures ,and Attachments.

5. 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 coordinating situation status reports and resource requests from cities and other entities in the county. That information is consolidated and forwarded to the California Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), which 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 in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Response Framework (NRF) and SEMS.

SECTION 2 - HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Like much of California, San Luis Obispo County is located in a seismically active region. Seismic or earthquake related hazards have the potential to result in significant public safety risks and widespread property damage. Small earthquakes, in the range of magnitude 2.0 - 2.7 and smaller, occur quite often throughout the county. Larger earthquakes do have the potential to occur, as indicated by the magnitude 6.5 San Simeon Earthquake in December 2003, and the 6.0 Parkfield Earthquake in September 2004. Geologic hazards that may be the result of an earthquake include liquefaction, seismic settlement, landslide, tsunami, and seiche. Other hazards such as slope failure, dam failure, fires and structural hazards may also occur.

1. AREA FAULTS

The following is a list of active or potentially active faults within San Luis Obispo County capable of producing damaging earthquakes. The information is extracted from the Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan (December 1999).

1.1 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. The Safety Element of the San Luis Obispo County General Plan lists the maximum moment magnitude as 6.25 for the Cambria Fault.

1.2 EAST HUASNA FAULT ZONE

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.

1.3 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 with a maximum moment magnitude as 5.0 - 7.5.

1.4 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.

1.5 MORALES FAULT

The Morales Fault Zone is mapped as an east-west to northwest trending reverse thrust fault that runs along the Cuyama Valley in the southeast area of the county. The fault is manifested as a complex array of faults of diverse types and orientations that run for about 50 km from the San Andreas Fault to the east to the southern end of the San Juan-Big Spring fault zone. The Morales fault is potentially active.

1.6 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, the Bryson earthquake of 1952 is sometimes assigned to the Nacimiento fault zone, and would make the fault seismically active. 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.

1.7 PECHO FAULT

The northwest-trending Pecho fault lies entirely offshore west and south of Port San Luis. The fault is expressed geomorphically by a trend of discontinuous seafloor scarps that extends about five kilometers from near the Hosgri fault zone at the latitude of Pecho Creek southeast toward San Luis Obispo Bay. The fault is considered to be potentially active with a maximum movement magnitude of 8.25.

1.8 RINCONADA FAULT

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 Rinconada 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 Rinconada fault is considered to be potentially active with a maximum movement magnitude of 7.3.

1.9 SAN ANDREAS FAULT ZONE

The San Andreas fault zone is located along the eastern border of San Luis Obispo County. The historically active fault has a length of over 960 kilometers and as numerous major earthquakes have been recorded on this fault, the San Andreas is generally considered to pose the greatest earthquake risk in California. The San Andreas fault is likely capable of producing a maximum earthquake magnitude of 8.25. 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. This segment has a maximum movement magnitude of 6.7.

The 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. This segment has a maximum movement magnitude of 6.9.

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. This segment has a maximum movement magnitude of 7.2.

A major earthquake along any section of the San Andreas Fault could result in serious damage within San Luis Obispo County. Small earthquakes occur in the area of the San Andreas Fault within the county, 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.

1.10 SAN JUAN FAULT

The San Juan fault runs from the Chimineas Ranch area into the Carrizo Plain. This fault is considered potentially active with a maximum movement magnitude of 7.0.

1.11 SAN LUIS BAY FAULT

This offshore fault runs west-northwest along the coast of Avila Beach. This fault has a maximum length of about 19 kilometers including both onshore and offshore segments. This fault is considered potentially active and is included in the San Luis Range Margin encompassing the San Luis Bay, Wilmar Avenue,

Olson, and Santa Maria River faults producing a maximum movement magnitude of 7.0.

1.12 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 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 with a maximum moment magnitude as 7.3 for the Hosgri-San Simeon.

1.13 PARTIAL LISTING OF OTHER LOCAL FAULTS

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

In 2008 the “Shoreline” fault was discovered off the coast, near Diablo Canyon. It is reported to be thought to potentially produce up to a 6.5 magnitude.

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 3 of this plan. More detailed maps are available online via the County Planning Department Web site. Additional fault information can be obtained in County's Safety Element or the San Luis Obispo County Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. The Safety Element can be found on the County Planning Department and the LHMP is available for review on the County OES Web site. Official State of California geologic maps, with earthquake faults shown, may be purchased from the California Geological Survey.

2. EFFECTS OF A DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

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

2.1 BUILDING/STRUCTURE COLLAPSE

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 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.

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.

2.2 MASS CASUALTIES

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.

2.3 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

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.

2.4 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 power lines, 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 as burning isolated buildings not a threat to other buildings).

2.5 DAM FAILURE

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 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.

Additional detailed information regarding dams can be found in the San Luis Obispo County Dam and Levee Failure Evacuation Plan.

2.6 TSUNAMI WATCH, ADVISORY, OR WARNING

Tsunami are a series of ocean waves generated by vertical movement of the sea floor. The movement is typically caused by earthquake related faulting, but can also result from submarine landslides or volcanic eruptions. San Luis Obispo County could be affected by a tsunami caused by fault related ground displacement on a local, near or offshore fault, or on a more distant fault.

A “Watch” is issued to alert emergency management officials and the public of an event which may later impact the watch area.

An “Advisory” is issued due to the threat of a potential tsunami which may produce strong currents or waves dangerous to those in or near the water.

A “Warning” is issued when a potential tsunami with significant widespread inundation is imminent or expected.

Additional tsunami information can be found in the San Luis Obispo County Tsunami Response Plan.

2.7 NUCLEAR POWER PLANT EMERGENCY

After an earthquake, the county would check on the status of Diablo Canyon Power Plant, a nuclear power plant located northwest of Avila Beach.

