PLUMAS COUNTY MITIGATION PLAN
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County of Plumas is unique in that some seventy-five percent (75%) of the twenty-six hundred square miles that comprise the boundaries is controlled by the U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. This, along with the cultural and social climate, is reason to develop plans to protect the citizens and property from the effects of possible disasters.

This Mitigation Plan is intended to provide the means of coping with any natural or man caused disaster. In addition, the plan will meet the requirements set forth in the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of the year 2000. Thereby establishing the eligibility for funding in the event of a disaster occurring.

The projects and programs designed to reduce the impacts of future hazard event are referred to as"mitigation action plans" in this document. Mitigation action plans have been developed for implementation whenever the resources to do so become available. As the mitigation action plans that are identified in this plan are implemented, the County of Plumas will become more "disaster resistant"

This document details the work of the Hazard Mitigation Planning Committee over the past year to develop the planning organization, undertake the required technical analyses, and coordinate the mitigation initiatives that have been proposed. When implemented, this local mitigation plan shall make the people, neighborhoods, businesses and institutions of County of Plumas safer from the impacts of future hazard events.

Section One

INTRODUCTION

Given that little, if any, advance warning is given and as a rule enormous property damage and the possible loss life is the result; it is imperative that pre-planning occur.

This could be referred to as `local hazard mitigation planning'; the result of which would increase the ability to impact the saving of lives, property and natural resources.

A. __ Background

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) defines local mitigation planning as:

> *"The representation of the jurisdiction 's commitment to reduce risks from natural hazards, serving as a guide for decision makers as they commit resources to reducing the effects of natural hazards. " (FEMA Interim Rule)*

The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 amends the Stafford Act and requires that local jurisdictions and states must have an FEMA -approved hazard mitigation plan to receive funding from the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, which is implemented under Section 404 of the Stafford Act. This amendment shifts emergency management programs away from the response and recovery role and encourages "the identification of hazard before they occur, preventing future losses, and minimizing the impacts of disasters." (FEMA How-To Guide - Getting Started)

The State of California requires that each Operational Area create a hazard mitigation plan *which* includes areas within each of its OA. ***(201.6(b))*** The planning process for this document has included a comprehensive detailed evaluation of the vulnerabilities of Plumas County to all natural hazards in order to identify ways to make the city more resistant to the impacts of a natural hazard. FEMA. concludes that hazard mitigation planning is:

> *" a process of determining how to reduce or eliminate the loss of life and property damage resulting from natural and human-caused hazards."* (FEMA How-To Guide --- Getting Started)

Plumas County is comprised of only one incorporated city, Portola, the remainder of the county is comprised of localized communities.

Many of the homes are located either adjacent to or within wooded areas. These are referred to as the "1" zone or inter-mix which makes them vulnerable to wild land fire.

Historically, Plumas County has endured flooding, extreme winter storms and wild land fire. The latter caused either by lightning or man.

This obviously makes the county vulnerable and planning for the possibility of future disasters is the purpose of this plan.

B. Purpose

According to FEMA the benefits of mitigation planning are that it:

- Leads to cost-effective selection of risk reduction actions
- Builds partnerships
- Contributes to sustainable communities
- Establishes funding priorities
-

The purpose of the County of Plumas Hazard Mitigation Plan is to:

Provide a Methodical Approach to Mitigation Planning

The approach utilized for the PCHMP relies on the application of soundly-based planning concepts in a methodical process to identify vulnerabilities to future disasters and to propose the mitigation initiatives necessary to avoid or minimize those vulnerabilities. Each step in the planning process builds upon the previous, so that there is a high level of assurance that the mitigation initiatives proposed have a valid basis for both their justification and priority for implementation. One key purpose of this plan is to document that process and to present its results to the County.

Enhance Public Awareness and Understanding

The PCHMP is interested in finding ways to make the community more aware of the natural, technological and societal hazards that threaten the public health and safety, the economic vitality of businesses, and the operational capability of the government. The plan identifies the hazards threatening the County of Plumas and provides an assessment of the relative level of risk they pose. The plan also includes a number of proposals of ways to avoid or minimize those vulnerabilities. This information will be helpful to individuals that wish to understand how the county could become safer from the impacts of future disasters.

Create a Decision Tool for Management

The Plumas County Hazard Mitigation Plan provides information needed by the managers and leaders of local government, business and industry, community associations and other key institutions and organizations to take actions to address vulnerabilities to future hazards. It also provides proposals for specific projects and programs that are needed to eliminate or minimize those vulnerabilities. These proposals, called "action plans" in the plan, were created by each participating jurisdiction and ranked as having a high, medium or low priority. These action plans give county leaders a roadmap for mitigation activities and let them know where resources, when available, should be allocated.

Promote Compliance with State and Federal Program Requirements

There are a number of state and federal grant programs, policies, and regulations that encourage or mandate that local governments develop and maintain a comprehensive hazard mitigation plan. This plan is specifically intended to assist each participating local governments in complying with these requirements, and will enable them to more fully and quickly respond to state and federal funding opportunities for mitigation-related projects. Because the plan defines, justifies and prioritizes mitigation initiatives that have been formulated through a technically valid hazard analysis and vulnerability assessment process, the participating organizations are better prepared to more quickly and easily develop the necessary grant application materials for seeking state and federal funding.

Enhance Local Policies for Hazard Mitigation Capability

A component of the hazard mitigation planning process conducted by the PCHMP staff is the analysis of the existing policy, program and regulatory basis for control of growth and development. This process involves cataloging the current mitigation-related policies of local government so that they can be compared to hazards that threaten the jurisdiction and the relative risks they pose to the county. When the risks posed to the county by a specific hazard are not adequately addressed in the county's policy or regulatory framework, the impacts of future disasters can be severe.

THE PURPOSE OF THE PLAN IS AS FOLLOWS:

CREATE A GREATER PUBLIC AWARENESS

Develop way to cause the citizens to remain more aware of the possible hazards that may be caused by nature and/or society that could be a threat to life and property. This would allow citizens to understand and perhaps develop a personal concept of response to an incident.

MANAGEMENT

It is the purpose of this plan to make available information and ideas necessary for those individuals ie: Government, industry and community leaders to address vulnerabilities and adopt ways and means of lessening or diminishing them in order of priority.

COMPLIANCE

The plan is required to assist the county in complying with existing State and Federal requirements in order to qualify for funding of mitigation related projects.

The plan defines a formulated process to enhance the efforts of the various entities in preparing the necessary material for grant applications.

PURPOSE (cont)

POLICY IMPROVEMENT

It is imperative that policy for hazard mitigation of risks that threaten any parts of the County are identified.

Betterment, too, of existing plans to lessen or eliminate hazards, can be most beneficial to the population.

A component of the hazard mitigation planning process conducted by the mitigation plan staff is the analysis of the existing policy, program and regulatory basis for control of growth and development. This process involves cataloging the current mitigation-related policies of local government so that they can be compared to hazards that threaten the jurisdiction and the relative risks they pose to the County. When the risks posed to the County by a specific hazard are not adequately addressed in the County's policy or regulatory framework, the impacts of future disasters can be severe.

C. Scope

The PCHMP was created and will be maintained to address the hazards determined to affect the County of Plumas. Other hazards will be considered and defined,but will not be fully assessed in this plan. The geographic scope of the PCHMPP includes just the County of Plumas and immediate surrounding area.

D. Authority

The P C H M P was developed in accordance with the current regulations governing local hazard mitigation. The Plan should be monitored and updated to ensure compliance with the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-390, October 30, 2000).

E. Participants in Planning Process *(2o1.6(c)(1))*

Before adoption of the approved FEMA/OES plan by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, a study and comment period will be provided, community members not having an opportunity to provide input when the SEMS Multihazard Functional Plan was developed may do so at this time.

A number of local government agencies, business interests, county organizations, and institutions participated in the various aspects of the PCHMP. This section describes the local jurisdictions and organizations participating in the Plan and discusses the organizational structure used to complete the planning process. This organizational structure provides for oversight and coordination of the entire planning effort and the following entities
were involved:

COUNTY DEPARTMENTS
County Administrative Officer -
Julia Coleman
Office of Emergency Services –
Andy Anderson, Director
Public Works –
Tom Hunter, Director
Planning & Building –
John McMorrow, Director
Sheriff –
Terry Bergstrand
County Clerk –
Kathleen Williams
Social Services –
Elliott Smart, Director
Health Department –
Rita Scardaci, Director

INDUSTRY
Sierra Pacific Industries
American Valley Aviation
Collins Pine Lumber
U. S. Forest Service
Feather Publishing Company
K.P.C.O Radio

F. __ Planning Process *(201.6(b))*

The PCHMP staff utilized a planning process that integrated several different components; FEMA-approved hazard mitigation plans. The planning process was divided into the following steps:

1. Hazard Identification and Analysis
2. County Hazard Vulnerability Assessment
3. Mitigation Capabilities Assessment
4. Community Goals
5. Mitigation Action Plans
6. Incorporation Into Existing Planning Mechanisms

Step 1 - The Hazard Identification and Analysis identifies the natural hazard events that are present in the County of Plumas. It includes historical data on past hazardous events and establishes hazard profiles for each hazardous event.

Step 2 - The methodology for the **County Hazard Vulnerability Assessment** gives the county an objective way to look at hazard preparedness and a basis for mitigation. It also provides the existing conditions of hazards, the population and the property at risk in the community. The hazard vulnerability assessment addresses the biophysical vulnerability and the social vulnerability. The assessment utilizes geographical, economic, demographic data and development trends to determine the characteristics of the county and how those characteristics may affect the county's hazard vulnerability. The assessment also includes graphic depictions of the hazard vulnerability in Plumas County.

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Step 3 - The **Mitigation Capabilities Assessment** examines the existing capability of Plumas County to address hazard vulnerability and hazard mitigation. It evaluates the current regulations and plans for mitigation activities and considerations. This assessment will identify any local mitigation activities that can be built upon to make the county more hazard resistant.

The above three assessments form the base of knowledge required to design the hazard mitigation strategies for the Plumas County. These assessments are included as appendices to the PCHMP.

Step 4 -The **Community Goals** were created by the Planning Committee for the PCHMP. The Planning Committee identified the hazard mitigation goals and objectives based on the Hazard Ratings System (pages 30-31) and the data from Steps 1-3 above.

Step 5 -- The **Mitigation Action Plans** were created by the county. These action plans represent a "wish list" of activities that the county could undertake to mitigate loss during a disaster, if funding for the activity became available. The activities included in the action plans should work to achieve one or more of the goals or objectives of the PCHMP.

Step 6 - The **Planning Mechanisms** affords one means of incorporating the requirements of the mitigation plan to cross reference the Plumas County Operational Area Emergency Response Plan. By working with the Plumas County Planning Department, the requirements can be incorporated into any plans that may evolve.

The action plan lists the hazards to which the components of the action plan apply. Appendix "G" shows the relationship of the components of the Plumas County General Plan to the hazards identified and the goals for each hazard that tie to that component of the General Plan. The Plumas County General Plan has measures in place to address the hazards and goals identified. In some instances the relation ship is obvious: for example, the Safety element measures for protection of the community from unreasonable risks associated with flooding. The Conservation element measures for use of natural resources, including minerals, may be less obvious, however, sand and aggregate are essential for sand bags and concrete, which are valuable resources against flood, dam and levee failure, winter storms, and terrorism. The Plumas County General Plan is under review and closer integration with the PCHMP, which did not exist at the time of the last major General Plan review, will be addressed during that review. Zoning is a tool through which the General Plan is implemented.

Section Two

County Government Goals and Objectives *(201.6(c(3)(i))*

This section of the PCHMP identifies the goals and objectives that were established by the Planning Committee. Each goal is a general statement of intent that may only be achieved in part or fully by the implementation of the related objectives and the mitigation action plans of each participating jurisdiction. The following is a list of the goals and objectives for the PCHMP.

Goal 1. The County will strive to minimize the threat from a hazard event in order to protect the health, safety and welfare of the county's residents and visitors.

Objective 1.1: Adequate warning systems will be put in place to notify the public at risk and provide emergency instruction during a hazard event.

Objective 1.2: The County will encourage the effective administration of building codes.

Goal 2. The County Government will strive to have the capability to initiate and sustain emergency response operations during and after a hazard event.

Objective 2.1: Utility and communications systems supporting emergency services will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand a hazard event.

Objective 2.2: The County will have an EOC to be operated during hazard events and reports to the Operational Area.

Objective 2.3: Structures that provide storage and shelter for government equipment and vehicles will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand a hazard event.

Objective 2.4: Post-disaster communication plans will be updated to ensure communication of emergency workers after a hazard event.

Goal 3. The availability and functioning of the community's infrastructure will not be significantly disrupted by a hazard event.

Objective 3.1: Retrofit or relocate public water and sewer lines and facilities to ensure their reliability during and after a hazard event.

Objective 3.2: Encourage routine maintenance of public facilities to ensure reliability during and after a hazard event.

Objective 3.3: Local governments will encourage hazard mitigation programs by private sector organizations that own or operate key community facilities.

Goal 4. The County will strive to educate the members of the communities to understand the hazards threatening local areas and the techniques to minimize vulnerability to those hazards.

Objective 4.1: Private sector decision makers shall be educated about hazard mitigation techniques and the components of the County's mitigation plan.

Objective 4.2: The public living or working in defined hazard areas will be given awareness of and understand of their vulnerability and know appropriate mitigation techniques.

Objective 4.3: The public will have access to information needed to understand their vulnerability to a hazard event and appropriate hazard mitigation techniques.

Goal 5. The continuity of local government administration and services will not be significantly disrupted by a hazard event.

Objective 5.1: Buildings and facilities used for the routine operations of government will be retrofitted or relocated to withstand the impacts of a hazard event.

Objective 5.2: Government texts, records and documents will be relocated and/or protected during and after a hazard event.

Objective 5.3: A contingency plan will be created to reestablish local government services after a hazard event in case of facility damage.

Goal 6. Local government will have the capability to develop, implement and maintain effective hazard loss reduction programs.

Objective 6.1: Data and information needed, such as watershed studies, for defining hazards, risk areas and vulnerabilities in the County will be obtained.

Objective 6.2: Local governments will strive to have the capability to effectively utilize the available data and information related to mitigation planning and program development.

Objective 6.3: There will be a program to revisit the County of Plumas Hazard MitigationPlan within three years and completely update the Plan in five years.

Goal 7. The County will strive to minimize the vulnerability of homes, institutions and places of business and employment to hazard events.

Objective 7.1: The County will strive to reduce the vulnerability of schools, libraries,museums, critical facilities and other institutions to a hazard event.

Goal 8. The policies and regulations of local government will support effective hazard mitigation programming throughout the County.

Objective 8.1: Local governments will work toward full participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Objective 8.2: Efforts will be made to place all new government facilities outside of hazard prone areas and/or these facilities will be designed to withstand a hazard event.

Objective 8.3: Government officials will strive to give hazard mitigation needs and programs appropriate emphasis in resource allocation and decision- malting.

Objective 8.4: The County will strive to have land use policies, plans and regulations that discourage or prohibit the location of structures and infrastructure components in hazard prone areas.

Goal 9. The County will strive to reduce the impact of a hazard event on the economic stability of the County.

Objective 9.1: Governmental officials will work to include the needs of the business and industrial community in emergency response and disaster recovery plans.

Objective 9.2: The County will implement programs to address public awareness and perception of the County condition and functionality after a hazard event.

Goal 10. All sectors of the communities will work together *to* create a disaster resistant region.

Objective 10.1: The local governments will create outreach programs to gain participation in mitigation programs by business, industry, institutions and community groups.

Objective 10.2: Government officials will encourage and assist local businesses in the creation of a business continuity and recovery plan.

Goal 11. The County will strive to reduce the impact of a hazard event on the natural and cultural resources of the County in order to protect the quality of life.

Objective 11.1: Government officials will encourage the owners or caretakers of cultural resources to develop mitigation and response plans.

Objective 11.2: The County will strive to educate private non-profit organizations about emergency response and hazard mitigation.

Objective 11.3: Encourage the Planning Commission to address cultural resources and their jurisdiction's vulnerability in planning.

Section **Three**

Mitigation Action Plans

A. Category

Each mitigation action plan will fall under one or more of the following mitigation technique classifications. These classifications include a wide may of activities that can be considered to achieve the goals and objectives of the PCHMP. The mitigation technique will be included in the Mitigation Action Plan Worksheet.

A. Preventative Activities (PA)

Preventative activities are those activities that are intended to reduce a County's vulnerability to future hazard events. The following is a list of potential preventative activities and measures:

a. Planning and Zoning
b. Building codes
c. Floodplain regulations
d. Water Quality regulations
e. Fire prevention codes
f. Drainage system maintenance
g. Capital improvement programming

B. Property Protection (PP)

Property protection activities are intended to protect existing structures by retrofitting, relocating or modifying the structure to withstand a hazard event. The following is a List of potential property protection measures:

a. Property acquisition
b. Property relocation
c. Critical facilities protection
d. Participation in an insurance program

C. Natural Resource Protection (NR)

Natural resource protection activities reduce the effects of a hazard event on the natural resources within a region by preserving and/or restoring natural areas along with their mitigation functions_ The following is a list of natural resource protection activities:

a. Floodplain protection
b. Wetland preservation and restoration
c. Erosion and sediment control
d. Fire resistant landscape
e. Tree protection/ Landscaping ordinances
f. wastewater permitting
g. Open space preservation

D. Structural Projects (SP)

Structural mitigation activities reduce the impacts of a hazard event by modifying the physical environment to withstand the particular hazard. The following is a l t of structural mitigation activities:

a. Creation of reservoirs
b. Diversion canals / detention areas/ retention areas
c. Channel modification/ dredging

E. Emergency Services (ES)

Emergency service measures minimize the impact of a hazard by preparing these services to respond efficiently and rapidly during and after a hazard event. The following is a list of potential emergency services activities:

a. Warning systems
b. Evacuation planning and management
c. Sandbagging for flood protection
d. Emergency shelter preparation
e. Debris removal plan

F. Public Information and Awareness (P1)

Public information and awareness activities advise residents, potential buyers and visitors about hazards, potentially hazardous areas and mitigation techniques. The following is a list of potential public information and awareness activities:

a. Outreach projects
b. Speaker series/ demonstration events
c. Hazard and flood map information
d. Real estate disclosure
e. Library materials
f. Hazard exhibits
g. Radio advertisements

1. **Activity** - This section should include a brief description of the project or program that the County would like to undertake,

2. **Objectives Addressed** - Each mitigation action plan should work to achieve one or more of the objectives in the PCHMP. The number of each objective that an action plan could work to achieve should be placed in this category.

3. Priority - The County should rank each mitigation action plan with a high (1), moderate (2) or low (3) priority ranking. This ranking will show which action plans are the highest priority for completion and, therefore, which activities should be given a priority for funding. Budget constraints can significantly deter the implementation of mitigation actions. Environmental mitigation actions that do not have an adverse effect on the environment, that comply with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations, and that are consistent with the County's environmental goals will be implemented. The mitigations with the highest priority were the most cost effective and most compatible with the County's social and cultural values. This ranking can be reviewed and modified after hazard event and during the three and five- year update of the PCHMP

4. Possible Funding Sources - This category will list possible funding sources that could be utilized to undertake or complete each particular action plan. It is important for each participating jurisdiction to determine any possible funding source, if excess funds or grants were to become available that could be used to achieve each mitigation action plan. This determination does not represent a commitment of these funds for a mitigation activity, but just an example of how the activity could be funded.