Although the Diablo Canyon 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 the situation. 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.

2.8 UTILITY DISRUPTIONS

Overall, utility systems will likely 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 remain intact. 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.

2.9 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES

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.

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 Med/Health Branch 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.

This plan does not presume to predict the full range and depth of earthquake consequences.

SECTION 3 - PLANNING BASIS**1. 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), state guidelines for the development of emergency plans, concepts contained in the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), 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, SEMS regulations, and the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

2. CENTRALIZED COORDINATION

This plan is based on centralized coordination of emergency operations. Local coordination of response components within the Operational Area (OA) will be maintained through a centralized system as the response effort escalates to a multijurisdictional level. Centralized coordination will be conducted from the County Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and related County Department Operations Centers (DOCs) coordinating with various cities, 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, AT&T, Southern California Gas Company, and Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

3. FACILITIES

The County's EOC will serve as the central point for and coordination for the Operational Area. The EOC is located approximately five miles west of San Luis Obispo at 1525 Kansas Avenue, near Camp San Luis.

The Joint Information Center (JIC) located at 1133 Kansas Ave may be utilized for media briefings as needed, and may also include the activation of the County Phone Assistance Center (PAC).

Additional county and OA functions may be accomplished at Department Operations Centers (DOC) and through the Cal Fire/County Fire Emergency Command Center. DOCs are operated by individual agencies at various locations and coordinate between the EOC and field operations and may serve as branches of the County EOC when it is activated. 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.

Each city within the county may also activate their EOC based on the situation and affected jurisdiction to manage their internal response.

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), dedicated emergency telephone lines, alternate government radio frequencies, and satellite communications systems are expected and planned to be used after a damaging earthquake.

SECTION 4 - EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

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

1. PRIMARY COMPONENTS OF NIMS AND SEMS**1.1 NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS)**

NIMS is a comprehensive, national approach to incident management that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across function disciplines. The intent of NIMS is to be applicable across a full spectrum of potential incidents and hazard scenarios, regardless of size or complexity. It is also intended to improve coordination and cooperation between public and private entities in a variety of domestic incident management activities.

NIMS is comprised of several components that work together as a system to provide a national framework for preparing for, preventing, responding to, and recovering from domestic incidents. These components include:

- 1.1.1 Command and management, which includes the Incident Command System, Multiagency Coordination System, and the Public Information System.
- 1.1.2 Preparedness
- 1.1.3 Resource management
- 1.1.4 Communications and information Management
- 1.1.5 Supporting technologies
- 1.1.6 Ongoing management and maintenance

1.2 STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (SEMS)

1.2.1 The Standardized Emergency Management Systems (SEMS) is a system used for managing emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary:

1.2.1.1 Field Response

The field response level is where emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of an appropriate authority, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

1.2.1.2 Local Government

Local governments include cities, counties, and special districts. Local governments manage and coordinate the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction.

1.2.1.3 Operational Area

The Operational Area encompasses the county and all political subdivisions within the county including special districts. The Operational Area manages and/or coordinates information, resources, and priorities among local governments and serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and the regional level.

1.2.1.4 Regional

Because of size and geography, California has been divided into six mutual aid regions. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for a more effective application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities. The regional level manages and coordinates information and resources among operational areas within the mutual aid regions, and also between the operational areas and the state level.

1.2.1.5 State

The State level of SEMS tasks and coordinates state resources in response to the requests from the Regional EOCs, and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the regional level and the state level. The state also serves and the coordination and communication link between the state and federal government.

1.2.2 SEMS is composed of four primary functions and principles:

1.2.2.1 The Incident Command System (ICS)

ICS is a management system designed to enable effective and efficient incident management by integrating a combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure.

ICS is structured to facilitate activities in five major functional areas: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration. While ICS is primarily used in the field, it is also used within EOCs.

1.2.2.2 Multi Agency Coordination System (MACS)

MACS is designed to facilitate the process of multiagency coordination, which allows all levels of government and discipline to work together more efficiently and effectively. The primary function of MACS is to coordinate activities above the field level and to prioritize the incident demands for critical or competing resources, thereby assisting the coordination of the operations in the field. Emergency Operations Centers are one of several system elements included within the MACS. EOCs are intended to facilitate MACS functions, and may provide support to Area Command, Incident Command, or Unified Command when resource needs exceed local capabilities.

1.2.2.3 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.

1.2.2.4 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.

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 in 2005.

SECTION 5 - CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**1. INITIAL NOTIFICATION AND VERIFICATION**

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. In all probability, if an earthquake occurs in an area that causes damage to the county, the ground motion will likely be felt throughout the county and surrounding areas. If this is not the case, reports of the earthquake may come in to the Public Safety Answering Points (PSAPS) throughout the county, 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 with the Sheriff's Watch Commander if any significant damage has occurred within the county.

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 require activation this plan.

2. MOBILIZATION**2.1 NOTIFICATION OF PERSONNEL**

If an earthquake occurs and a significant level of damage occurs the County EOC shall be activated. At such time, those designated to fill an EOC position shall be contacted to report for duty based on the situation and level of EOC activation. If telephone service is interrupted, all designated section chiefs should automatically attempt to report to the County EOC.

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.

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.

2.2 EOC ACTIVATION LEVELS

For details on EOC activation levels, refer to the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan.

3. COUNTY EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

The structure of the San Luis Obispo County EOC is based on ICS. The staffing of the EOC may vary based on the complexity and severity of the incident, but the below descriptions illustrate the basic structure of the County EOC. Checklists for EOC positions may be found in the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP).

3.1 SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY EOC STRUCTURE

3.1.1 MANAGEMENT

The San Luis Obispo County Emergency Services Director (ESD) establishes the appropriate staffing level for the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area EOC and is the overall management responsibility for the coordination between the EOC and related emergency response agencies within the Operational Area.

3.1.2 OPERATIONS

The Operations Section manages all tactical operations of an incident and exercises overall responsibility for ensuring that operational objectives and assignments identified in EOC action plans are carried out effectively. The Operations Section also coordinates with activated City EOCs throughout the Operational Area.

3.1.3 LOGISTICS

The Logistics Section ensures all support requirements needed to facilitate effective and efficient incident management, including ordering resources, are carried out.

After a damaging earthquake, Logistics will be one of the most significant pieces of the ICS structure. In addition to public safety agencies and local contract entities assisting the county, agencies and private 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, traffic management personnel, agencies to assist displaced residents, and numerous other resources.

In addition, resources will be needed to support these personnel such as food, shelter, staging areas, and maintenance for their equipment.

3.1.4 PLANNING

The Planning Section is responsible for collecting and analyzing situation information, preparing situation status reports, preparing and distributing EOC action plans, and conducting and facilitating planning meetings.

3.1.5 FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

Finance/Administration ensures that financial records are maintained throughout the event, assists in the procurement process, and ensure that there is a continuum of the payroll process for county employees.

3.1.6 TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS

After a damaging earthquake, Technical Specialists such as engineers and building inspectors will be vital in ensuring that buildings and other critical infrastructure such as roads and dams have maintained their structural integrity. There may also be the need for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) teams or hazardous materials specialists based on the severity of the incident.

4. SITUATION REPORTING

The first priority upon this plan's activation is situation reporting. Situation reporting is the process of getting a complete and comprehensive picture of the damage caused by an earthquake.

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. Section 8 of this plan contains situation reporting guidelines

Ongoing situation reporting is critically important and is the foundation on which EOC and field 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.

5. PUBLIC ALERT AND NOTIFICATION AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

Emergency public information is not just to provide incident information but also to control rumors and misinformation. The need for prompt, accurate, and coordinated public information during an emergency is well recognized and is an important part of local emergency management and incident response.

For both public notification and public information functions it is important that all agencies and personnel involved in disseminating information provide it in a consistent, factual manner. It is for these reasons that upon activation and/or use of the public information function communications channels be established between the various agencies that will be releasing information on the same incidents.

5.1 ALERT AND NOTIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC

Depending on the severity of the incident and the imminent threat to the public, immediate alert and notification in the affected area may be necessary. Various forms of public alert and notification may be utilized such as using emergency vehicle public address systems (route alerting), door-to-door communication, and, if necessary, the activation of the Emergency Alert System (EAS), and/or the Tone Alert System (for county departments, hospitals, and schools). The Emergency Alert System (EAS) and Tone Alert System are activated from the EOC. EAS can also be activated remotely by County OES staff if needed. If EAS is to be activated, the incident information officer should prepare accurate, clear and timely Emergency Alert System and messages and provide them to the County EOC for broadcast. All messages must be approved by the IC unless public safety and/or emergency worker safety dictate otherwise. For specific information regarding the request and activation of the EAS, see the San Luis Obispo County Operational Area Emergency Alert System Plan.

Affected jurisdictions may also request the use of the county's reverse telephonic notification system, Reverse 911. Reverse 911 can be used to send recorded messages to all land line telephones in the county as well as registered cellular phones and VOIP devices.

Section 7 contains information on using EAS and related public notification systems.

5.2 PUBLIC INFORMATION

Emergencies 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.

A large scale earthquake that affects San Luis Obispo County will likely involve both the county and one or more cities or special districts. It is crucial to coordinate information to both the media and the public to ensure a unified message.

The Emergency Services Director will be responsible for designating an official County/EOC PIO. The PIO will coordinate with other agencies of jurisdiction to ensure that all agency PIOs are putting forth accurate and timely information. If the County EOC is activated, the IC should send a liaison to the EOC to provide

EOC staff with accurate information and incident status, and to make requests and suggestions with EOC staff.

The Joint Information Center may be utilized to have all agency/jurisdiction PIOs in one location to provide media briefings. It may be necessary to bring people with special skills such as American Sign Language into facilities such as Joint Information Centers when providing media briefings. Also, consider using open captioning on local TV stations, and dispatching qualified sign language interpreters to assist in broadcasting emergency information provided to the public.

In addition to media briefings, the county may also utilize social media such as Twitter and Facebook, the Multi-Line Unit (MLU) (to record incident specific messages), and the Phone Assistance Center if a large volume of calls are flooding the PSAPs with questions about the emergency.

6. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION

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 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.

7. EVACUATION

Evacuations may become necessary following an earthquake as a result of hazardous material spills, tsunami warnings, or fires. Evacuations should be coordinated between the affected jurisdiction and the County EOC to ensure the appropriate allocation of resources and that accurate public information is released. In the event that evacuations are necessary, the American Red Cross may set up shelters and also provide family reunification services.

8. TRAFFIC DISRUPTION

A significant earthquake in San Luis Obispo County may result in damage to roads and bridges, as well as the possibility of roadway impediments preventing the movement of traffic. The following are potential traffic concerns following an earthquake:

- Minimal to significant damage to roadways and bridges
- Potential impediments to roadways from falling debris and landslides
- Difficulty getting emergency crews and first responders into areas of extensive damage
- Preventing the public from entering areas of extensive damage or areas that may be unsafe

The means of coping with these impediments include: beginning debris removal, establishment of traffic control points, and limiting access to affected areas. 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, mutual aid, and private helicopters, fixed wing aircraft or larger transport aircraft such as C-130s.