5. Responsible Agency - It is important for the County to determine which agency or person has the expertise and responsibility to undertake each of the mitigation action plans. This will make implementation of a mitigation action plan efficient and effective.

6. Timeframe - The County must determine whether each project is a short-term or long-term project. This will be important in the determination of funding and other resources. Projects can be: Pending, On going, In progress, Dated, or Funding or Grant Needed.

B. __ Jurisdictional Mitigation Plans *(201.6(c)(3)(ii)) (201.6©(4)(ii))*

As part of the final steps of the PCHMP, a Hazard Mitigation Action Plan Worksheet must be filled out. This worksheet contains proposed mitigation projects or programs that the County would like to undertake if the funding were available. To receive Hazard Mitigation Grant Program funding, the project must be generally or specifically included in the PCHMP as one of the County's action plans. The following is a list of the mitigation action plans:

These plans will be input as they are received

ACTION PLAN FOR **THE COUNTY** OF **PLUMAS**

Following are the proposed projects/programs/actions to be undertaken by the County of Plumas in an effort to achieve the goals and objectives identified through the Hazard Mitigation Plan:

(Abbreviation for "Type" are as follows: "PA" is Preventive Activities, "PP" is Property Protection Activities, "NB" is Natural and Beneficial Functions/Resource Preservation Activities, "ES" is Emergency Services Activities, "SP" is Structural Projects Activities, and "PI" is Public Information Activities; "GIS" is Geographic Information Systems Activities.)

(201.6(3)(iii))

Type #	Activity	Responsible Agency	Funding source / Timeframe	Goals Addressed	Priority 1 highest 3 lowest / Hazards	Applicable Hazard
PA 1	County has adopted and enforces: The California Building Code The Uniform Code for Abatement of Dangerous Buildings	Planning and Building Services	General Fund, Fees On going	1, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter

	The California Electrical Code The State Housing Law The California Mechanical Code The California Plumbing Code The California Fire Code					Storms Wild Fires
PA 2	Continue to provide coordination of County's storm water management regulations	Engineering	General Fund On going	1,3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Wild Fires
PA 3	Continue enforcement of general plan, zoning regulations, subdivision, and land development regulations	Planning and Building Services	General Fund, Fees On going	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Wild Fires
PA 4	Continue providing information to citizens regarding non-structural mitigation measures	Emergency Preparedness	General Fund, Grant Funding On going	4, 7, 9, 11	2	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Wild Fires
PP 5	Promote the use of voluntary standards for single-family residences to exceed minimal building code requirements for wind and seismic design	Planning and Building Services	General Fund Pending	1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11	2	Earthquake Winter Storms
PP 6	Promote standards for existing homes to be retrofitted to standards that exceed minimal codes	Planning and Building Services	General Fund Pending	1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11	2	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Wild Fires
PP 7	Demolishing structures posing a threat to public safety, considering location within the special flood hazard area as a prioritization factor	Planning and Building Services	Grant Funding Pending	1, 7, 8, 9, 11	3	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Wild Fires

PP 8	Seek funding for retrofitting, demolishing, or relocating repetitively flooded structures if suitable candidates can be identified	Planning and Building Services	Grant Funding Pending	1, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	Flood
GIS 9	Develop and maintain storm drainage inventory maps and database	GIS & Engineering	General Fund, Storm Water Fee Funding Pending	1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	2	Flood Winter Storms
ES 10	Continue Terrorist Response Training	Emergency Preparedness	Grant Finding On going	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	Terrorism
ES 11	Continue coordinating Emergency Operations Center activities in the event of a hazard event	Emergency Preparedness	General Fund On going	2, 4, 5, 9	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Drought Wild Fires Terrorism
ES 12	Continue responding to hazard emergencies	EMS, Fire Departments, Sheriff, Haz Mat Coordinator	General Fund On going	2, 4, 7, 9	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Drought Wild Fires Terrorism
ES 13	Evaluate existing County owned facilities for hazard resistance and retrofit facilities if needed where feasible	Facilities Services, Engineering, and Public Works	General Fund, Grant Funding Bond Funding Pending	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Drought Wild Fires Terrorism

ES 14	Sponsor training programs for medical providers on topics of interest, such as decontamination procedures, etc.	Emergency Preparedness, EMS	General Fund, Grant Funding Pending	2, 7	2	All Hazard Terrorism
ES 15	Continue coordinating the Anti-Terrorism Task Force of specially train sheriff, fire, and EMS personnel to respond to terrorist acts	Emergency Preparedness	Grant Funding On going	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	Terrorism
ES 16	Continue to promote interest in the Community Emergency Response Training (CERT) program	Emergency Preparedness	Grant Funding On going	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Drought Wild Fires Terrorism
PA 17	Continue the drainage system maintenance and clearing program	Public Works	General Fund On going	1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	Flood Winter Storms
PA 18	Continue right-of-way and drainage easement permitting considering emergency vehicle access and flood zone related issues in permitting decisions	Public Works	General Fund On going	1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	Flood Winter Storms
SP 19	Implement an elevation reference mark inspection program	Engineering	General Fund, Grant Funding Pending	1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	Flood Winter Storms
PA 20	Continue the road repair construction program, considering needs during evacuation and soil liquefaction potential in prioritization decisions	Public Works	General Fund, Grant Funding On going	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Wild Fires Terrorism

PI 21	Continue providing hazard related literature/information to citizens	Emergency Preparedness	General Fund On going	3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11	2	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Drought Wild Fires Terrorism
PI 22	Continue providing speakers to civic groups regarding hazard related activities	Emergency preparedness	General Fund On going	3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Drought Wild Fires Terrorism
PI 23	Conduct outreach initiatives to the small business community to encourage businesses to prepare for hazard events	Emergency preparedness	General Fund Pending	3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11	2	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Drought Wild Fires Terrorism
PI 24	Continue programs aimed towards providing resources to local schools to enhance their ability to educate students regarding hazard events and hazard events preparation	Emergency Preparedness	Grant Funding On going	3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11	1	All Hazard Earthquake Flood Dam & Levee Winter Storms Drought Wild Fires Terrorism
PP 25	Continue program of having Agricultural Commissioner determine drought conditions causing severe effects on agricultural Producers and notifying local OES and Board of Supervisors of emergency and preparing County Agricultural Commissioner Disaster Report and seeking implementation of USDA Emergency Loan Program	Agricultural Commissioner Emergency Services Board of Supervisors	General Fund	1,2,4,6,8, 9	2	Drought

C. STAPLEE

Objectives were prioritized based on community acceptance criteria referred to as the STAPLEE criteria (Social, Technical, Administrative, Political, Legal, Economic and Environmental. Each objective was rated from 1 to 5 for each consideration, with 1 being very feasible and 5 not likely. The actions with the lowest total numbers are the most appropriate. The objectives were then assigned priorities of 1 to 10.

STAPLEE Criteria		PLUMAS COUNTY																									
		Considerations																									
		S		T			A			P			L			E				E					PT	
		(Social)		Technical			Administrative			Political			Legal			Economic				Environmental						
Objectives	Estimated Cost to Accomplish Action	Community Acceptance	Effect on Significant Segment of Population	Technical Feasibility	Long-Term Solution	Secondary Impact	Staffing	Funding Allocated	Maintenance/ Operations	Political Support	Local Champion	Public Support	State Authority	Exisitng Local Authority	Potential Legal Challenge	Benefit of Action	Cost of Action	Contributes to Economic Goals	Outside Funding Required	Effect on Land/ Water	Effect Endangered Species	Effect on HAZMAT/ Waste Sites	Consistent with Community Environmental Goals	Consistent with Federal Laws	Priority Total	Priority
1.1	To be determined	1	3	1	1	1	3	5	5	3	5	3	1	1	5	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	52	9
1.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	1
2.1	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	31	3
2.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	37	6
2.3	To be determined	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	53	10
2.4	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	33	4
3.1	To be determined	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	4	2	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	50	9
3.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	37	6
3.3	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	39	7
4.1	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	39	7
4.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	39	7
4.3	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	33	4
5.1	To be determined	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	54	10
5.2	To be determined	2	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	42	8
5.3	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	28	2
6.1	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27	2
6.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	34	5
6.3	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	33	4
7.1	To be determined	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	54	10
8.1	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	31	3
8.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	26	2
8.3	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	34	5
8.4	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	31	3
9.1	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	34	5
9.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	34	5
10.1	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	34	5
10.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	35	6
11.1	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	39	7
11.2	To be determined	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	39	7
Total =	$0.00																									

Section Four

Implementation

A. _ Process

The PCHMP will be implemented by the delegation of assignment as designated in the Mitigation Action Plans for each jurisdiction. Each Mitigation Action Plan activity is assigned specific implementation measures and a "Responsible Agency." Each activity is also assigned a target completion date or "Timeframe." This date does not represent a required completion date; it represents the timeframe within which the jurisdiction would like to complete the activity if and when resources become available.

Procedures for the monitoring and updating of the PCHMP are provided in Section Five: Evaluation and Updating.

B. Funding Sources

Because many hazard mitigation activities may be too costly for the County to undertake, it is important to seek out alternative funding opportunities. This section of the Plan identifies Federal, State and non-governmental funding sources that may be utilized to perform hazard mitigation activities.

Program	Agency	Funding Sources Purpose	Match	Suggested Projects
)Federal				
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	FEMA	Funding for cost effective hazard mitigation activities	75% Federal share, 25% non-Federal share, which can be in-kind or cash	Hazard Mitigation Planning, Hazard retrofits, technical assistance, Community outreach
Flood Mitigation Assistance Program	FEMA	Pre-disaster funding to reduce the long-term risk of flood damage to property	75% Federal share, 25% non-Federal share.	Building relocation or retrofitting
Hazard Mitigation Grant Program	FEMA	Assists local governments to implement long-term mitigation measure following a disaster declaration	Up to 75% Federal share, non-Federal share may be in-kind services, materials or cash	Building relocation and retrofitting,
Public Assistance (Infrastructure) Program	FEMA	Post-disaster funding for infrastructure repairs	None	Road, bridge, culvert repair
SBA Assistance Program	US Small Business Administration	Low-interest loans for small businesses to repair facilities after a disaster declaration	Loan	Repair on any uninsured equipment

Community Development Block Grants	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	Funding for community and economic development projects	None	Acquisition, reconstruction or rehabilitation of damaged property in areas damaged in a disaster.

Local Funding Sources

Local governments in California depend heavily on local property taxes and sales tax as their source of revenue. This revenue is utilized to provide the day-to-day services of a local government. If there is a surplus in this revenue it may be possible for the money to be used for mitigation activities. Because of the state of the economy and the recent budget cuts, it is unlikely that there will be surplus revenue for local governments in the near future. **Non-Governmental Funding Sources**

There are numerous trusts, foundations and corporations that award money community and economic development, which would allow money to be awarded for mitigation activities.

Staff and the Planning Committee need to next acquire cost estimates for accomplishing objectives from the various agencies which have tasks related to those objectives. The first step must be an assessment of what must be done to meet the objectives. For example, it is not yet known what needs to be done to retrofit local government buildings to withstand the impacts of a hazard event and a cost estimate cannot be prepared until the extent of the needed work is ascertained.

Two sources of funding are in preparation. One is the development impact fee study being conducted by Pacific Municipal Consultants in eastern Plumas County which is anticipated to result in development impact fees first for eastern Plumas County and probably, eventually, throughpout the county. The other is the Almanor Regional Transportation Assessment for the Lake Almanor basin which is anticipated to result in transportation related impact fees which could include funding for transportation related hazard mitigations.

Section Five
Evaluation and Updating

A. Monitoring and Reporting (201.6(c)(4)(i))

The committee will perform periodic monitoring and updating of the PCHMP. The Plan shall be reviewed within three years of its approval, or after each disaster declaration. The Plan shall be updated within five years of its approval. Each review and update shall work to improve the effectiveness of the Plan by incorporating more data and research as it becomes available.

Three-Year Plan Review

During the three-year review, the staff shall consult with the participating agencies on the status of each Mitigation Action Plan activity and provide a status report to the Planning Committee members. This report shall include an updated copy of each Mitigation Action Plan Worksheet, an evaluation of the effectiveness of each action plan activity and a recommendation for any required changes. It is the Planning Committee's responsibility
to determine whether or not the recommendations warrant modification to the Plan. Amendments to the Plan shall follow the procedures laid out in section B: ***Revisions and Updates.***

Staff and the Planning Committee need to next acquire cost estimates for accomplishing objectives from the various agencies which have tasks related to those objectives. The first step must be an assessment of what must be done to meet the objectives This work needs to be done during the three-year review and incorporated into the plan as soon as completed.

Five-Year Update

During the five-year review, the staff shall rewrite the PCHMP. This rewrite shall include an update of all data and maps within the Plan. The Planning Committee will be required to reexamine the goals and objectives of the Plan and may add or delete from these as needed. Each agency will be asked to reevaluate their mitigation action plans and add or subtract action plans as needed. Finally, this update will include any revisions that may be necessary to ensure that the Plan remains fully compliant with all Federal and State regulations.

B. Plan Amendments

An amendment to the PCHMP shall only be initiated by the Planning Committee, either on their own initiative or upon the recommendation from another agency. After an amendment is initiated, staff shall contact all interested or affected parties and make them aware of the nature of the amendment. Members of the county are also encouraged to make input. These parties will be given thirty days to comment on the amendment. At the end of this comment period, staff shall forward all comments to the Planning Committee for their review in consideration of the final amendment. All Planning Committee members and participating jurisdictions shall be notified of each amendment that is passed by the Planning Committee.

C. Continued Public Involvement

The intent of the plan is to continue involvement of the general public on an ongoing basis by holding public meetings to allow public input. Also by utilizing the media, radio and newspaper not only to keep the public informed but to advise them of upcoming meetings that would concern them. Another means of communicating will be attendance at the various service clubs, organizations and groups to assist in keeping the public involved and informed.

Appendix A

Hazard Identification and Analysis *(201.6(c)(2)(i))*

A. Introduction

This section of the PCHMP summarizes the results of the hazard identification and vulnerability assessment processes undertaken by staff. The intent of this section is to provide a compilation of the information gathered about the hazards threatening Plumas County and the potential vulnerability to those hazards. In this section, relevant information is compiled and an overview of the analyses is provided.

B. Profiling Hazards

In addressing the conditions that may exacerbate a given, it would include unexpected weather conditions and public indifference or neglect. It is the purpose of the plan to bring about the education process that will make people aware of the possibility of unusual circumstances during an incident to better prepare them to cope.

C. Hazard Identification

As noted in Section One, the planning process begins with hazard identification. In this process, the Planning Committee and representatives of individual jurisdictions identify all of the natural hazards that could threaten the community. When the hazard types are identified, the participants can make an estimate of the risk each poses.

D. Potential Hazards

The following is a list of the hazards that may potentially occur in Plumas County:

1. **Flooding**
2. **Winter Storms**
3. **Wildfire**
4. **Drought**
5. **Hazardous Materials**
6. **Dam Failure**
7. **Earthquake**
8. **Terrorism**

The following is a description of each natural hazard event and a list of the historical

occurrences of these hazards in Plumas County. Below is a legend to describe the abbreviations found in each table.

Mag: Magnitude
Dth: Deaths
Inj: Injuries
PrD: Property
Damage CrD Crop
Damage

1. Flooding

Description:

Flooding is a naturally occurring event that affects rivers and streams. Excess rainfall, snowmelt or storm surge may cause the waters of rivers and streams to overflow onto adjacent banks and floodplains. The severity of a flood may be determined by the amount and duration of rainfall, the saturation and permeability of the soil and the degree of vegetative clearing.

There are two types of floods: flash floods and general floods. Flash floods are usually caused by periods of heavy and localized precipitation, but may be caused by dam or levee failure. They may also be caused by heavy precipitation on impermeable surfaces.

According to FEMA, floodplains areas are "lowlands, adjacent to rivers, lakes, and oceans that are subject to recurring floods." (Understanding Your Risks, 2001) FEMA has currently mapped most of the floodplains in the United States. These maps designate the 1% annual chance flood event (100-year flood) zone, the Base Flood Elevation and Special Flood Hazard Areas. A 100-year flood zone is an area that has a one percent chance of flooding in any given year. The base flood elevation relates to the 100-year flood zone and is the elevation of the water surface resulting from a 100-year flood. Most special flood hazard areas in Plumas County are zone A, no base flood elevation determined. The exceptions are in American Valley, the vicinity of the City of Portola, and along Wolf Creek through Greenville. In those areas, zone AE has been identified, with base flood elevation determined; and some floodway areas have been identified.

Damage has occurred in Plumas County from flood events Probability and potential occurrences are medium. The Plumas County Code prohibits new construction in areas of special flood hazard with a flood depth of three feet or more or a velocity of five feet per second or greater. The Plumas County Code permits only non-habitable new buildings in those areas of special flood hazard with a flood depth of from three feet to one foot. All structures are permitted in areas of special flood hazard with a flood depth of less than one foot. All new structures in areas of special flood hazard must meet flood resistant construction standards.

`Historical Occurrences - County of Plumas
Flood Events

Location	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	Crd
Countywide	2/12/1986	1:00	Rain	N/A	0	0	0	0
Countywide	1/20/1996	10:00	Rain	N/A	0	0	0	0

2. Winter Storms

Description:

Winter storms may be caused by various elements such as heavy snow, sleet or ice accumulation from freezing rain. They vary in size and intensity and may be accompanied by strong winds that may create blizzard conditions and dangerous wind chills. There are three types of winter storms that may be defined by their severity: a blizzard, heavy snowstorms and ice storms. A blizzard may be considered the most dangerous winter storm because it combines low temperatures, heavy snowfall and winds. Heavy snowstorms are those that drop four or more inches of snow within a 12 hour period. Ice storms may also be dangerous because the moisture that falls freezes upon impact causing dangerous conditions for transportation.

Winter storm events occur county-wide. Probability and potential occurrences are medium Should an event occur, the entire County would be vulnerable.

Historical Occurrences _ Plumas County
Winter Storms

Location	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	Crd
Countywide	12/1992	4:00	snow	severe	1	0	45	0

W

3. Wildfire....Reference - see Plumas County Mitigation Fire Plan Appendix "C"

Description

According to FEMA a wildfire is "an uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, exposing and possibly consuming structures." (Understanding Your Risk, 2001) There are two types of wildfires: wildland fires and urbanwildland interface fires. Wildland fires occur in undeveloped areas that contain just roads, railroads, power lines and similar facilities. Urban-wildland interface fires occur in those areas where urban developments meet wildlands or forests.

Wildfires have occurred county-wide. Probability and potential occurrences are high. Should an event occur, the entire County would be vulnerable

4. Drought

Description:

The term drought implies a lack of moisture for an extended period of time, which in turns causes, a deficit of moisture in the soil. The severity of a drought depends on the degree of the moisture deficiency, the time period, and the size of the area affected. The timing is also a significant factor with the onset/duration of droughts.