9. EMERGENCY PROCLAMATION AND DECLARATION

Upon activation of the County EOC after a damaging earthquake, the ESD, or his authorized alternate, should consider proclaiming a local emergency, issue the necessary rules and regulations, and request the Governor to proclaim a "State of Emergency". Local emergency proclamation and request to the Governor for a State of Emergency forms can be found in Attachment 4. This may be necessary in the event response to the effects of the earthquake overwhelm local resources.

10. 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.

10.1 Reentry

During transition into the recovery phase, damaged structures may need additional or follow 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 Safety Assessment Program (SAP).

The IC 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 concurrence

of the IC and appropriate officials, reentry will be authorized after such threats have subsided and an EAS message to that effect will be issued.

10.2 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.

10.3. Demobilization

When response agencies are nearing completion of the last remaining life safety and property safety missions, and when the IC/ESD has determined that the disaster has entered into a recovery phase, the EOC 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. Public Information should give 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.

10.4 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

10.5 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.

10.6 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.

10.7 After Action Report

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

10.8 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 California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal 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 Cal OES.

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.

For more information regarding disaster recovery, reference the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan.

SECTION 6 – CHECKLISTS

- CHECKLIST 1: SHERIFF'S WATCH COMMANDER
- CHECKLIST 2: EMERGENCY SERVICES COORDINATORS
- CHECKLIST 3: EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR
- CHECKLIST 4: PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

**Note: EOC position checklists can be found in the San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan, Annex One – Position Checklists*

CHECKLIST 1: SHERIFF'S WATCH COMMANDER

- _____ 1. Upon feeling or receiving notification of an earthquake within the county, begin gathering situation status.
 - _____ 1.1 Contact the USGS for specific earthquake information (magnitude, epicenter, etc)
 - _____ 1.2 Direct field units to begin surveying for damage, concentrating on essential facilities (schools, hospitals, public safety facilities, utilities).
 - _____ 1.3 Contact Diablo Canyon Power Plant and request an initial report on plant status (using direct tie line, telephone, or radio)
 - _____ 1.4 Gather information from dispatch and PSAPS
 - _____ 1.5 If EQ has triggered other secondary disasters such as a tsunami or dam failure, review appropriate plans.
- _____ 2. Contact Duty Emergency Services Coordinator and provide initial status report. If earthquake has resulted in significant damage, discuss activation of the County EOC.
- _____ 3. Notify Sheriff or alternate and Patrol Commander.
- _____ 4. Notify other appropriate Sheriff's Department personnel, including callbacks as necessary.
- _____ 5. Obtain status of dams.
- _____ 6. As the situation dictates, activate the Emergency Alert System. See Section 7 of this plan.
- _____ 7. As the situation dictates, place a message on the Multi Line Unit (MLU). See Section 7 of this plan.
- _____ 8. If decision has been made to activate the EOC, initiate access control using the procedures in Watch Commander Initial Response Guide.
- _____ 9. Request dispatch to conduct radio checks with Sheriff Department units and Med-Com users (ambulances and hospitals) to verify radio systems are operational.

CHECKLIST 2: EMERGENCY SERVICES COORDINATOR

- _____ 1. Initial Response Actions
- _____ 1.1 Upon feeling an earthquake, or upon notification of a significant earthquake in the county, the OES Duty Officer should contact:
- _____ 1.1.1 The Sheriff's Watch Commander to verify significant damage if any
- _____ 1.1.2 If the Sheriff's Watch Commander has not already done so, the USGS for a situation status on the earthquake (magnitude, location, aftershock potential, etc.)
- _____ 1.2 If there are no reports of significant damage in the county, the OES Duty Officer will take the following actions:
- _____ 1.2.1 Provide status report to Emergency Services Manager and Emergency Services Coordinators.
- _____ 1.2.2 Post informational updates to county website, Facebook, and Twitter as necessary.
- _____ 1.2.3 Post informational updates to WebEOC and/or CalEOC as necessary.
- _____ 1.2.4 Record informational MLU message, as necessary.
- _____ 1.2.5 Write news release and distribute to the media as necessary.
- _____ 1.3 If significant damage has occurred or the Watch Commander has requested assistance, the OES Duty Officer will take the following actions:
- _____ 1.3.1 Make the following notifications prior to responding to the EOC.
- _____ 1.3.1.1 Emergency Services Manager
- _____ 1.3.1.2 Emergency Services Director
- _____ 1.3.1.3 Emergency Services Coordinators
- _____ 1.3.2 Respond to the EOC.

- _____ 1.3.3 If the Watch Commander has time and has not already done so, request that he/she activate EAS and read the Initial Earthquake EAS Message in Section 7 of this plan.

- _____ 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 Section 7 of this plan to do so.

 - _____ 2.2 Discuss level of EOC Activation with the Emergency Services Director and coordinate among Emergency Service Coordinators to make notifications for additional EOC staffing as needed, with immediate concentration on:
 - _____ 2.2.1 Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Finance/Admin Section Chief.

 - _____ 2.2.2 Liaisons/AREPs
 - _____ 2.2.2.1 Southern California Gas Company
 - _____ 2.2.2.2 AT&T
 - _____ 2.2.2.3 PG&E Distribution Division
 - _____ 2.2.2.4 Cities, Special Districts

 - _____ 2.2.3 PIOs

 - _____ 2.2.4 Sit Stat Unit to begin gathering situation status. See Section 8.

 - _____ 2.3 Record an informational message on the MLU using pre-scripted initial MLU message in Section 7, or activate Phone Assistance Center as necessary.

 - _____ 2.4 Post informational updates to county website, Facebook, and Twitter as necessary.

 - _____ 2.5 Create an incident in WebEOC.

- _____ 3. EOC Operational Actions (ongoing actions)

- _____ 3.1 Coordinate with ESD on the filling of other immediately needed positions.
- _____ 3.2 Ensure ongoing coordination with San Luis Obispo County Public Health Department on the status of hospitals and care facilities.
- _____ 3.3 Ensure ongoing coordination with County Office of Education regarding the status of schools and other educational facilities.
- _____ 3.4 Ensure long term access control has been or is being established for the EOC.
- _____ 3.5 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.
- _____ 3.6 Continue to post updates to county website, Facebook, and Twitter and necessary.
- _____ 3.7 Ensure updates are being posted to WebEOC as necessary.
- _____ 3.8 Work with ESD and Planning Section to develop a 24 hour staffing pattern for all positions in the EOC.

CHECKLIST 3: EMERGENCY SERVICES DIRECTOR

- _____ 1. Initial Response Actions
 - _____ 1.1 Upon feeling a sizeable earthquake, ensure contact with Duty Emergency Services Coordinator.
 - _____ 1.1.1 If Duty ESC cannot be reached, contact the Sheriff's Watch Commander.
 - _____ 1.1.2 If Duty ESC and Sheriff's Watch Commander cannot be reached, respond to the EOC.
 - _____ 1.2 Upon request of the Duty ESC or Sheriff's Watch Commander, respond to the EOC.
 - _____ 1.3 If you are unable to respond to the EOC due to transportation issues, contact the Duty ESC or the Sheriff's Watch Commander.
 - _____ 1.4 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 ESC or the Watch Commander.
 - _____ 2.2 Determine the level of EOC staffing that is necessary based on the severity of the incident. Initial staffing should primarily focus on:
 - _____ 2.2.1 Management Staff: Operations Section Chief, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, Finance/Administration
 - _____ 2.2.2 Liaisons/AREPs
 - _____ 2.2.2.1 Southern California Gas Company
 - _____ 2.2.2.2 AT&T
 - _____ 2.2.2.3 PG&E Distribution Division
 - _____ 2.2.2.4 Cities, Special Districts
 - _____ 2.2.3 PIOs
 - _____ 2.2.4 Sit Stat Unit to begin gathering situation status. See Section 8.

- _____ 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 staffing guidelines in the Emergency Operations Plan to ensure that all necessary positions are staffed, or identify additional positions to be staffed as necessary.

 - _____ 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 an internal order number developed and put in use for all county departments for use with incident related activities.

 - _____ 3.4 Direct Planning Section Chief to develop an Incident Action Plan.

 - _____ 3.5 Verify that the Sheriff’s Department has established access control for the EOC.

 - _____ 3.6 When all Section Chiefs have arrived, hold an initial briefing/planning session.

 - _____ 3.7 Consider the need to proclaim a local emergency and the need to:
 - _____ 3.7.1 Request a Gubernatorial Proclamation

 - _____ 3.7.2 Ask the Governor to request a Presidential Declaration of a Major Disaster

 - _____ 3.8 Continue monitoring the overall incident and provide policy input as needed

 - _____ 3.9 Ensure effective coordination between affected jurisdictions, the Operational Area, and Cal OES.

CHECKLIST 4: COUNTY PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER

- _____ 1. Initial Response Actions
 - _____ 1.1 Upon request of the Duty ESC or Sheriff’s Watch Commander, respond to the EOC.
 - _____ 1.2 If you are unable to respond to the EOC due to transportation issues, contact the Duty ESC or Sheriff’s Watch Commander.
- _____ 2. Upon Arrival at the EOC
 - _____ 2.1 Obtain briefing from ESD or first responding ESC.
 - _____ 2.2 Ensure an informational message has been recorded on the MLU.
 - _____ 2.3 Verify with ESC or Watch Commander to determine if the initial EAS message contained in Section 7 has been broadcast over EAS.
 - _____ 2.3.1 Broadcast additional EAS messages as needed.
 - _____ 2.4 Coordinate press releases and EAS messages with Agency PIOs as necessary.
 - _____ 2.5 Coordinate media briefings with Agency PIOs and keep ESD abreast of briefing time and locations.
 - _____ 2.6 Arrange for tours and other interviews or briefings that may be required.
 - _____ 2.7 Consider activating the Joint Information Center and Phone Assistance Center as necessary.
 - _____ 2.8 Provide local media updated information as soon and as often as practical.

SECTION 7 – EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION MESSAGES

EAS/MLU MESSAGE #1: INITIAL MESSAGE FOR DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

EAS/MLU MESSAGE #2: FOLLOW UP MESSAGE FOR DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

EAS/MLU MESSAGE #1: INITIAL MESSAGE FOR DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

This is (your name) _____ of the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services with an emergency message. At approximately (time) _____ on _____, 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 / has been activated to assess the situation and coordinate the response effort. There is / is not a Tsunami Watch / Advisory / Warning at this time.

The earthquake could cause additional aftershocks that may be felt in San Luis Obispo County. All residents are advised to take the following actions:

- Check on the safety of your family and neighbors.
- Refer to the earthquake section of the First Aid and Survival Guide in the YP phonebook.
- 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 YP telephone book earthquake section of the First Aid and Survival Guide.
 - 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 unless for life-threatening situations.

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

Time Broadcast: _____

EAS/MLU MESSAGE #2: FOLLOW-UP MESSAGE FOR DAMAGING EARTHQUAKE

This is (your name) _____ of the San Luis Obispo County Office of Emergency Services with an emergency message. At approximately (time) _____ on _____, a _____ magnitude earthquake struck the county with an epicenter near _____. Public safety officials have mobilized for response. The County Emergency Operations Center is being / has been activated to assess the situation and coordinate the response effort. There is / is not a Tsunami Watch / Advisory / Warning at this time.