Droughts may have a significant effect on agriculture if the drought occurs before or during the growing season. They may also cause a shortage of drinking water for areas that rely on ground water for their household needs. In the case of a severe drought, it may even affect those areas that rely on rivers or lakes for their water needs by decreasing the water levels in those sources which may cause the water to be more polluted.

Drought events occur county-wide. Probability and potential occurrences are medium. Should an event occur, the entire County would be vulnerable

Historical Occurrences - COUNTY OF PLUMAS

Drought Events

Location	Date	Time	Type	Mag	Dth	Inj	PrD	Crd
Countywide	2003/04			moderate	0	0	0	0

Probability of Future Events

RE: Weather Probabilities

Referring to historical records of weather events in Plumas County the type, size and areas affected vary. Given that in the past two decades only one significant snowfall affecting the entire county or parts thereof has occurred. This county, like others, relies on the National Weather Service and their predictions in the use of planning for possible hazardous conditions. Likewise, as concerns flooding, this has not been a major problem for the entire county but has affected the Feather River Canyon. In assessing the risk analysis, the county has endeavored to be prepared for any disaster created by weather by developing plans that are contained in the Plumas County Area Coordinating Emergency Plan (Appendix E).

5. Hazardous Materials

Definition

The release or threatened release of a hazardous material (solid, liquid, or gas) that may impact the public health, safety and/or the environment.

Transportation

Hazardous materials are transported through the county on various state highways and rail routes. The primary east-west corridor of the Feather River Canyon, which includes both State Highway 70 and the Union Pacific Railroad, has been the focus of numerous preparedness and preventative activities by local, state and federal agencies as well as the private sector.

Other transportation routes for hazardous materials include State Highway 36 which passes through the northern portion of the county, Highway 89, the main north-south highway and the Burlington-Northern Rail line which is also a north-south route.

Fixed Facilities

In addition to the transportation of hazardous materials, many local businesses use, store or generate hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. These facilities are identified through the unified program that is administered by Environmental Health. These businesses include lumber processing, bulk petroleum and various manufacturing facilities. These businesses are generally spread throughout the county with limited concentrations in the more densely populated areas of Portola, Quincy and Chester/Lake Almanor.

Release of hazardous materials has occurred. Probability and potential occurrences are medium.

A more detailed hazardous materials hazard analysis can be found in Plumas County's Hazardous Materials Response Plan, dated March 2003.

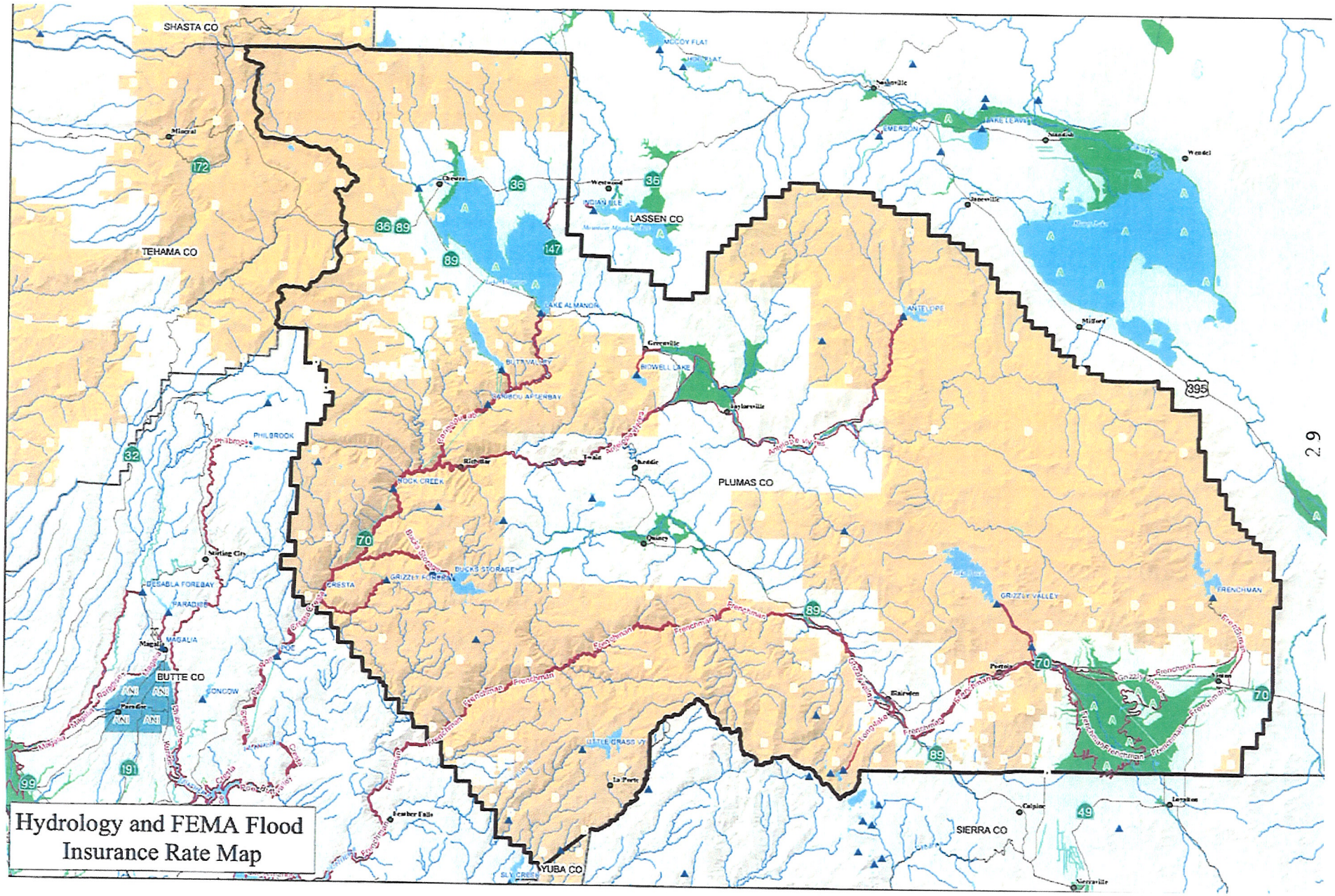
6. DAM FAILURE ASSESSMENT

Description:

A dam failure is when downstream flooding occurs because of a collapse or failure of an impoundment. Dam failures may be the result of prolonged rainfall and flooding or, because of erosion during very dry conditions. The primary danger associated with a dam failure is the swift, unpredictable flooding of those people or structures immediately downstream of the dam

In past years the County has experienced occasional flooding, it has not however been an ongoing problem. While the County has been able to cope with the occasional problems the primary concern is centered in the heart of the Feather River Canyon. This is due to the location of several dams belonging to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. While the population of the area is minimal the fact that this canyon houses one of the primary routes into the county, that being State Route 70, the possibility of dam erosion or destruction remains constant. The redeeming feature is the constant care and concern of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company that gives cause to believe the danger to be minimal.

Dam inundation areas are shown on theHydrology and FEMA Flood Insurance Rate map below. Probability and potential occurrences are low. Should an event occur, the areas shown on the map would be vulnerable



Hydrology and FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

Federal Emergency Management Agency - Flood Insurance Rate Maps and Dam Inundation Boundaries

A - 100 Year Zone

X500 - 500 Year and 100 Yr w Depth < 1 Ft

D - Undetermined, but Possible Flood Hazards

ANI - Not Mapped

X - Outside 100 and 500 Yr Flood

Dam Inundation Areas

Dams

Permanent Open Water

Intermittant Water

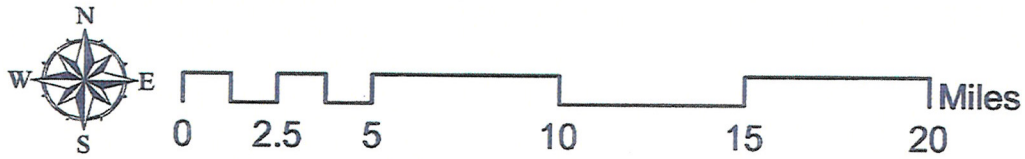
Thomas Bros Roads

Freeway

Highways & Primary

Secondary

Cities and Towns



7. **Earthquake**

Description

According to the FEMA web site, an earthquake is "a sudden, rapid shaking of the Earth caused by the breaking and shifting of rock beneath the Earth's surface." Earthquakes can be one of the earth's most damaging hazards because the shaking of the earthquake may cause buildings and bridges to collapse; disrupt gas, electric, and phone service; and sometimes trigger landslides, avalanches, flash floods, fires, and huge, destructive ocean waves (tsunamis). This makes buildings or trailers and manufactured homes that are not tied down to a reinforced foundation anchored to the ground at risk since they can be shaken off of their mountings during an earthquake. Earthquakes are also dangerous because they can occur at any time and because there are no proven warning signs for an earthquake.

The following is an abbreviated description of the 12 levels of Modified Mercalli intensity taken from the USGS website:

1. Not felt except by a very few under especially favorable conditions.

11. Felt only by a few persons at rest, especially on upper floors of buildings.

111. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor ears may rock slightly, vibrations similar to the

III. Felt quite noticeably by persons indoors, especially on upper floors of buildings. Many people do not recognize it as an earthquake. Standing motor ears may rock slightly, vibrations similar to the passing of a truck. Duration estimated.

IV. Felt indoors by many, outdoors by few during the day. At night, some awakened. Dishes, windows, doors disturbed; walls make cracking sound. Sensation like heavy truck striking building. Standing motor ears rocked noticeably.

V. Felt by nearly everyone; many awakened. Some dishes, windows broken. Unstable objects overturned. Pendulum clocks may stop.

VI. Felt by all, many frightened. Some heavy furniture moved; a few instances of fallen plaster. Damage slight.

VII. Damage negligible in buildings of good design and construction; slight to moderate in well-built ordinary

structures; considerable damage in poorly built or badly designed structures; some chimneys broken.

VIII. Damage slight in specially designed structures; considerable damage in ordinary substantial buildings with partial collapse. Damage great in poorly built structures. Fall of chimneys, factory stacks, columns, monuments, walls. Heavy furniture overturned.

IX. Damage considerable in specially designed structures; well-designed frame structures thrown out of plumb. Damage great in substantial buildings, with partial collapse. Buildings shifted off foundations.

X. Some well-built wooden structures destroyed; most masonry and frame structures destroyed with foundations. Rails bent.

XI. Few, if any (masonry) structures remain standing. Bridges destroyed. Rails bent greatly.

XII. Damage total. Lines of sight and level are distorted. Objects thrown into the air.

No significant events or damage has been reported in the County of Plumas from Earthquake Events; probability and potential occurrences are low. Should a significant event occur the entire community would be vulnerable.

8. **Terrorism**

Definition

The threat of terrorism affects all communities both nationally and internationally. History has shown that no community is immune. Terrorism transcends all geographic and demographic boundaries. All jurisdictions, suburban, urban, and rural, are at risk. Terrorist, both international and "home grown," have demonstrated they have the knowledge and capability to strike anywhere in the world.

Historical Occurrences -- Plumas County

Terrorism Events

No events or damage has been reported in and around the County of Plumas from Terrorism Events; probability and potential occurrences are very low.. Should an event occur the entire community could be vulnerable.

E. *Hazard Ratings (201.6(c)(2)0'i))*

The following is the Hazard Analysis that was performed by the Emergency Preparedness Personnel. These analysis ranks each hazard in terms of the history of occurrence, the vulnerability, the maximum threat and the probability. The following is the explanation of this rating system.

EXPLANATION OF **HAZARD** RATING SYSTEM

To assess and evaluate hazards, four criteria have been established and each is given a rating of low, medium, or high.

1. **History** - Record of occurrences.
2. **Vulnerability** - Number of people and value of property that could be affected.
3. **Maximum Threat** - Assuming the greatest event possible and the greatest impact (worst case).
4. **Probability** - The likelihood and event will occur (chances per year).

In the scoring system, each of the four criteria identified for describing and analyzing potential hazards is assigned a rating and their respective numerical scores are:

Low -1 point Medium - 5 **points High - 10 points**

Since some criteria are judged to be more important than others are, a weighting factor was established to "balance" out the total scoring. The following weights are used:

History - 2 **Vulnerability - S Maximum Threat - 10 Probabili** ty - 7

A composite score for each hazard is arrived at by multiplying the score value assigned to each criterion by its weight and then summing the four totals. For example:

Hazard: Flood

History - High** 10 **pts.** x 2 **weighting** factor =* ***20 pts.

***Vulnerability - Low** 1 pt. x 5 weighting factor =* *S pts.*

Maximum** Threat - **Medium** S **pts.** x 10 **weighting** factor = 50 **pts

Probability - Medium** S pts. x 7 **weighting** factor =* ***35 pts.

Total Score 110 pts.

MAXIMUM SCORES:

LOW - 24 POINTS MEDIUM - 120 POINTS HIGH - 240 POINTS

HOW TO **EVALUATE** RATING:

All information has been compiled and created as to the various hazards in the City of Red Bluff (See numerical analysis scores). Those hazards with the highest numerical scores will be receiving priority attention for planning and/or mitigation purposes. Scores below 100 will not be subject to vulnerability consideration.

Threat	Rating	History	Vulnerability	Maximum Threat	Probability	Total	Assessment Needed
Flood	Medium	20	5	50	35	110	Yes
Winter storms	Medium	20	5	50	35	110	Yes
Wildfire	High	20	50	100	70	240	Yes
Drought	Medium	20	5	10	35	70	No
Dam Failure	Low	_	5	10	7	24	No
Hazardous Materials	Medium	20	5	50	35	110 0	Yes
Earthquake	Low	2	25	10	7	44	No
Terrorism	Low	2	25	10	7	44	No

APPENDIX `B'

County Hazard Vulnerability Assessment

A. Introduction

The staff conducted numerous vulnerability assessments for the County during the planning process. These assessments were created through research done on each community and the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. These assessments build on the identification of hazards in the community and the risk that the hazards pose to the community. The vulnerability assessment process examines more specifically how the facilities, systems and the County would be damaged or disrupted by the hazard events identified in the Hazard Identification and Analysis.

This appendixes is broken up into the following sections:

1. **Geographic Profiles**
2. **Demographic Profiles**
3. **Economic Profiles**
4. **Hazard Prone Areas**
5. **Critical Facilities Inventory**
6. **County Vulnerability Maps** *

***Reference Wildland Fire Maps**

1. Geographic Profiles

The County of Plumas is located within the confines and is the heart of the Feather River Canyon. It is primarily a very rural area surrounded in the most part by forest land. The main travel routes through the County are State Highway 70, 89 and 36. The primary industry is logging and tourism. It adjoins or is adjacent to Butte, Lassen and Sierra counties.

PLUMAS COUNTY TOPOGRAPHY

ALMANOR BASIN

Chester
West Almanor
Hamilton Branch
Prattville
Peninsula
Canyon Dam

INDIAN VALLEY

Greenville
Crescent Milts
Taylorsville
Indian Falls

FEATHER RIVER CANYON

Keddie
Belden
Storrie
Twain
Tobin
Paxton

MEADOW VALLEY

BucksLake

AMERICAN VALLEY

Quincy (County Seat)
Spring Garden
Greenhorn Creek

MOHAWK VALLEY

Cromberg
Graeagle
White Hawk Ranch
"C" Road
Mohawk Vista
Blairsden
Clio
Gold Mountain Plumas
Eureka Estates

PORTOLA

Delleker
City ofPortola
Maybe

SIERRA VALLEY

Beckwourth
Chilcoot
Lake Davis

LAPORTE

Little Grass Valley
Vinton

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES.....

DP-1. **Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data
Geographic Area: **Plumas County, California**

NOTE: For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf1u.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	**20,824**	**100.0**
SEX AND AGE		
Male	10,403	50.0
Female	10,421	50.0
Under 5 years	929	4.5
5 to 9 years	1,249	6.0
10 to 14 years	1,560	7.5
15 to 19 years	1,444	6.9
20 to 24 years	792	3.8
25 to 34 years	1,665	8.0
35 to 44 years	3,042	14.6
45 to 54 years	3,597	17.3
55 to 59 years	1,501	7.2
60 to 64 years	1,320	6.3
65 to 74 years	2,133	10.2
75 to 84 years	1,250	6.0
85 years and over	342	1.6
Median age (years)	44.2	(X)
18 years and over		
Male	16,097	77.3
Female	7,964	38.2
21 years and over	8,133	39.1
62 years and over	15,435	74.1
65 years and over	4,492	21.6
Male	3,725	17.9
Female	1,776	8.5
	1,949	9.4
RACE		
One race		
White	20,280	97.4
Black or African American	19,113	91.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	130	0.6
Asian	530	2.5
Asian Indian	110	0.5
Chinese	5	0.0
Filipino	33	0.2
Japanese	24	0.1
Korean	27	0.1
Vietnamese	10	0.0
Other Asian [1]	6	0.0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	5	0.0
Native Hawaiian	20	0.1
Guamanian or Chamorro	12	0.1
Samoan	2	0.0
Other Pacific Islander [2]	1	0.0
	5	0.0

Subject	Number	Percent
Some other race	377	1.8
Two or more races	544	2.6
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races [3]		
White	19,630	94.3
Black or African American	171	0.8
American Indian and Alaska Native	866	4.2
Asian	190	0.9
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	40	0.2
Some other race	498	2.4
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population		
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	**20,824**	**100.0**
Mexican	1,177	5.7
Puerto Rican	871	4.2
Cuban	24	0.1
Other Hispanic or Latino	12	0.1
Not Hispanic or Latino	270	1.3
White alone	19,647	94.3
	18,473	88.7
RELATIONSHIP		
Total population		
In households	**20,824**	**100.0**
Householder	20,636	99.1
Spouse	9,000	43.2
Child	4,990	24.0
Own child under 18 years	5,140	24.7
Other relatives	4,336	20.8
Under 18 years	565	2.7
Nonrelatives	261	1.3
Unmarried partner	941	4.5
In group quarters	446	2.1
Institutionalized population	188	0.9
Noninstitutionalized population	169	0.8
	19	0.1
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households		
Family households (families)	**9,000**	**100.0**
With own children under 18 years	6,051	67.2
Married-couple family	2,379	26.4
With own children under 18 years	4,990	55.4
Female householder, no husband present	1,638	18.2
With own children under 18 years	724	8.0
Nonfamily households	519	5.8
Householder living alone	2,949	32.8
Householder 65 years and over	2,478	27.5
	911	10.1
Households with individuals under 18 years	2,564	28.5
Households with individuals 65 years and over	2,545	28.3
Average household size	2.29	(X)
Average family size	2.77	(X)
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units		
Occupied housing units	**13,386**	**100.0**
Vacant housing units	9,000	67.2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4,386	32.8
	3,346	25.0
Homeowner vacancy rate (percent)	2.9	(X)
Rental vacancy rate (percent)	9.9	(X)

Subject HOUSING TENURE	Number	Percent
Occupied housing units	**9,000**	**100.0**
Owner-occupied housing units	6,301	70.0
Renter-occupied housing units	2,699	30.0
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.30	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.27	(X)

(X) Not applicable
[1] Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.
[2] Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.
[3] In combination with one or more other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1, Matrices P1, P3, P4, P8, P9, P12, P13, P,17, P18, P19, P20, P23, P27, P28, P33, PCT5, PCT8, PCT11, PCT15, H1, H3, H4, H5, H11, and H12.

DP-2. **Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **Plumas County, California**

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	**5,030**	**100.0**
Nursery school, preschool	237	4.7
Kindergarten	259	5.1
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	2,300	45.7
High school (grades 9-12)	1,312	26.1
College or graduate school	922	18.3
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	**14,786**	**100.0**
Less than 9th grade	430	2.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,340	9.1
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,102	27.7
Some college, no degree	4,771	32.3
Associate degree	1,554	10.5
Bachelor's degree	1,737	11.7
Graduate or professional degree	852	5.8
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.0	(X)
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.5	(X)
MARITAL STATUS		
Population 15 years and over	**17,071**	**100.0**
Never married	2,933	17.2
Now married, except separated	10,764	63.1
Separated	396	2.3
Widowed	1,048	6.1
Female	793	4.6
Divorced	1,930	11.3
Female	951	5.6
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS		
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years	**236**	**100.0**
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren	116	49.2
VETERAN STATUS		
Civilian population 18 years and over	**16,100**	**100.0**
Civilian veterans	3,101	19.3
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION		
Population 5 to 20 years	**4,462**	**100.0**
With a disability	331	7.4
Population 21 to 64 years	**11,626**	**100.0**
With a disability	2,610	22.4
Percent employed	48.1	(X)
No disability	9,016	77.6

Subject	Number	Percent
Percent employed	69.8	(X)
Population 65 years and over	**3,587**	**100.0**
With a disability	1,350	37.6
RESIDENCE IN 1995		
Population 5 years and over	**19,853**	**100.0**
Same house in 1995	11,155	56.2
Different house in the U.S. in 1995	8,528	43.0
Same county	3,332	16.8
Different county	5,196	26.2
Same state	3,822	19.3
Different state	1,374	6.9
Elsewhere in 1995	170	0.9
NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Total population	**20,824**	**100.0**
Native	20,298	97.5
Born in United States	20,157	96.8
State of residence	12,970	62.3
Different state	7,187	34.5
Born outside United States	141	0.7
Foreign born	526	2.5
Entered 1990 to March 2000	120	0.6
Naturalized citizen	271	1.3
Not a citizen	255	1.2
REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Total (excluding born at sea)	**526**	**100.0**
Europe	159	30.2
Asia	62	11.8
Africa	3	0.6
Oceania	26	4.9
Latin America	221	42.0
Northern America	55	10.5
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	**19,853**	**100.0**
English only	18,762	94.5
Language other than English	1,091	5.5
Speak English less than 'very well	311	1.6
Spanish	705	3.6
Speak English less than "very well"	253	1.3
Other Indo-European languages	293	1.5
Speak English less than "very well"	23	0.1
Asian and Pacific Island languages	71	0.4
Speak English less than "very well"	35	0.2
ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Total population	**20,824**	**100.0**
Total ancestries reported	24,215	116.3
Arab	31	0.1
Czech[1]	176	0.8
Danish	209	1.0
Dutch	517	2.5
English	3,898	18.7
French (except Basque)[1]	964	4.6
French Canadian[1]	161	0.8
German	4,261	20.5
Greek	71	0.3
Hungarian	109	0.5
Irish[1]	2,979	14.3
Italian	1,102	5.3

Subject	Number	Percent
Lithuanian	4	0.0
Norwegian	532	2.6
Polish	346	1.7
Portuguese	263	1.3
Russian	163	0.8
Scotch-Irish	564	2.7
Scottish	908	4.4
Slovak	24	0.1
Subsaharan African	24	0.1
Swedish	557	2.7
Swiss	240	1.2
Ukrainian	14	0.1
United States or American	1,348	6.5
Welsh	245	1.2
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	0	0.0
Other ancestries	4,505	21.6

(X) Not applicable.
[1] The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.
Ancestry Code List (PDF 35KB)
Place of Birth Code List (PDF 74KB)
Language Code List (PDF 17KB)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P18, P19, P21, P22, P24, P36, P37, P39, P42, PCT8, PCT16, PCT17, and PCT19

ECONOMIC PROFILE.....

DP-3. **Profile of Selected Economic Characteristics: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **Plumas County, California**

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over		
In labor force	**16,768**	**100.0**
Civilian labor force	9,413	56.1
Employed	9,413	56.1
Unemployed	8,520	50.8
Percent of civilian labor force	893	5.3
Armed Forces	9.5	(X)
Not in labor force	0	0.0
	7,355	43.9
Females 16 years and over		
In labor force	**8,429**	**100.0**
Civilian labor force	4,207	49.9
Employed	4,207	49.9
	3,904	46.3
Own children under 6 years		
All parents in family in labor force	**1,147**	**100.0**
	535	46.6
COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over		
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	**8,287**	**100.0**
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	6,155	74.3
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1,079	13.0
Walked	24	0.3
Other means	457	5.5
Worked at home	117	1.4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	455	5.5
	19.5	(X)
Employed civilian population 16 years and over		
OCCUPATION	**8,520**	**100.0**
Management, professional, and related occupations		
Service occupations	2,555	30.0
Sales and office occupations	1,676	19.7
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	1,931	22.7
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations	167	2.0
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,038	12.2
	1,153	13.5
INDUSTRY		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining		
Construction	507	6.0
Manufacturing	720	8.5
Wholesale trade	853	10.0
Retail trade	145	1.7
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,006	11.8
Information	484	5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	208	2.4
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	546	6.4
Educational, health and social services	394	4.6
	1,794	21.1

Subject	Number	Percent
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	936	11.0
Other services (except public administration)	379	4.4
Public administration	548	6.4
CLASS OF WORKER		
Private wage and salary workers	5,244	61.5
Government workers	2,061	24.2
Self-employed workers in own not incorporated business	1,096	12.9
Unpaid family workers	119	1.4
INCOME IN 1999		
Households		
Less than $10,000	**9,006**	**100.0**
$10,000 to $14,999	1,075	11.9
$15,000 to $24,999	739	8.2
$25,000 to $34,999	1,406	15.6
$35,000 to $49,999	1,163	12.9
$50,000 to $74,999	1,455	16.2
$75,000 to $99,999	1,812	20.1
$100,000 to $149,999	694	7.7
$150,000 to $199,999	492	5.5
$200,000 or more	100	1.1
Median household income (dollars)	70	0.8
	36,351	(X)
With earnings		
Mean earnings (dollars)	6,452	71.6
With Social Security income	41,871	(X)
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2,995	33.3
With Supplemental Security Income	12,423	(X)
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	562	6.2
With public assistance income	5,672	(X)
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	369	4.1
With retirement income	4,385	(X)
Mean retirement income (dollars)	2,023	22.5
	19,107	(X)
Families		
Less than $10,000	**6,102**	**100.0**
$10,000 to $14,999	383	6.3
$15,000 to $24,999	278	4.6
$25,000 to $34,999	822	13.5
$35,000 to $49,999	772	12.7
$50,000 to $74,999	1,126	18.5
$75,000 to $99,999	1,492	24.5
$100,000 to $149,999	631	10.3
$150,000 to $199,999	454	7.4
$200,000 or more	88	1.4
Median family income (dollars)	56	0.9
	46,119	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)		
Median earnings (dollars):	19,391	(X)
Male full-time, year-round workers		
Female full-time, year-round workers	38,742	(X)
	25,734	(X)
POVERTY STATUS IN 1999 (below poverty level)		
Families		
Percent below poverty level	**548**	**(X)**
With related children under 18 years	(X)	9.0
Percent below poverty level	402	(X)
With related children under 5 years	(X)	15.9
Percent below poverty level	128	(X)
	(X)	19.3
Families with female householder, no husband present		
Percent below poverty level	**168**	**(X)**
	(X)	27.6

Subject	Number	Percent
With related children under 18 years	162	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	36.1
With related children under 5 years	38	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	38.8
Individuals	**2,686**	**(X)**
Percent below poverty level	(X)	13.1
18 years and over	1,885	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	11.8
65 years and over	229	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	6.4
Related children under 18 years	774	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	16.7
Related children 5 to 17 years	579	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	15.8
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	991	(X)
Percent below poverty level	(X)	27.7

(X) Not applicable.
Detailed Occupation Code List (PDF 42KB)
Detailed Industry Code List (PDF 44KB)
User note on employment status data (PDF 63KB)
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P30, P32, P33, P43, P46, P49, P50, P51, P52, P53, P58, P62, P63, P64, P65, P67, P71, P72, P73, P74, P76, P77, P82, P87, P90, PCT47, PCT52, and PCT53

DP-4. **Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000**
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) - Sample Data
Geographic Area: **Plumas County, California**

NOTE: Data based on a sample except in P3, P4, H3, and H4. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, definitions, and count corrections see http://factfinder.census.gov/home/en/datanotes/expsf3.htm.

Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	**13,386**	**100.0**
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1-unit, detached	10,137	75.7
1-unit, attached	444	3.3
2 units	211	1.6
3 or 4 units	164	1.2
5 to 9 units	207	1.5
10 to 19 units	45	0.3
20 or more units	145	1.1
Mobile home	1,794	13.4
Boat, RV, van, etc.	239	1.8
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1999 to March 2000	229	1.7
1995 to 1998	727	5.4
1990 to 1994	1,285	9.6
1980 to 1989	2,844	21.2
1970 to 1979	3,391	25.3
1960 to 1969	1,534	11.5
1940 to 1959	2,059	15.4
1939 or earlier	1,317	9.8
ROOMS		
1 room	403	3.0
2 rooms	746	5.6
3 rooms	1,308	9.8
4 rooms	2,492	18.6
5 rooms	2,949	22.0
6 rooms	3,003	22.4
7 rooms	1,438	10.7
8 rooms	673	5.0
9 or more rooms	374	2.8
Median (rooms)	5.1	(X)
Occupied Housing Units	**9,000**	**100.0**
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
1999 to March 2000	1,585	17.6
1995 to 1998	2,511	27.9
1990 to 1994	1,646	18.3
1980 to 1989	1,637	18.2
1970 to 1979	1,073	11.9
1969 or earlier	548	6.1
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	578	6.4
1	2,689	29.9
2	3,682	40.9
3 or more	2,051	22.8

Subject	Number	Percent
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	253	2.8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2,982	33.1
Electricity	698	7.8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1,927	21.4
Coal or coke	0	0.0
Wood	3,004	33.4
Solar energy	7	0.1
Other fuel	122	1.4
No fuel used	7	0.1
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	25	0.3
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	44	0.5
No telephone service	240	2.7
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
Occupied housing units	**9,000**	**100.0**
1.00 or less	8,636	96.0
1.01 to 1.50	205	2.3
1.51 or more	159	1.8
Specified owner-occupied units	**4,746**	**100.0**
VALUE		
Less than $50,000	155	3.3
$50,000 to $99,999	1,074	22.6
$100,000 to $149,999	1,553	32.7
$150,000 to $199,999	882	18.6
$200,000 to $299,999	688	14.5
$300,000 to $499,999	280	5.9
$500,000 to $999,999	114	2.4
$1,000,000 or more	0	0.0
Median (dollars)	137,900	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	2,880	60.7
Less than $300	0	0.0
$300 to $499	131	2.8
$500 to $699	425	9.0
$700 to $999	882	18.6
$1,000 to $1,499	955	20.1
$1,500 to $1,999	364	7.7
$2,000 or more	123	2.6
Median (dollars)	1,001	(X)
Not mortgaged	1,866	39.3
Median (dollars)	294	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Less than 15 percent	1,799	37.9
15 to 19 percent	756	15.9
20 to 24 percent	618	13.0
25 to 29 percent	410	8.6
30 to 34 percent	314	6.6
35 percent or more	811	17.1
Not computed	38	0.8
Specified renter-occupied units	**2,629**	**100.0**
GROSS RENT		
Less than $200	201	7.6
$200 to $299	229	8.7
$300 to $499	685	26.1
$500 to $749	793	30.2

Subject	Number	Percent
$750 to $999	413	15.7
$1,000 to $1,499	71	2.7
$1,500 or more	13	0.5
No cash rent	224	8.5
Median (dollars)	525	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Less than 15 percent	493	18.8
15 to 19 percent	326	12.4
20 to 24 percent	320	12.2
25 to 29 percent	253	9.6
30 to 34 percent	186	7.1
35 percent or more	781	29.7
Not computed	270	10.3

(X) Not applicable.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices H1, H7, H20, H23, H24, H30, H34, H38, H40, H43, H44, H48, H51, H62, H63, H69, H74, H76, H90, H91, and H94

5. Critical Facilities

Critical facilities are those facilities that are essential to the health and welfare of a community during and after a hazard event. A critical facilities inventory is an integral part of a hazard mitigation plan. This inventory will identify the structures and infrastructures that are integral to the response and recovery of Plumas County during and after a hazard event. It is important to consider not just the effects of a hazard event on a structure but also the effects that the interruption of services that the structure provides.

There is no definitive definition of what is to be considered a critical facility. The definition will differ for each community. For the purposes of the PCHMP, a critical facility is a structure from which essential services and functions are provided. These services include any activity that ensures that public safety activities and disaster response and recovery continue during and after a hazard event.

The following is a list of types of critical facilities that were identified in this plan:

COUNTY OF PLUMAS
CRITICAL FACILITIES

PRIORITY 1:

Major Government Buildings
- Fire Stations
- Police/Sheriff Stations
- Public Works Yards
- City Halls

Medical Facilities
- Hospitals
- Emergency Clinics
- Convalescent /Residential Care Facilities

PRIORITY 2:

Transportation
- Major Arterial Roads
- Airports
- Railways
- Bridges

Essential Lifeline/Utility System Sites
- Electric
- Gas
- Water
- Sewage
- Telephone

Educational Facilities
- All Schools

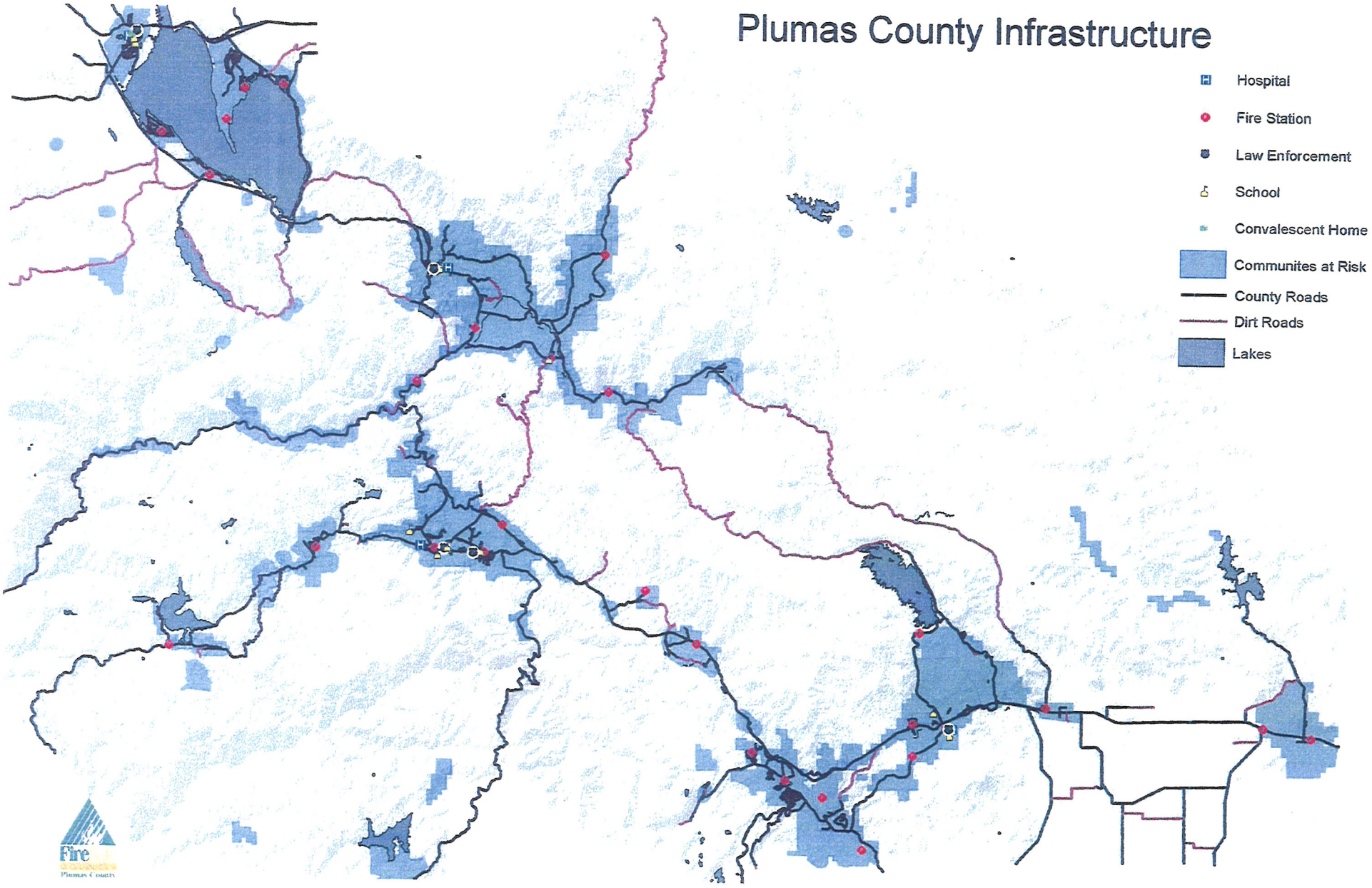
PRIORITY 3:

High Occupancy Structures/Locations
- Shopping Malls
- Large Industrial Complexes

High Risk Construction/Engineering
- Dam
- Reservoirs/Flood control basins

High Risk HAZMAT Locations
- Gas Stations
- Propane Storage
- Railroad trackage

Plumas County Infrastructure



RESOLUTION NO. 2005 - 7200

(Resolution adopting a Hazard Mitigation Plan)

WHEREAS, the Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 mandates that all communities must have in place a state approved Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to receive Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grants and federal disaster assistance; and

WHEREAS, receiving Hazard Mitigation Grant Program grants and federal disaster assistance can be of benefit to the County of Plumas;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California that this Board, hereby adopts the Plumas County Hazard Mitigation Plan as set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and made a part hereof.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 13th day of September 2005 by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors: Meacher, Olsen, Dennison, Comstock, Powers
NOES: Supervisors: None
ABSENT: Supervisors: None

William N. Dennison
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:
Marisa Darthur
Clerk of said Board of Supervisors

APPENDIX "C"
WILDLAND FIRE MITIGATION PLAN

Wildfire Mitigation Plan
Plumas County Communities

October 2004

Project Funding Agency:

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Plumas County Fire Safe Council

Project Partners:

Plumas County
City of Portola
Plumas County Fire Chiefs Association
US Forest Service
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection

PREFACE

As part of its basic mission, the Plumas County Fire Safe Council initiated a Community Wildfire Protection Plan to help residents, neighborhoods, and communities mitigate potential threats from wildfire, so they may survive the inevitable event.