The earthquake could cause additional aftershocks that may be felt in San Luis Obispo County. All residents are advised to take the following actions:

- Check on the safety of your family and neighbors.
- Refer to the earthquake section of the First Aid and Survival Guide in the YP phonebook
- 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 YP telephone book earthquake section of the First Aid and Survival Guide.
 - 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 unless for life-threatening situations.

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

Time Broadcast: _____

SECTION 8 –SITUATION REPORTING GUIDELINES FOR EARTHQUAKE

1. SITUATION REPORTING

The first priority of the County EOC following a damaging earthquake is situation reporting. Situation reporting is the process of compiling a 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 assessment 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 damaging 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	U.S. 101 between Atascadero and the Monterey County line
Paso Robles Municipal Airport, Paso Robles	CA 41 between Atascadero and Morro Bay
Lopez Dam	CA 46 between Paso Robles and CA 1
Whale Rock Dam	CA 1 between CA 46 and Main Street, Cambria
Terminal Dam	CA 1 between Main Street, Cambria and the Monterey County line
Twitchell Dam	CA 1 between CA 46 and CA 41
U.S. 101 between San Luis Obispo and Atascadero	CA 1 between CA 41 and San Luis Obispo
U.S. 101 between San Luis Obispo and Pismo Beach	
U.S. 101 between Pismo Beach and the Santa Barbara County line	

CA 46 between Paso Robles and the Intersection of CA 46 and CA 41 east of Cholame

Southern California Gas Company

CA 41 between Cholame and I-5

PG&E Los Padres Division

CA 46 between Cholame and I-5

Jurisdictional Situation Reports:

Major water system supply lines: Salinas Dam/Santa Margarita Lake to San Luis Obispo

City of Paso Robles

Whale Rock to San Luis Obispo

City of Atascadero

State water line

City of Morro Bay

Twin Cities Hospital

City of San Luis Obispo

French Hospital

City of Pismo Beach

Sierra Vista Hospital

City of Grover Beach2

Arroyo Grande Community Hospital

City of Arroyo Grande

All Public Schools (check through COE)

Cal Poly State University

Oceano Airport

Cuesta College

California Mens Colony

San Simeon Acres CSD

JSC

Cambria CSD

County Jail

Heritage Ranch CSD

Paso Robles Event Center (Mid State Fairgrounds)

San Miguel CSD

Union Pacific rail lines

Templeton CSD

Diablo Canyon Power Plant

Santa Margarita Fire District

ConocoPhillips

Cayucos Fire District

All American Pipeline

Los Osos CSD

Avila CSD

Oceano CSD

California Valley CSD

Port San Luis Harbor District

INITIAL PROCEDURES FOR SITUATION ASSESSMENT

- _____ 1. Once the EOC is activated, advise all PSAPS 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 .Contact them via Red Phone or commercial phone (see Situation Assessment Phone list at the end of this Appendix).

Contact via *Red Phone or alternate communications*:

- _____ Paso Robles _____ Atascadero _____ San Luis Obispo
- _____ Cal Poly _____ Morro Bay _____ Pismo Beach
- _____ Grover Beach _____ Arroyo Grande _____ CHP
- _____ Cuesta College _____ Port San Luis

- _____ 2. 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
Immediate inspection and status of Terminal Dam
Immediate inspection and status of Salinas Pipeline and Santa Margarita Booster Station
Immediate inspection and status of Arroyo Grande Creek Levee

Situation Information:

Lopez Dam: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Salinas Dam: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Terminal Dam: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Salinas Pipeline and Santa Margarita Booster Station: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Arroyo Grande Creek Levee: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

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 SD 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:

Twitchell Dam _____

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. Status of CA 46 between Paso Robles and the 46/41 Y
 11. Status of CA 46 between the 46/41 Y and I-5
 12. Status of 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
- Request: 1. Get plant status information for Diablo Canyon from County ESC
 2. PG&E Distribution System status in North County
 3. PG&E Distribution System status in North Coast Area
 4. PG&E Distribution System status in San Luis Obispo/South County area

Situation Information:

1. Status of Diablo Canyon: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

2. PG&E Distribution System Status in North County: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

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

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

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

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

5. Other Distribution Status Information: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

NOTES: _____

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 6

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: Medical/Health Branch (in County 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: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

3. Status of Sierra Vista Hospital: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

4. Status of Arroyo Grande Community Hospital: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

5. Status of Ambulances: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

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.

Situation Information:

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

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

- Schools Continue On Next Page-

Situation Information:

Atascadero Unified School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Cayucos Elementary School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Coast Union High School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

- Schools Continue On Next Page-

Situation Information:

Cambria Union Elementary School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Lucia Mar Unified School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Paso Robles Union Elementary School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

- Schools Continue On Next Page-

Situation Information:

Paso Robles Joint Union High School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Pleasant Valley Joint Union High School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

San Luis Coastal Unified School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

- Schools Continue On Next Page-

Situation Information:

San Miguel Joint Union High School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Shandon Unified School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

Templeton Unified School District: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

- Schools Continue On Next Page-

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 On Next Page-

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: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

2. Status in North Coast area: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

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

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

4. Status in other areas: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

NOTES: _____

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 9

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: ConocoPhillips

Request: Status of oil and gas distribution systems

Situation Information:

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

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

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

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

3. Status in other areas: _____

Time: _____ Date: _____ By: _____

SITUATION REPORTING FORM, PRIORITY 10

NOTE: USE ONE FORM FOR ONE AGENCY ONLY

(Use Situation Assessment Phone List for contact numbers)

Contact: **Cities**

- 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

Community Services Districts

- Cambria Fire/CSD
- Templeton CSD/Fire
- Oceano Fire/CSD
- Los Osos CSD
- San Miguel Fire/CSD
- Avila Beach CSD
- Heritage Ranch CSD (consider alternate contact through County Fire)
- Nipomo CSD (consider alternate information source as County Fire or Sheriff Office.)