The purpose of this plan it to outline the risks and hazards associated with a wildland fire threat to Plumas County communities and to identify potential mitigation measures. The Plumas County Communities Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan is intended to provide documentation of implementing actions designed to reduce wildfire risk to homes and communities through education and outreach programs, the development of partnerships, and implementation of preventative activities such as hazardous fuel reduction, defensible space, land use, or building codes. The emphasis of this plan is to work from the home outward into the forests so that man-made and natural resources survive the eventual intrusion of a wildfire.

The Bureau of Land Management provided funding for this plan through their Community-Based Wildfire Prevention Grants Program, as part of funding for Plumas County's fire safe council coordination and strategy and assessment projects. The successful development of this plan was possible only with the active support and assistance of many people who devoted countless hours to the project. These included citizens, County employees and supervisors, local fire chiefs, US Forest Service employees, and California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection employees.

Plumas County Fire Safe Council Community Fire Plan

List of Participants

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Frank Stewart – County Forester
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Executive Summary

1) Purpose & Background

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to outline the risks and hazards associated with a wildland fire threat to Plumas County communities, the City of Portola, and to identify potential mitigation measures. The Plumas County Communities Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan is intended to provide documentation of implementing actions designed to reduce risk to homes and communities from wildfire. The emphasis of this plan is to work from the home outward into the forests so that man-made and natural resources survive the eventual intrusion of a wildfire.

This plan is intended to meet the requirements of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003, and also serve as the wildfire hazard mitigation portion of Plumas County's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan (DMA 2000).

This Community Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan is a collaborative effort by the Plumas County Fire Safe Council, County of Plumas, Plumas County Fire Chiefs Association, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, US Forest Service, and community members. This project was funded in part by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, as part of the National Fire Plan from the Community-Based Wildfire Prevention Grants Program of the Sacramento Regional Foundation.

B. Background

Wildfire Threat - Fire Frequency and History
Wildfire is a frequent and often natural process throughout much of the Sierras. Where fires once frequently and lightly burned the forest floor, they now have become catastrophic stand-replacing events, often threatening communities.

Wildfire Threat - To Communities
While wildland fire is a component of the ecosystem, urbanization of forested lands has placed people, communities, and the natural resources at risk for loss. In Plumas County there have been numerous fires, small and large, that have threatened county residents and communities in the recent past creating both evacuation preparation and, on rare occasions, an actual evacuation.

Wildfire Threat - To Homes
Wildland fire research indicates that the characteristics of home construction and its immediate surroundings determine a home's ignition potential during wildland fires. Roofing material and the presence of defensible space play key roles in determining whether or not structures will survive. Defensible space can also affect the safety of firefighters.

Wildland Fire Behavior Factors, Influences, and Elements Affecting Property and Resource Damage

Factors that influence wildland fire behavior are: *Fuel, Weather,* and *Topography.* Interaction of these three factors affect the direction of travel, how fast a fire spreads, how intensely it burns, and, consequently, how much effort it takes to control.

Fuel is the common denominator between the fire and fire behavior triangles; it is the only element we can manage. Unfortunately, the fuels in and around our communities and outlying developments continue to build up and increase.

Successful fuel management to reduce fire intensity, extent, and, consequently, damage requires efforts be spent on decreasing the volume and increasing the separation of forest fuel available to burn. There is a substantial amount of research on the effectiveness of treating forest fuels to modify fire behavior.

Wildfire Priorities for Resource Commitment

In wildland fire suppression, resources are allocated on a priority basis and usually are: 1) public and firefighter safety; 2) protection of developed resources, such as homes; and 3) protection of land features such as trees, views, and habitats. These priorities of commitment can obligate limited resources to protect structures rather than stop fire growth.

2) Risk

Risk is considered the potential for wildfires to start and threaten communities. Inherent to that is a display of where those communities are, including a buffer around them defined as "Wildland Urban Interface". Additional information is displayed as to population density, key infrastructures, fire department capabilities, and communities with evacuation plans and assembly areas.

3) Fire Behavior Factors

Fire behavior factors are considered to be the factors which contribute to how fast and intensely a fire burns. They are: *Topography* (slope, aspect, elevation, and features); *Fuel* (type, volume, species, space between layers, surface, ladder & crown fuels, and compactness of the fuelbed); and *Weather* (temperature, humidity, wind, and precipitation). These three factors result in expected fire behavior following an ignition. Fire behavior models are used to predict how fast a fire will burn, how intensively it will burn, and its potential for crowning and spotting.

A key fire behavior output is flame length. Flame length correlations are used in planning for suppression resource capability and can be related to firebrand production,

spotting, and resource damage. The Plumas County Fire Safe Council has set a target flame length of 1 to 4 feet in stands where hazardous fuels are treated. While 4 feet is the upper limit, every effort should be made to reduce it to 2 feet, especially closer in to structures and communities.

4) Fire Risk Mitigation Strategies

The goal of this section is to:

- Identify situations and factors which place residences or communities at risk from wildfire, and suggest appropriate mitigation measure(s) to reduce that risk.

The objectives of this section are to:

- Identify mitigation measures by focus area and prioritize by zone. Focus is on public safety, firefighter safety, reducing structure ignitability, and reducing damage to other manmade and natural resources.

- Identify areas where collaborative efforts of local, state, and federal agencies can mitigate risks of structure ignitability and reduce hazardous fuels and wildfire threats to communities.

- Support efforts of Plumas County, the County Fire Warden, County Fire Chiefs, County Fire Safe Councils, CDF, US Forest Service, and other federal agencies to collaboratively implement mitigation measures and obtain funding assistance.

Fire Risk Mitigation Strategies - This section is divided into four areas of focus. Mitigation strategies are prioritized by zone, with the highest priority being the structure ignition zone and working outward to the Extended WUI.

- **Mitigation strategies areas of focus:**
  A. Information, Education, and Planning
  B. Reducing Structure Ignitability
  C. Enhancing Suppression Capabilities and Public Safety
  D. Hazardous Fuel Reduction

- **Mitigation strategies prioritization by zone:**
  1. Home Ignition Zone: 0-150 feet
  2. Community at Risk Zone: (Plumas County Communities at Risk map)
  3. Adjacent Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Zone: .5 mile around communities
  4. Extended Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Zone: 1 mile around adjacent WUI.

5) Purpose & Background

A. Purpose

The purpose of this plan it to outline the risks and hazards associated with a wildland fire threat to Plumas County communities and to identify potential mitigation measures. The Plumas County Communities Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan is intended to provide documentation of implementing actions designed to reduce risk to homes and communities from wildfire through education and outreach programs, the development of partnerships, and implementation of preventative activities such as hazardous fuel reduction, defensible space, land use, or building codes. The emphasis of this plan is to work from the home outward into the forests so that man-made and natural resources survive the eventual intrusion of a wildfire.

This plan is intended to meet the requirements of the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA) of 2003. Meeting the requirements of HFRA will make the County eligible for National Fire Plan (NFP) funding assistance from the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. This plan is also intended to serve as the Wildfire Hazard Mitigation portion of Plumas County's Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, which is required after November 1, 2004, for counties to be eligible to receive FEMA disaster assistance funding.

This Community Wildland Fire Plan is a collaborative effort by the Plumas County Fire Safe Council, County of Plumas, City of Portola, Plumas County Fire Chiefs Association, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, US Forest Service, and community members. This project was funded in part by the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, as part of the National Fire Plan from the Community-Based Wildfire Prevention Grants Program of the Sacramento Regional Foundation.

B. Background

Wildfire Threat - Fire Frequency and History

Wildfire is a frequent and often natural process throughout much of the Sierras. Suppression of fires and past resource management practices, along with urbanization of forests, has created a situation quite different from what existed before European settlement. Then fires used to burn freely across the landscape virtually unchecked, where now we aggressively seek to prevent and suppress them. Many of the ecosystems and plant species in our area evolved and depended on fire to sustain them. Fire exclusion efforts have created forests that look quite different than those 200 years ago. Where today forests are densely stocked and have less fire-resistant species, in pre-settlement times the trees were larger, forests more open, and stands of timber more fire-resilient. Where fires once frequently and lightly burned the forest floor, they now become catastrophic stand-replacing events, often threatening communities.

Wildland fires usually occur between June and October, a period of time commonly referred to as "fire season". However, it is not uncommon for fires to occur as early as April and as late as November.

Fire occurs naturally and from human activity. Lightning currently accounts for about 60% of Plumas County's ignitions per year. Records show that Plumas County averages the highest incidence of lighting fires in California. Human caused fires usually increase, as once open forested lands become more visited, developed, and habitated. Increasing populations and use of forested lands often bring an increase in person-caused fires. Wildland fire ignitions occur from sources such as children, smoking, campfires, debris burning, off-road vehicles, firewood cutting, discarded ashes, construction, and the railroad.

Wildfire Threat - To Communities

While wildland fire is a component of the ecosystem, urbanization of forested lands has placed people, communities, and the natural resources at risk for loss. California experiences some of the worst fires in the world. California's wildland problem is enhanced by the continual spread of homes and communities into the wildland, often referred to as the "urban/rural intermix". In many cases, these communities become part of the fuel load and add complexities to the fire agencies attempting to provide for their protection. Plumas County is no exception, and there have been numerous fires, small and large, that have threatened county residents and communities in the recent past.

Wildland fire is considered a threat to almost every community in Plumas County. In the initial listing in the Federal Register for "Communities at Risk", 22 were listed for Plumas County. Through a collaborative effort, almost every community in the county is now identified and mapped as such. There are about 116,000 acres of private lands within the County's "Communities at Risk", of which approximately 40% are of parcels with improvements.

Some of the recent large fires that have threatened homes and communities in the county include: Willow Fire-1987, Portola Fire-1988, Layman Fire-1989, Greenhorn Fire-1990, Cemetery Fire-1999, Mt. Hough Complex Fires-1999, Horton Fire-1999, and the Storrie Fire-2000. There have also been numerous small fires that have threatened residences in the early stages of initial attack. Fires in Plumas County have both initiated evacuation preparation by residents and, on rare occasions, prompted an evacuation.

Wildfire Threat - To Homes

Most homes are lost in wildfires for one of three reasons:

1) Burning embers (burning needles, leaves, branches & cones that come with the ember blizzard during a wildfire) landing on combustible roofs, entering attics and crawl spaces, or landing on combustible material adjacent to the siding.
2) Radiated heat from burning vegetation, structures, or materials on the property that cause ignition of the structure's siding or breaking of the windows and ignition to the interior.

3) Combustible fuels (e.g. grass, pine needles, woodpiles, furniture, mats) immediately adjacent to the structure allowing fire spread to burn, igniting siding or decks.

Wildland fire research (Cohen 2000)[1], which includes fire modeling, crown fire experiments, and case studies indicate that the characteristics of a home and its immediate surroundings determine a home's ignition potential during wildland fires. Roofing material and the presence of defensible space plays a key role in determining whether or not a structure will survive the passing of a wildfire. Defensible space can also affect the safety of firefighters and thus their decision on whether or not to commit resources to protect a structure.

Case studies have examined factors related to home survival for two fires that destroyed hundreds of homes. The Bel Air fire, in Los Angeles County, destroyed 484 homes (Howard et al. 1973)[2], and the Painted Cave fire, in Santa Barbara County, destroyed 479 homes (Foote 1994). Analyses of both fires indicate that home ignition depended on the characteristics of a home and its immediate surroundings. Howard et al. (1973) observed 95 percent survival of homes with nonflammable roofs and a vegetation clearance of 30 to 60 feet. Foote (1994)[3] observed 86 percent survival of homes with nonflammable roofs and a clearance of 30 feet or more.

Defensible space was again identified as a critical factor to home loss following the Cerro Grande Fire in Los Alamos, New Mexico, in 2000 (Cohen 2000)[4]. Jack Cohen, Fire Researcher, conducted a post-fire examination of home loss. His findings indicate the fire spread through the area from the evening though the early morning hours, and that it spread through much of the residential area as a low intensity surface fire where tree canopies were variably scorched but not consumed next to totally destroyed homes. According to Cohen, "My examination suggests that the abundance and ubiquity of pine needles, dead leaves, cured vegetation, flammable shrubs, etc. adjacent to, touching, and/or covering the homes principally contributed to residential losses." He went on to say that, "In several cases, a scratch line that removed pine needles from the base of a wood wall kept the house from igniting."

Wildland Fire Behavior Factors, Influences, and Elements Affecting Property and Resource Damage

In order to have an open environment fire, the elements of *Heat, Fuel,* and *Oxygen* are necessary. By removing any one, the fire goes out. These three are referred to as the fire triangle.

1.Cohen, Jack D. 2000, ***What is the Wildland Fire Threat to Homes?*** *Presented at the Thompson Memorial Lecture, April 10, 2000, School of Forestry, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ*

[2] *Foote, Ethan I.D. 1996.* ***Structural survival on the 1990 Santa Barbara "Paint" fire: A retrospective study of urbanwildland interface fire hazard mitigation factors.*** *MS thesis, University of California at Berkeley.*

[3]*Howard, Ronald A.; North, D. Warner; Offensend, Fred L.; Smart,Charles N. 1973.* ***Decision analysis of fire protection strategy for the Santa Monica mountains: an initial assessment.*** *Menlo Park, CA: Stanford Research Institute.*[3]

[4] *Cohen, Jack,* ***Examination of the Home Destruction in Los Alamos Associated with the Cerro Grande Fire July 10, 2000,*** *Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire Sciences Laboratory, Missoula , Montana.*

Factors that influence wildland fire behavior are: *Fuel, Weather,* and *Topography*. These factors are referred to as the fire behavior triangle. Interaction of these three factors affects how fast a fire spreads, how intensely it burns, and, consequently, how much effort it takes to control it and how much damage it creates.

Topography is the shape of the land and the most static, obvious, and predictable, though not easily changed. Topographic features that affect wildland fire are slope, aspect, and elevation and terrain features such as canyons, drainages, and ridges.

Weather, while a somewhat predictable force, isn't easily modified. Consequently, wildland fire managers make their strategic and tactical suppression decisions based on what the weather presents them. There are a number of weather factors, such as temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, cloud cover, and wind which affect fire behavior. Wind has the largest influence.

Fuel includes grasses, needles, brushes, trees, and dead limbs or trees (slash) on the ground. Its factors include the amount or volume, particle size, moisture content, species, type, arrangement both horizontal and vertical, and whether it is live or dead.

Fuel is the common denominator between the fire and fire behavior triangles. It is the only element we can manage. Unfortunately, the fuels in and around our communities and outlying developments continue to build up and increase.

Wildfire spreads in three ways: horizontally (across the surface), vertically (into the tree canopy), and by spotting.

Horizontal fire spread is across the forest floor. The more fuel available to burn on the ground increases the intensity at which a fire will burn. Hazardous fuel reduction efforts usually focus on removing fuel and lowering the height so intensities are reduced. The rate of fire spread across the surface can be measured or modeled in feet per minute.

Vertical spread of a fire is into the crowns of the tress, usually through a laddering process. Where ground fuels and aerial fuels are intermixed without separation, they are referred to as ladder fuels. The elevation of a fire occurs when a surface fire is sufficiently intense enough, and where brush and small trees grow into the branches of larger tress, that it creates excellent conditions for crown fires to become established. Crown fires are more likely when there are sufficient surface fuels to generate enough intensity to ignite ladder fuels and/or lower branches of overstory trees. Crown fires then become excellent generators of embers for spotting. Separating ladder and canopy fuels will lessen the ability of a fire to get into trees and spread among the tree crowns that cause torching, crowning, or scorch mortality. Wildland fire managers, in assessing potential for crown fires, consider the "crown to base height" a critical factor. "Crown to base height" is an estimation of how many feet of separation exist between the surface fuels and the base of the live tree crown.

In forested stands it is desirable to have a crown to base height of at least 15-20 feet (where the size of the tree allows), depending on the type and amount of surface fuels. Hazardous fuel reduction efforts to reduce vertical spread of a fire and ember generation usually focus on removing smaller trees and bushes, plus increasing tree spacing and pruning branches of the trees to be left. Additionally, forests with more open canopies or space between larger trees reduce scorching and increase their chance of survival following a wildfire.

Spotting is when firebrands or embers are produced when bushes and trees burn rapidly, lofting burning particles such a needles, leaves, bark, cones, and small branches into the convention column. Burning embers are transported by the wind and start new fires in receptive fuel beds, including forests and homes in front of the main fire. Spotting up to ¼ mile is common and may occur for a number of miles under extreme burning conditions or wind conditions. Spotting can have a dramatic affect on suppression effectiveness and fire size, as new fires can start well in advance of the main fire and across firelines being constructed. Spotting is one reason many homes perish before the main fire actually arrives.

Like in a fireplace, adding more fuel increases the intensity. In wildland fire the intensity measurement scale is referred to as "Flame Length". Flame length correlations are used in planning for suppression resource capability and can be related to firebrand production or spotting. Flame lengths are also used to project expected post-fire effects, including timber stand mortality. Wildland fire managers consider four-foot flame lengths the upper end of the scale for fire suppression success by hand crews. Flame lengths above four feet are expected to require heavy equipment and/or air support. Flame lengths above eight feet are expected to require substantial suppression efforts with fire behavior that includes torching, crowning, and spotting. Additionally, fuel profiles that generate flame lengths greater than eight feet usually create the more severe post-fire effects. Trees often die from scorching, even if the needles do not catch fire.

Successful fuels management to reduce fire intensity, extent, and, consequently, damage requires efforts be spent on decreasing the volume and increasing the separation of forest fuel available to burn. This is usually best accomplished by thinning and treating surface fuels. There is a substantial amount of research on the effectiveness of treating forest fuels to modify fire behavior.

An example of a success story is the Cone Fire burning into forested areas on the Blacks Mountain Experimental Forest in adjacent Lassen County. (Nakamura 2003)[5]
The Cone Fire tested the fuels treatments applied at Blacks Mt. Experimental Forest under severe fire behavior conditions of wind, low humidity, and low fuel moisture. Units which received both thinning of ladder fuels (biomass harvest) and a follow up prescribed fire to further reduce surface fuels had the wildfire drop to the ground where they extinguished, or could be safely suppressed, while units which were just thinned of

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[5] *Gary Nakamura, UC Cooperative Extension,*
http://ucce.ucdavis.edu/files/filelibrary/5098/5200.pdf

ladder fuels had sufficient surface fuels to severely scorch trees. Untreated forest burned the most severely, with total tree kill, forest floor consumption, and canopy consumption.

A recent study (Graham, et al. 2004)[6] states that while their examples show that it is difficult to generalize the effects of thinning forests to alter fire behavior due the variability in weather, physical setting, and forest fuels, a key point was that thinning treatments that were followed by a reduction of surface fuels can significantly limit fire spread under wildfire conditions.

Hazardous fuels management projects must be deployed across the landscape if they are to change wildfire intensity and spread, and thereby protect watershed values. While clearance around structures as required by PRC 4290-91 is highly effective in saving structures from a wildfire, that same fire burning through untreated vegetation can lead to severe watershed damage. Landscape level treatments, such as fuelbreaks or area treatments, complement structure clearance treatments by slowing the rate of spread and lowering intensity and, therefore, resource damage.

The following is the potential list of treatments to reduce hazardous fuel beds.

1. Mechanical (biomass) thin
2. Hand thin
3. Hand/machine pile
4. Mechanical mastication
5. Underburning
6. Biological

For a complete description of fuel treatment methods in forested lands refer to *Plumas County Hazardous Fuel Assessment and Strategy*, Developed for the Plumas County Fire Safe Council By Barry Callenberger, WILDLAND Rx; Zeke Lunder, NorthTree Fire International; Aaron Stafford and Kent Lundberg, Upstate CA.

Wildfire Priorities for Resource Commitment

In wildland fire suppression resources are allocated on a priority basis. In order of priority they are usually: 1) public and firefighter safety; 2) protection of developed resources such as homes; and 3) protection of land features such as trees, views, and habitats. Society generally accepts these priorities; however, some argue that without the aesthetic value, especially in rural areas, the value of the developed property is diminished. This hierarchy of resource commitment obligates sometimes-limited suppression resources to protect structures rather than stopping a fire's growth. In the aftermath, communities are often left with standing homes and blackened forests.

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[6] *Graham, Russell T.; McCaffrey, Sarah; Jain, Theresa B. 2004,* ***Science Basis for Changing Forest Structure to Modify Wildfire Behavior and Severity.*** *Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GT-120 Fort Collins, CO. SDA FS, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 43p.*

However, there are numerous examples where homes and forests have survived the intrusion of a wildfire when proper construction methods, defensible space, and sound vegetation management practices were employed prior to the fire.

2) ***RISK*** - Risk is considered the potential for wildfires to start and threaten communities. Inherent to that is a display of where those communities are, including a buffer around them defined as "Wildland Urban Interface". Additional information is displayed as to population density, key infrastructures, fire department capabilities, and communities with evacuation plans and assembly areas.

a) ***PC FSC Communities at Risk Map*** - In the Federal Register / Vol. 66, No. 160 / Friday, August 17, 2001 / Notices is a listing of urban wildland interface communities within the vicinity of federal lands that are at high risk from wildfire. The Plumas County Fire Safe Council, in collaboration with local, state, and federal fire agencies, proposed amending Plumas County's listing of urban wildland interface communities within the vicinity of federal lands that are at high risk from wildfire, also referred to as "at-risk communities" or "Communities at Risk". Due to the number of small communities spread through the county and the fact that naming all of them could be difficult, the council chose to define them geographically and also attach a general name, one that in many cases was already listed in the federal register. The map and listing of names was presented to the Board of Supervisors who approved the amended list and map on April 10, 2004.

For the scope and scale of the communities at risk, refer to: ***Plumas County's "Communities at Risk".***

b) ***PC FSC Map of Adjacent Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)*** - The wildland-urban interface (WUI) is commonly described as the zone where structures and other human development meet and intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

In order to focus Hazardous Fuel Reduction (HFR) activities to the benefit of most communities, this plan establishes a priority for treatment in the WUI as the first 1/2 mile around a community's boundary. For planning purposes this will be considered the "adjacent" WUI, and first priority for WUI fuel treatment.

For the scope and scale of the adjacent WUI, refer to: ***Plumas County's Adjacent Wildland Urban Interface.***

c) ***PC FSC Map of Extended Wildland Urban Interface (WUI)*** - Discussions with the US Forest Service have precipitated an extension of Plumas County's WUI's to better facilitate project planning and incorporation of their efforts under the Herger Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act (HFQLG). For planning purposes this will be considered the "extended" WUI, and second priority for WUI fuel treatment.

For the scope and scale of the extended WUI, refer to the following map and table:

- ***Plumas County's Extended Wildland Urban Interface Map***
- ***Table of Associated Acreages for the Communities at Risk and WUI's.***

d) ***PNF/LNF & CDF Ignitions Occurrence Maps*** - Fire occurrence both natural and person-caused are frequent and spaced fairly uniform across the county, with concentration of person-caused fires closer to population centers, recreational areas, and travel corridors. Lightning accounts for approximately 60% of all fires in Plumas County.

To see how many communities of Plumas County's have fire hydrants, refer to: ***Plumas County's Hydrant System Map.***

k) ***Plumas County Road Access*** - Critical to rapid and efficient fire suppression is easily accessible homes and communities.

To see how accessible homes and communities are in Plumas County, refer to: ***Plumas County's Road Access Map.***

l) ***Communities With Evacuation Plans*** - Often critical to public safety is the ability of communities to rapidly evacuate and report to "Wildfire Evacuation Assembly Areas". The Plumas County Fire Safe Council has worked with 13 communities to date that have completed evacuation maps, and many also identified assembly areas where information could be provided to residents.

To see how those communities of Plumas County's have completed wildfire evacuation planning, refer to: ***Plumas County's Communities With Evacuation Plans Map.***

3) ***Fire Behavior Factors*** are considered to be the factors which contribute to how fast and intensely a fire burns. They are: *Topography*, (slope, aspect, elevation, and features); *Fuel* (type, volume, species, space between layers, surface, ladder & crown fuels, and compactness of the fuelbed); and *Weather* (temperature, humidity, wind, and precipitation). These three factors result in expected fire behavior following an ignition. Fire Behavior models are used to predict how fast a fire will burn, how intensively it will burn, and its potential for crowning and spotting.

A key fire behavior output is flame length. Flame length correlations are used in planning for suppression resource capability and can be related to firebrand production, spotting, and resource damage. The Plumas County Fire Safe Council has set a target flame length of 1-4 feet in stands where hazardous fuels are treated. While 4 feet is the upper limit, every effort should be made to reduce it to 2 feet, especially closer into structures and communities.

In identifying the hazard it is important to show what fuels treatment work has been accomplished, and what is already planned. This will create "gaps" which can then help focus future treatment activities in the mitigation section.

a) ***Topography of Plumas County*** - To see how Plumas County communities lie with respect to key topographical features, refer to: ***Plumas County's Topographic Map.***

b) ***Vegetation Types of Plumas County*** - Vegetation types play a key role in how intense a fire can become. Grass, brush, and timber are the three common types. Each has its own burning characteristics based on several inherent factors. Where grass is a light fuel which will burn fast and produce flame lengths which could be fatal, the duration is short and spotting limited. Timber, on the other end of the spectrum, can spread as a low intense surface fire when it has been treated, or burn in multiple layers as a catastrophic stand-replacing fire, generating the most intensity, spotting, and damage.

To see how Plumas County communities lie with respect to key vegetation types, refer to: ***Plumas County's Vegetation Type Map.***

c) ***Surface Fuel Models of Plumas County*** - A fuel model as used in fire behavior modeling refers to a set of surface fuel bed characteristics (load and surface-area-to volume-ratio by size class, heat content, and depth) organized for input into a fire model. Standard fuel models (Anderson 1982) have been stylized to represent specific fuel conditions. There are 13 commonly used or standard fuel models used in four types (Grass, Brush, Timber, & Slash).

To see how Plumas County communities lie with respect to surface fuel models for fire behavior modeling, refer to: ***Plumas County's Surface Fuel Models Map.***

d) ***Crown to Base Height*** - Crown to base height is an estimation of how many feet of separation exist between the surface fuels and the base of the live tree crown. In forested stands, it is desirable to have a crown to base height of at least 15 to 20 feet (where the size of the tree allows) depending on the type and amount of surface fuels. Torching, crowning, and spotting occurrences are more pronounced when the crown to base height is less than 8 to 12 feet.

To see how Plumas County communities lie with respect to "crown to base height" for fire behavior modelings refer to: ***Plumas County's Crown to Base Height Map.***

e) ***Crown Fire Potential*** - Fires which go from the surface to crown fires create catastrophic stand-replacing events where forests are lost, watersheds are severely damaged, and threats to homes increase due to an increase in embers and radiated heat. Potential for crown fires is determined by projected flame lengths from surface fuel in combination with forested stand conditions with low crown to base height and densely stocked trees.

To see how Plumas County communities lie with respect to crown fire potential refer to: ***Plumas County's Crown Fire Potential Map.***

f) ***Current & Planned Fuel Treatment Projects in Plumas County*** -

i) ***Map of Completed, Active & Proposed PC FSC HFR Projects. - Refer to: Plumas County's FSC HFR Projects map.***

ii) ***Map of Completed, Active & Proposed QLG Program of Work. - Refer to: Plumas and Lassen National Forest's Active & Proposed QLG Program of Work map.***

iii) ***Map of Completed, Active & Proposed Large Landowner HFR Projects. - Refer to: Plumas County's Large Landowner HFR Projects map.***

iv) Map of Untreated Areas (Gaps) Refer to Map and Table for Plumas County's Hazardous Fuel Reduction Needs.

g) ***Condition Class Map*** - Informational (To BE DEVELOPED or TAKEN FROM FRAP)

h) ***Climate of Plumas County*** - An overview of the climate, average monthly temperatures, and precipitation from four weather stations, and an average annual precipitation map for Plumas County is provided.

4) **Fire Risk Mitigation Strategies** – This section is divided into four areas of focus. Mitigation strategies are prioritized by zone, with the highest priority being the structure ignition zone and working outward to the Extended Wildland Urban Interface (WUI). There are numerous factors which contribute to homes and communities being at risk to loss from wildfires, including hazardous fuel conditions. Many factors are under the control of the resident, property owner, community, or County.

- **Mitigation strategies areas of focus:**
  - **A. Information, Education, and Planning**
  - **B. Reducing Structure Ignitability**
  - **C. Enhancing Suppression Capabilities and Public Safety**
    1. Fire Protection
    2. Access & Signage
    3. Water Systems

D. Hazardous Fuel Reduction

- **Mitigation strategies prioritization by zone:**
  1. Home Ignition Zone – 0-150 feet
     - Home Zone 0-6 feet
     - Yard Zone 6-30 feet
     - Screen Zone 30-75 feet
     - Forest Zone 75-150 feet
  2. Community at Risk Zone – (Plumas County Communities at Risk map)
  3. Adjacent Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Zone - .5 mile around Community (Plumas County Communities Adjacent WUI map)
  4. Extended Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Zone- 1 mile around adjacent WUI. (Plumas County Extended WUI map)

The goal of this section is to:

- Identify situations and factors which place residences or communities at risk from wildfire, and suggest appropriate mitigation measure(s) to reduce that risk.

The objectives of this section are to:

- Identify mitigation measures by focus area and prioritize by zone. Focus is on public safety, firefighter safety, reducing structure ignitability, and reducing damage to other manmade and natural resources.
- Identify areas where collaborative efforts of local, state, and federal agencies can mitigate risks of structure ignitability, reduce hazardous fuels, and wildfire threats to communities.
- Support efforts of Plumas County, the County Fire Warden, county fire chiefs, county fire safe councils, California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CDF), US Forest Service, and other agencies to collaboratively implement mitigation measures and obtain funding assistance.

MITIGATION MEASURES BY FOCUS AREAS:

Focus areas are broken down into elements which contribute to the risk of homes and communities being lost to wildfire. A statement of the situation or issue has been presented, followed with a mitigation recommendation(s).

Item	*Focus Area*
A.	**Information, Education, and Planning**
	Risk Condition:
	The Plumas County residents and communities have benefited from activities of fire safe councils, local fire departments, and local, state, and federal agencies. Funding for the councils has been provided by the National Fire Plan and the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act, Title II and Title III. With this funding there have been a number of successful programs to the benefit of county residents. Some examples are: • Homeowner consultations • Evacuation planning • Elderly and disabled defensible space cleanup • Educational information and displays • Wildfire safety information provided and community meetings • Firewise workshops • Hazardous fuel reduction projects
Item	***Mitigation Measures:***
A. 1.	**Fire Safe Council (FSC) growth** - Continue to seek participation and funding to support fire safe council growth in Plumas County.
A. 2.	**Expand information & education - residents** - Fire safe councils, Plumas County, fire departments, and state and federal agencies should continue to provide and expand informational and educational programs for residents, property owners, and communities on what causes homes to ignite and burn in a wildland fire. Programs should also address: the need for safe access and signage, the importance of available water, adequate fire protection, and the critical role vegetation plays in wildland fire.
A.3.	**Expand information & education - growth industry** - Fire safe councils, Plumas County, fire departments, and state and federal agencies should provide educational information for developers, realtors, contractors, home builders, and building inspectors on methods to ensure structural and forest survival following a wildfire. Educational programs should focus on what causes homes to ignite and burn in a wildland fire. Programs should also address: the need for good home site location, safe access, and signage; and the importance of available water, adequate fire protection, and the critical role vegetation plays in wildland fire including how to make forests fire-resilient.
A. 4.	**Evacuation planning** - Many of the County's communities have evacuation plans and identified evacuation assembly areas. Efforts by the County and fire safe councils should continue to work towards providing plans to those communities without one.
A. 5.	**Periodic updating of fire plan** - Completion of the Community Fire Plan is only the first step in planning mitigation for wildland fire threat to homes and

	communities. This plan is a starting, not ending point. This plan should be considered a living document to be collaboratively reviewed and amended.	
Item	*Focus Area*	
B.	**Reducing Structure Ignitability**	
	Risk Condition:	
	First priority for mitigation actions are immediately around structures, the home ignition zone, usually up to 150 feet from the building. Research shows roofing, defensible space, and fire prevention measures within the home ignition zone play the largest role in home survival. This zone is critical to firefighter safety, as suppression resources may be providing structure protection to a residence in a wildland fire. The level of attention given to a residence in terms of its vulnerability to ignitions is controlled by the owners, often days, weeks, months & years before a fire event. Information & technology is available to keep homes in the wildland urban interface from igniting, burning up, and placing firefighters at risk. There is no need to wait until the fire occurs. In fact, history has shown that those who wait will lose.	
B.1.	**Existing structures & attachments** - Strengthen building standards for construction, replacement activities, and enforcement of compliance for existing residences and properties to make them less prone to loss from a wildfire due to embers, radiated heat, or surface fire spread.	
Item	*Risk Condition:*	*Mitigation Measures:*
B.1.a.	**Roofing** - Efforts should be made to eliminate all wood shake roofs in Plumas County. **Shake roofs are a leading cause of home loss in wildfires.** Presently homeowners in Plumas County are allowed to replace up to 50% (as repair) of an existing roof per year. This has allowed a continuation of wood shake roofs in the county. Research show that homes with non-combustible roofs and clearance of at least 30-60 feet have a 95% chance of survival in a wildfire. Currently county & city codes do not allow wood shake roof for new construction.	1) **Educate resident on importance of replacing wood shake roofs** - Educational efforts should be made to eliminate shake roofing. 2) **Consider modifying county & city code measures which may include, but not be limited to:** a) **Limit replacement of shake roofs** - It may be possible to stop this practice by reducing replacement standards (e.g. from 50% to not exceed 10-15%). b) **"Reduced or No Fee" permits for replacement of shake roofs** - investigate a "reduced or no fee" permit for residents that change from a wood shake to a non-combustible roof. c) **Replacement of shake roofs upon sale of a home** - Expedite the elimination of wood shake roofs by requiring replacement upon sale. 3) **Financial assistance program for wood shake roof replacement** - Continue Plumas County's financial

		assistance program for wood shake roof replacement through Plumas County Housing Authority and Community Development Commission for qualifying individuals.
Item	***Risk Condition:***	***Mitigation Measures:***
B.1.b.	**Vent openings** - Provided adequate defensible space is maintained, screening of vent openings with steel screens will prevent embers (during the ember blizzard that comes with a wildfire) from entering into attics and crawl spaces. Currently standards exist in the county and city for new construction, but not older structures.	1) **Educate resident on importance of steel vent screening** - Educational efforts should be made to insure steel screening of all vent openings. 2) **Explore incentives for screening** - Explore incentives for homeowners to encourage steel screening of vent openings. 3) **Consider modifying county & city code measures which may include, but not be limited to, requiring steel screening of vent openings upon sale** - Expedite the replacement by requiring steel vent screening upon sale.
B.1.c.	**Decks** - Provided adequate defensible space is maintained, most solid wood siding is fire resistant enough to withstand the short term heat load. Then next greatest threat from decks is firefighter safety. Many new materials (synthetics) ignite more easily than wood and have a rapid structural collapse when subjected to high heat loads, creating a situation where firefighters could fall through. Currently no standard exists in the county or city.	1) **Educate resident on importance of fire safe decking** - Educational efforts of the need for use of safe decking materials. **2) Consider modifying county & city code measures which may include, but not be limited to, prohibiting unsafe synthetic decking** - Prohibit synthetic decking which has a significantly higher flammability, and significantly lower structural rating, than wood of comparable dimension.
B.1.d.	**Outbuildings** - Structures (e.g. storage, wood & tool sheds) with less than 30-feet separation from outbuildings place homes at a high risk of loss.	1) **Educate residents on need for separation of heat loads** - Efforts should be made to educate residents on the need to have separation of heat loads from their residence. 2) **Enforce clearance requirements** - Enforce clearing of at least 30 feet around structures, a requirement of PRC 4291.
Item	***Risk Condition:***	***Mitigation Measures:***
B.1.e.	**Woodpiles** - Woodpiles with less than 30 feet separation from outbuildings often	1) **Educate residents on need for separation of heat loads** - Efforts

	place homes at a high risk of loss.	should be made to educate residents on the need to have separation of firewood piles from their residence.
B.1.f.	**Propane tanks** - Tanks with less than 10 feet of clearance may place homes at a risk of loss.	1) **Educate residents on need for separation of heat loads** - Efforts should be made to educate residents on the need to have vegetative & flammable material clearance around propane tanks near their residence.
B.1.g.	**Immediate structure landscaping - (0-6')** Certain plants (e.g. junipers) immediately adjacent to a structure can increase a home's susceptibility to ignition if they burn freely.	1) **Information and education on fire safe landscaping** - Continue to provide information and education to residents on creating fire resistant landscaping adjacent to structures. Emphasis should be on vegetation and landscaping materials that do not readily accept embers and perpetuate fire spread. 2) **Explore incentives for fire safe landscaping** - Explore incentives for homeowners to make firesafe landscapes adjacent to homes.
B.1.h.	**Defensible space clearance zone - (6-30')** Enforcement of PRC 4291 (Defensible Space) in communities and the county is often difficult to obtain. While Public Resources Code 4291 requires that residents maintain at least 30 feet of defensible space, there are no mechanisms in place for uniform inspection obtaining compliance.	1) **Enforce clearance requirements** - Develop processes to aid communities, fire districts, or other agencies in the enforcement of PRC 4291. 2) **Consider encouraging development of fire safe clearance standards in the City of Portola.** - City of Portola to work on developing clearance standards. 3) **Explore incentives for fire safe landscaping** - Explore incentives for homeowners to make firesafe landscapes adjacent to homes.
Item	***Focus Area***	
C.	**Enhancing Suppression Capabilities and Public Safety**	
	Risk Condition:	***Mitigation Measures:***
C.1	**Fire protection** - Approximately 20% of the privately held lands in the county outside of a fire district. For those communities within fire districts most are having severe budget problems. Additionally, for developments zoned with a minimum 3-acre parcel size (S-3) there is no requirement for fire protection	**Fire districts and consolidation** - Plumas County should consider developing a fire district for **all** communities and proposed subdivisions presently without local fire protection. It may also be advantageous in the future if adjacent departments pooled their energies and resources to be more effective and efficient. Efforts should

	regardless of the projected number of homes to be developed.	be made to adequately fund fire protection in the county. **2) Consider modification of the County General Plan to require less dense zones have fire protection -** Residential zoning should consider the expected density and number of homes in addition to the parcel size when requiring fire protection.
Item	***Risk Condition:***	***Mitigation Measures:***
C.2.	**Signage -** This factor is critical to agencies providing emergency services, not only for wildland fire purposes, but all emergency vehicle access. Plumas County should strive to have all residences and communities meet Fire Safe Standards (PRC 4290) for road and address signage. Currently a standard exists in the county & city for new construction, but not older structures.	1) **Explore incentives for fire safe house signing -** Explore incentives for homeowners to meet Fire Safe Standards for signing of their homes. 2) **Consider modifying county & city codes measures which may include, but not be limited to, requiring proper signage upon sale -** Expedite house and road signage by requiring it upon sale. 3) **Enforce signage requirements -** Enforce road and address signage similar to what is required for new development.
C.3.	**Driveways and private roads -** This factor is critical to agencies providing emergency services, not only for wildland fire purposes, but all emergency vehicle access.	
C.3.a.	**Driveway length -** While many current driveways are less than 150 feet of line sight distance from a road, the driving distance exceeds 150 feet with no way to turn apparatus around or allow for passing of vehicles.	1) **Revise Plumas County's fire safe driveway standards interpretation -** Revising Plumas County's fire safe driveway standards could go a long way in resolving this issue. By requiring all new driveways greater than **150** feet in driving distance length (not line of sight distance from the road to the corner of the structure) conform to Fire Safe Standards.