Other Agencies

- Port San Luis Harbor District
- Santa Margarita Fire
- Cayucos Fire
- OTHER: _____

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

Situation Information:

1. Agency EOC activated? _____

2. Liaison telephone number in agency 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 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 ASSESSMENT TELEPHONE and ALTERNATE NUMBER/CONTACT METHOD LIST

(Page 1 of 2)

Agency	Business Phone Number	After Hours Contacts
San Luis Obispo County Airport	[REDACTED]	
Oceano Airport	[REDACTED]	
Paso Robles Municipal Airport	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Whale Rock Dam	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Lopez Dam: Lopez Dam tender	[REDACTED]	
Terminal Dam: Lopez Dam tender	[REDACTED]	
Twitchell Dam: Residence at Dam	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Righetti Dam: Righetti Representatives	[REDACTED]	
San Antonio Dam	[REDACTED]	
Salinas Dam	[REDACTED]	
Whale Rock Pipeline	[REDACTED]	
Salinas Pipeline	[REDACTED]	
City of Morro Bay Police	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Cal Poly Police	[REDACTED]	
City of Pismo Beach Police	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
City of Grover Beach Police	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
City of Arroyo Grande Police	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
City of Paso Robles Police	[REDACTED]	
City of Atascadero Police	[REDACTED]	
Oceano CSD/Fire	[REDACTED]	

(Page 2 of 2)

Agency	Business Phone Number	After Hours Contacts
Avila Beach CSD/County Fire	[REDACTED]	
Cambria CSD	[REDACTED]	
San Simeon Acres CSD	[REDACTED]	
Heritage Ranch CSD	[REDACTED]	
California Valley CSD	[REDACTED]	
County Fire/Los Osos CSD	[REDACTED]	
Cayucos Fire Protection District	[REDACTED]	
Cayucos Sanitary District	[REDACTED]	
Nipomo CSD	[REDACTED]	
San Miguel CSD	[REDACTED]	
Sheriff - Jail	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Juvenile Services Center	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Juvenile Hall	[REDACTED]	
Port San Luis Harbor District	[REDACTED]	
CHP SLO - PSAP/Dispatch	[REDACTED]	
SLO Co Office of Education - Administration	[REDACTED]	
CalTrans District 5	[REDACTED]	
Union Pacific Railroad	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Amtrak - National Operations Center (Philadelphia)	[REDACTED]	
ConocoPhillips Refinery	[REDACTED]	
Cuesta College Police	[REDACTED]	
Arroyo Grande Hospital	[REDACTED]	
French Hospital	[REDACTED]	
Sierra Vista Hospital	[REDACTED]	
Twin Cities Hospital	[REDACTED]	

SECTION 9 - ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1: EOC STAFFING GUIDELINES

ATTACHMENT 2: IAP FORMS

ATTACHMENT 3: FAULT MAP

ATTACHMENT 4: PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY FORM

ATTACHMENT 1: COUNTY/OA EOC STAFFING GUIDELINES

Reference San Luis Obispo County Emergency Operations Plan

ATTACHMENT 2 – IAP FORMS AND SAMPLE IAP FORMS**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, is 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 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. 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 Section Chiefs.

ICS 201: INCIDENT BRIEFING

INCIDENT BRIEFING	1. INCIDENT NAME	2. DATE PREPARED	3. TIME PREPARED
4. MAP SKETCH			
ICS 201 (12/93) NFES 1325	PAGE 1	5. PREPARED BY (NAME AND POSITION)	

ICS 203: ORGANIZATIONAL ASSIGNMENT LIST

ORGANIZATION ASSIGNMENT LIST		9. Operations Section	
1. Incident Name		Op's Chief	
2. Date		Deputy	
3. Time		a. Branch I	
4. Operational Period		Branch Director	
Position	Name	Deputy	
5. Incident Commander and Command Staff		Division/Group	
Incident Commander		Division/Group	
Deputy		Division/Group	
Safety Officer		Division/Group	
Information Officer		Staging Area	
Liaison Officer			
6. Agency Representative		b. Branch II	
Agency	Name	Branch Director	
		Deputy	
		Division/Group	
		Staging Area	
7. Planning/Intelligence Section		c. Branch III	
PPlans/Intel Chief		Branch Director	
Deputy		Deputy	
Resources Unit		Division/Group	
Situation Unit		Division/Group	
Documentation Unit		Division/Group	
Demobilization Unit		Division/Group	
Technical Specialists		Division/Group	
Human Resources		d. Air Operations Branch	
Training		Air Operations Branch Director	
GIS		Air Tactical Supervisor	
		Air Support Supervisor	
		Helicopter Coordinator	
		Air Tanker Coordinator	
8. Logistics Section		10. Finance/Administration Section	
Logistics Chief		Finance/Admin. Chief	
Deputy		Deputy	
Supply Unit		Time Unit	
Facilities Unit		Procurement Unit	
Ground Support Unit		Compensation/Claims Unit	
Communications Unit		Cost Unit	
Medical Unit		Prepared by (Resource Unit Leader)	
Food Unit			