Item	*Risk Condition:*	*Mitigation Measures:*
C.3.b.	**Gates** - Emergency responders have come across either narrow gates, or gates that don't open during power outages.	1) **Consider modification of county and city codes to require gates open without power** - Require that roads and driveways with gates meet Fire Safe Standards for width, and allow emergency vehicle access even during power outages. 2) **Educate resident on importance of emergency access through gates** - Educational efforts should be made to insure all gates conform to Fire Safe Standards and open during power outages. 3) **Explore incentives for fire safe gates** - Explore incentives for homeowners to make their gates conform to Fire Safe Standards.
C.3.c.	**Vegetative clearances** - Emergency responders have come across existing private roads and driveways too overgrown for their apparatus. Fire Safe Standards currently require that vegetation be cleared for 10 feet in width and 15 feet in height along driveways.	1) **Enforce vegetative clearance standard** - Enforce driveway vegetative clearance requirements for Fire Safe Standards. 2) **Explore incentives for fire safe driveways, vegetation** - Explore incentives for homeowners to make their driveways conform to Fire Safe Standards for vegetation clearances. 3) **Consider modification of county and local codes to require non-compliant driveways conform to current standards when receiving any new building permit** - Require residential driveways and roads that are out of compliance with vegetation clearances be corrected to current Fire Safe Standards as a condition of any new building permit, and before being able to proceed with construction.
C.3.d.	**Excessive slopes** - Emergency responders have come across driveways too steep for their apparatus.	1) **Insure compliance of fire safe standards for driveways during the building development & inspection** - Have building inspectors sign off compliance with Fire Safe Standards during construction of new residences.
Item	*Risk Condition:*	*Mitigation Measures:*

C.3.e.	**Exempted turnarounds** - Emergency responders have come across private roads with limited space for turning around their apparatus.	1) **Insure compliance of fire safe standards for driveways during the building inspection phase.** - Have building inspectors sign off compliance with Fire Safe Standards for roads and driveways during construction of new residences.
C.3.f.	**Bridges** - Emergency responders have often had to make decisions on whether or not their apparatus could squeeze through an allowed single lane bridge.	1) **Consider modification of county and local codes to require bridges be designed and built 4 feet wider than fire apparatus** - Building wider single-lane bridges could lessen risks of damage & access for emergency personnel and their vehicles.
C.4.	**Access for evacuations in and out of the community in the wildland urban interface (WUI)** - A number of existing "at risk" communities in Plumas County presently only have one way in and out of their community.	**Explore development of alternate community escape routes** - There may be opportunities to develop alternate access in the Wildland Urban Interface. Communities, industrial landowners, along with local, state, and federal agencies should work collaboratively to identify and purse funding to improve access for evacuations for communities with one way in and out, or roads.
C.5.	**Water systems** - Water is a premium commodity in the suppression of both structural and wildland fires.	
C.5.a.	**Existing communities** - Many existing Plumas County communities lack sufficient water storage, handling, or delivery systems, placing properties at a higher risk for loss to fire.	1) **Enhance storage and delivery of water** - Development and enhancement of delivery should be a priority. Communities and the County should work collaboratively to increase water storage and delivery capacity in all Plumas County communities. 2) **Explore incentives for enhancing water storage & delivery** - Explore incentives for existing homeowners to meet Fire Safe Standards for water for fire suppression on their properties. 3) **Explore options to increase community storage & delivery** – Plumas County Fire Safe Council, special districts, Community Development Commission, and the County should work collaboratively to obtain funding for enhancement of

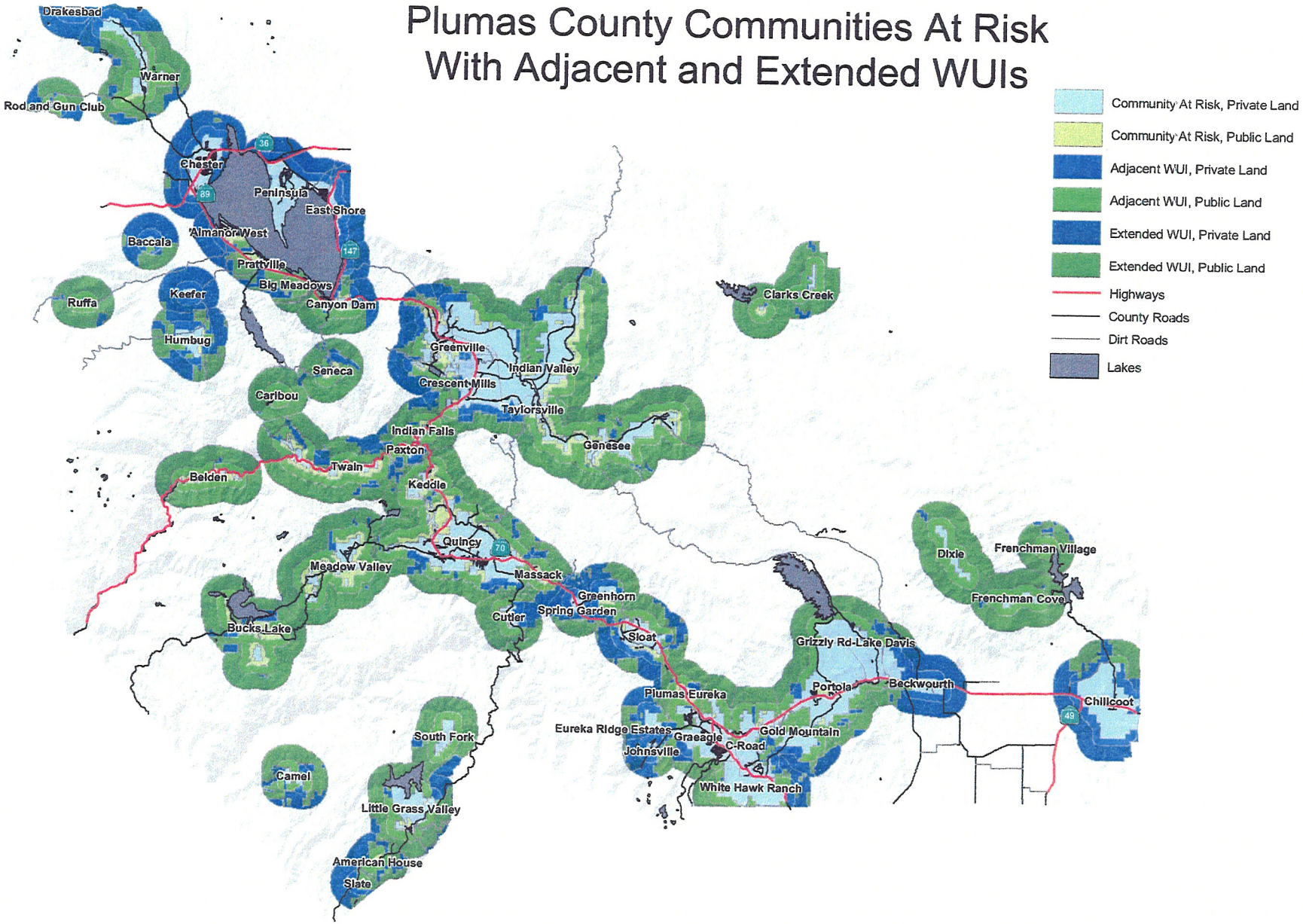
		water storage and delivery systems.
Item	*Risk Condition:*	*Mitigation Measures:*
C.5.b.	**Proposed residential developments** - Communities may be allowed to develop in the county which have unacceptable water flow and/or storage for firefighting, once they achieve their full development (housing density).	**Consider modification of the County General Plan zoning standards to require less dense zones have an acceptable firefighting water system as a requirement of new developments** - Residential zoning should consider the expected density and number of homes in addition to the parcel size when requiring a firefighting water system.
C.5.c.	**Development in the WUI** - Lack of accessible water sources for wild fire suppression in Plumas County.	**Enhance storage of water in WUI** - Communities and local agencies should work collaboratively at the local, state, and federal level to identify opportunities to improve water storage, access, and development for firefighting on public and private lands.
Item	*Focus Area*	
D.	**Hazardous Fuel Reduction**	
	Risk Condition:	*Mitigation Measures:*
D.1.	**Vegetation on developed lots** - An excess of hazardous fuel around structures places many homes at risk. Structures are required to have at least 30 feet of defensible space (PRC 4291). More clearance may be necessary depending on fuels, slope aspect, and a property's position on the slope. Obtaining compliance with PRC 4291 is currently mostly voluntary and often difficult to obtain.	1) **Educate residents on need for creating structure survivable space** - Efforts should be made to educate residents on the need to comply with PRC 4291 by removing vegetation around their residence. **2) Explore incentives to increase compliance with PRC 4291** - Explore incentives for existing homeowners to meet fire safe standards for defensible and structure survivable space on their properties. **3) Enforcement of PRC 4291** - Developing process to aid communities, fire districts, or local agencies in enforcing PRC 4291.
D.2.	**Vegetation on adjacent vacant lots** - Presently in Plumas County, many parcels adjacent to homes are undeveloped with extensive fuel loading, placing homes at risk.	1) **Educate residents on need for reducing hazardous fuels** - Efforts should be made to educate residents of vacant lots of the need to remove vegetation. **2) Explore incentives to increase vacant lot cleanup** - Explore incentives for existing property owners to perform

		hazardous fuel reduction on their vacant lots. **2) Consider modification of county and city codes to require vacant lots conform to a fire safe standard -** Require property owners of vacant properties clear a minimum of 30 feet from other structures, or for a minimum of 30 feet along property lines. 3) **Explore options to increase fuel reduction on vacant lots** – Plumas County Fire Safe Council, special districts, and Plumas County should work collaboratively to obtain funding for hazardous fuel reduction.
Item	***Risk Condition:***	***Mitigation Measures:***
D.3.	**Vegetation in and around the community** - While many communities have begun to develop hazardous fuel reduction projects, there is much untreated land between structures and in common areas throughout the county. Projects include fuel breaks around, or fuel reduction within, the community.	1) **Encourage collaborative community based HFR projects -** Encourage property owners, homeowner associations, community services districts, and communities to identify through collaborative efforts strategic areas to perform hazardous fuel reduction (HFR) to eliminate catastrophic stand-replacing fire in their communities (between structures). 2) **Implement recommended HFR projects -** Implement fuel treatment measures within and around communities which are described in fuel hazard and assessment project by wildland Rx. (Refer to maps & tables on pg. ??) 3) **Continue to pursue HFR funding for communities -** County efforts should be made to continue to pursue funding for community HFR activities. 4) **Explore incentives for landowners to reduce hazardous fuels -** Explore incentives for existing large landowners to meet HFR standards on their properties.
D.4.	**Treating hazardous fuels in planned subdivisions** - Many	**Consider modification of county codes to require HFR on proposed**

	proposed subdivisions in Plumas County have hazardous fuel conditions before and after their division. Upon parcel sale, it transfers the problem to multiple landowners.	**developments prior to recordation of final map** - To expedite fuel reduction countywide, manage fuels in an economy of scale, and insure completion it may be prudent to require hazardous fuel reduction which is compatible with other environmental attributes on all forested lands prior to recordation of the final subdivision map. Hazardous fuel reduction should create a fire-resilient stand, which would not contribute to initiating or sustaining a crown fire, and potential flame lengths would be less than two feet.
Item	***Risk Condition:***	***Mitigation Measures:***
D.5.	**Treating hazardous fuels on public lands within communities at risk** - There are approximately 30,000 acres of public lands within the boundaries of Plumas County's communities at risk.	**Treat all public lands within community at risk boundary** - Through collaborative efforts, all public lands within communities at risk should be assessed for treatment. Available lands should be to a standard which will not produce flame lengths greater than two feet.
D.6.	**Treating hazardous fuels in the adjacent WUI zone** - Up to ½ mile around the "Community At Risk" boundary to the outer edge of the WUI is the area where collaborative community based hazardous fuel reduction efforts should occur so that fires approaching or leaving a community will be less intense, generate fewer embers for spot fires, and provide for defensible actions by suppression resources. These fuel reduction projects would focus on reductions in surface, ladder, and canopy fuels on public and private lands.	**1) Complete QLG network on public lands** - Complete all proposed Quincy Library Group (QLG) projects, and seek opportunities to expand the proposed QLG network into communities. There are corresponding QLG maps and associated acres in table format. (SECTION @ MAPS X_XX) 2) **Explore incentives for landowners to reduce hazardous fuels** - Explore incentives for existing large landowners to meet HFR standards on their properties.
D.7.	**Extended WUI zone** - Up to a mile around the adjacent WUI zone (for a total WUI of 1.5 miles). In this area, community based hazardous fuel reduction efforts should occur to compliment work within the adjacent WUI, providing additional	**1) Continue mitigation measures into extended WUI** - Mitigation measures in the extended WUI would be the same or similar to those in the adjacent WUI zone, but be second priority for WUI work.

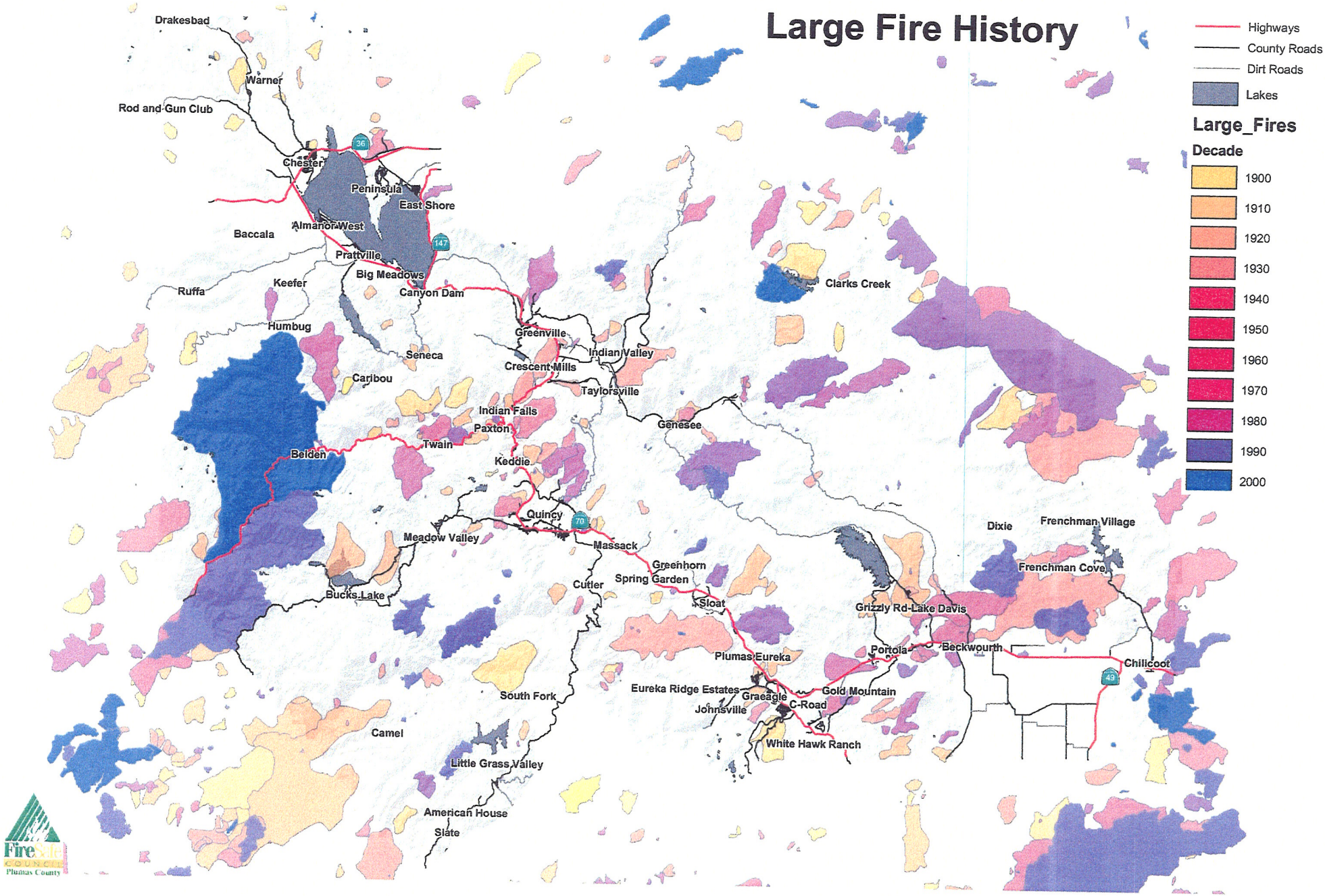
	community protection. This would reduce potential wildland fire impacts so that they will be less intense, generate fewer embers for spotfires into the community, provide protection to surrounding natural values, and provide for safer and more efficient firefighting. These fuel reduction projects would focus on reductions in surface, ladder, and canopy fuels on public and private lands.	**2) Complete QLG network on public lands -** Complete all proposed Quincy Library Group (QLG) projects, and seek opportunities to expand the proposed QLG network into communities. There are corresponding QLG maps and associated acres in table format. (SECTION @ MAPS X_XX) 3) **Explore incentives for landowners to reduce hazardous fuels -** Explore incentives (e.g. tax breaks, waive yield taxes, and THP exemptions) for existing large landowners to meet HFR standards on their properties.