ICS 205: RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

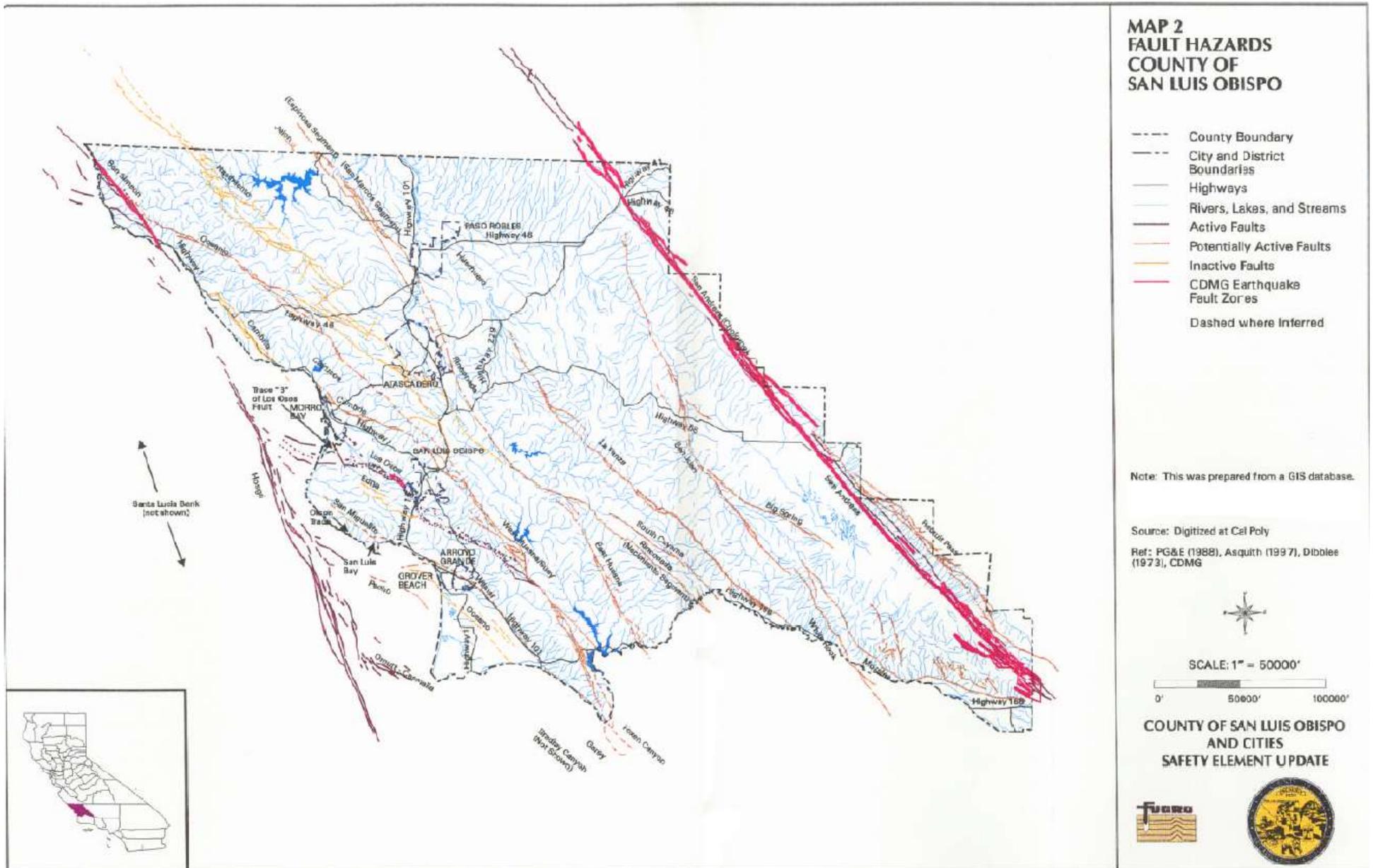
INCIDENT RADIO COMMUNICATIONS PLAN			Incident Name			Date/Time Prepared			Operational Period Date/Time		
Ch #	Function	Channel Name/Tunked Radio System Talkgroup	Assignment	RX Freq	N or W	RX Tone/RAC	TX Freq	N or W	TX Tone/RAC	Mode A, D or M	Remarks
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											
Prepared by (Communications Unit)						Incident Location					
						County		State		Latitude N Longitude W	

The convention calls for frequency lists to show four digits after the decimal place, followed by either an "N" or a "W", depending on whether the frequency is narrow or wide band. Mode refers to either "A" or "D" indicating analog or digital (e.g. Project 25) or "M" indicating mixed mode. All channels are shown as if programmed in a control station, mobile or portable radio. Repeater and base stations must be programmed with the Rx and Tx reversed.

ICS 206: MEDICAL PLAN

MEDICAL PLAN	1. INCIDENT NAME	2. DATE PREPARED	3. TIME PREPARED	4. OPERATIONAL PERIOD		
5. INCIDENT MEDICAL AID STATION						
MEDICAL AID STATIONS	LOCATION					PARA MEDICS?
						YES
						<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>
6. TRANSPORTATION						
A. AMBULANCE SERVICES						
NAME	ADDRESS		PHONE	PARA MEDICS?		
				YES		
				<input type="checkbox"/>		
				<input type="checkbox"/>		
				<input type="checkbox"/>		
				<input type="checkbox"/>		
B. INCIDENT AMBULANCES						
NAME	LOCATION					PARA MEDICS?
						YES
						<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>
						<input type="checkbox"/>
7. HOSPITALS						
NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	TRAVEL TIME	TRAUMA CENTER?	HELIPAD ?	BURN CENTER?
				YES	YES	YES
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES						
9. PREPARED BY (MEDICAL UNIT LEADER)				10. REVIEWED BY (SAFETY OFFICER)		

ATTACHMENT 3 – FAULT MAP



ATTACHMENT 4 – PROCLAMATION OF LOCAL EMERGENCY FORM

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

ATTACHMENT 4 CONT'D - 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(c) 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

ATTACHMENT 5: ACRONYM LIST

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

ARC	American Red Cross
CCC	California Conservation Corps
Cal Fire	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal OES	Governor's Office of Emergency Services
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
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