Plumas County Communities At Risk With Adjacent and Extended WUIs

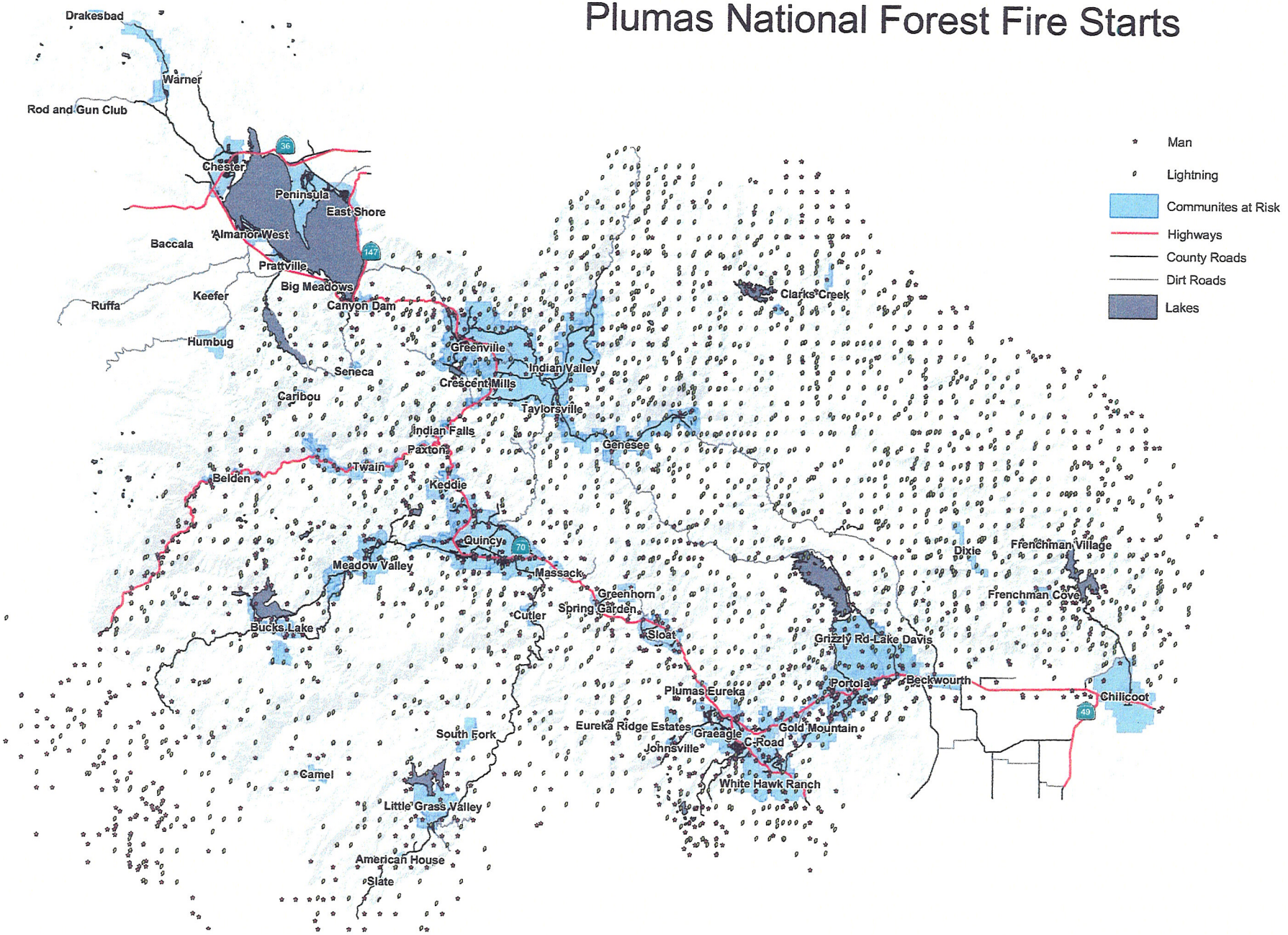


FireSafe COUNCIL Plumas County

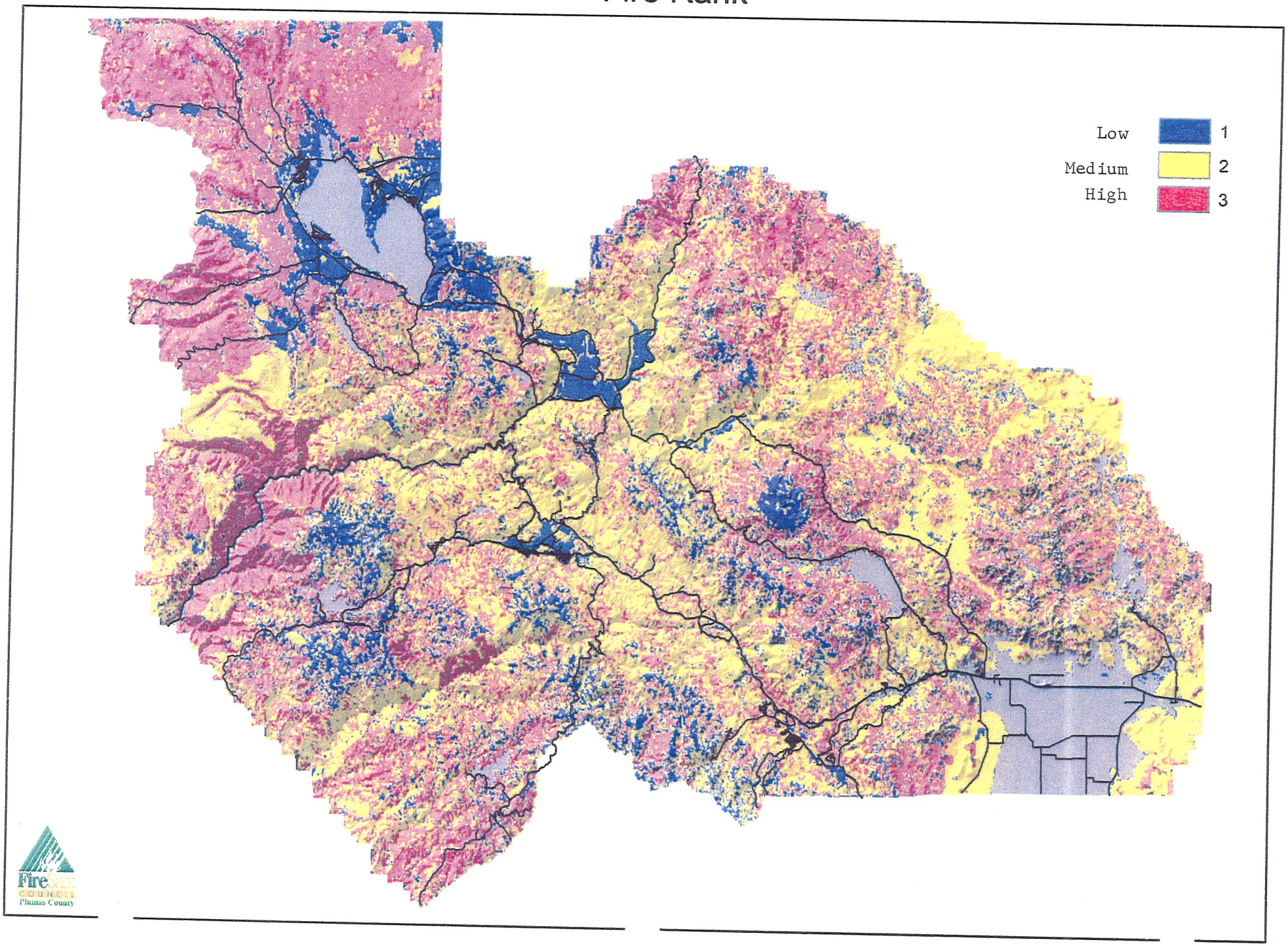
Large Fire History



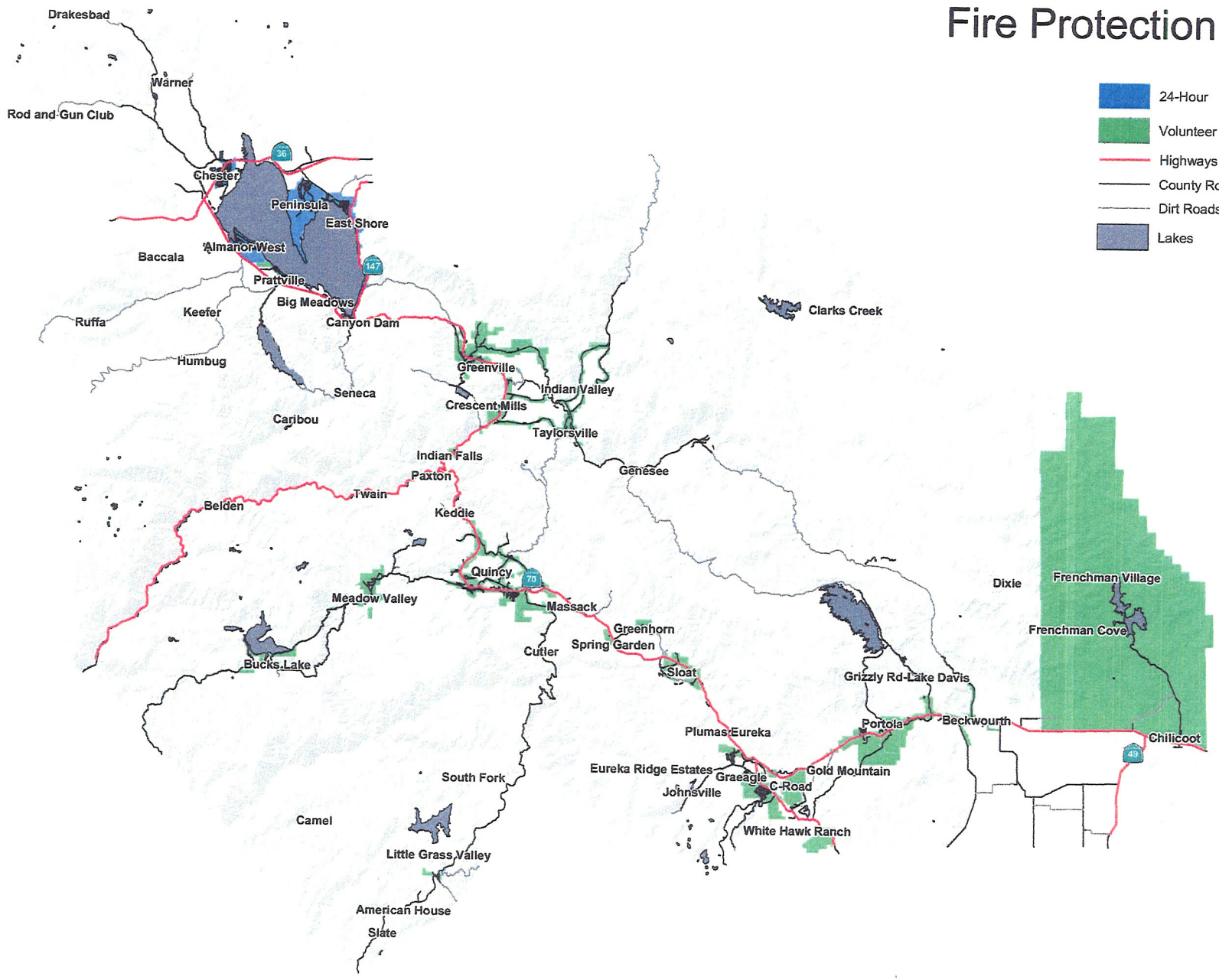
Plumas National Forest Fire Starts



Fire Rank



Fire Protection Districts



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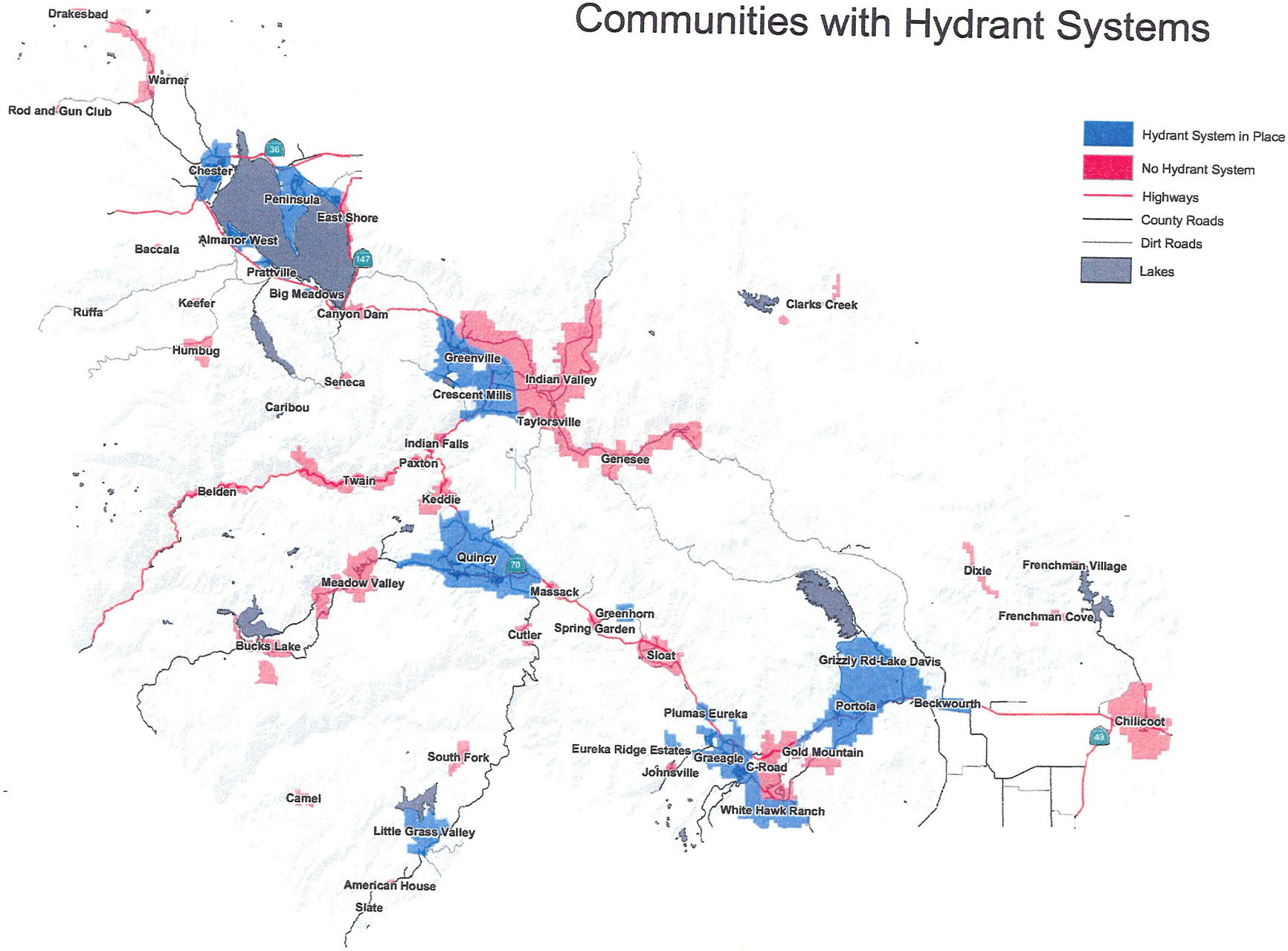
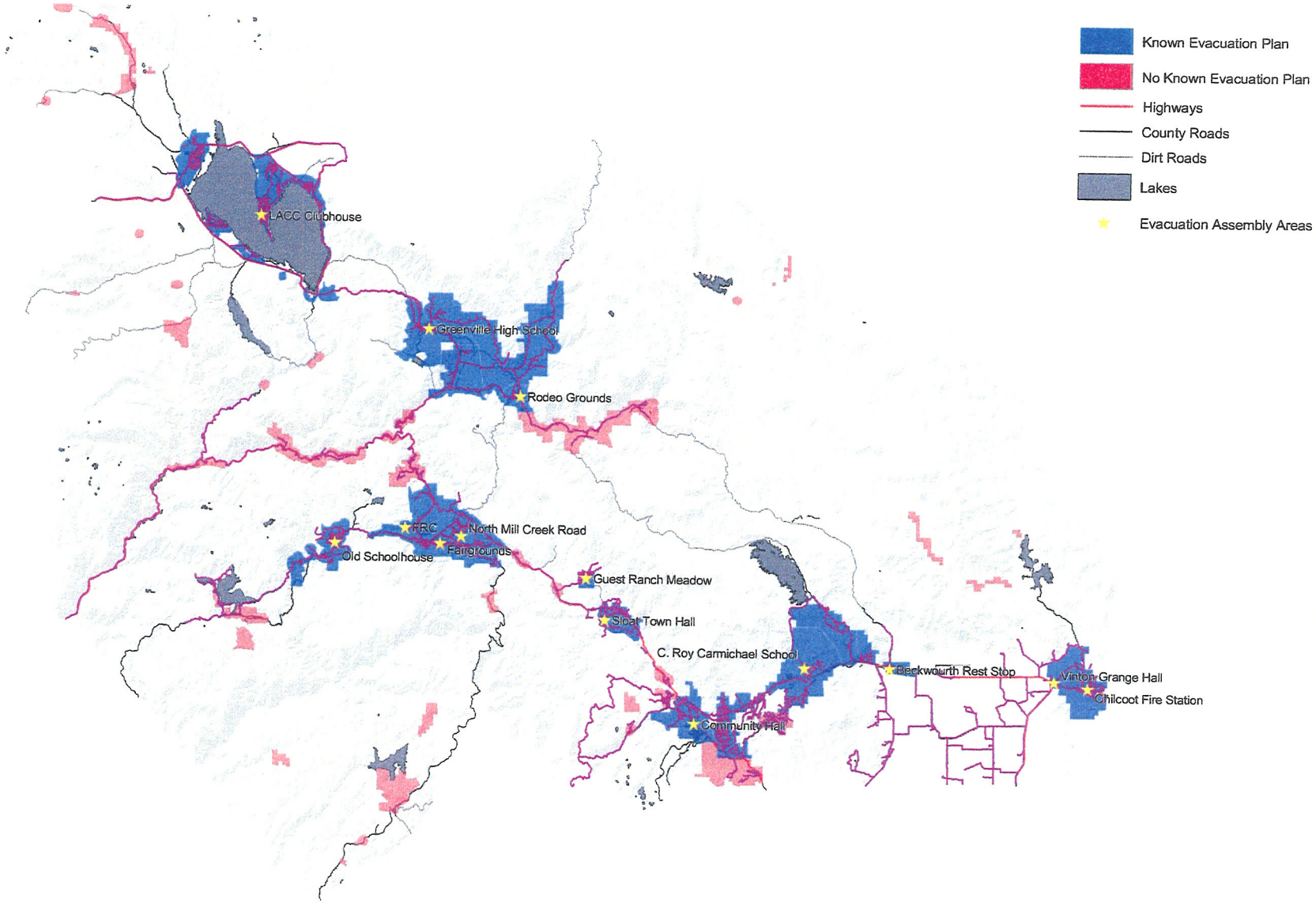
Communities with Hydrant Systems



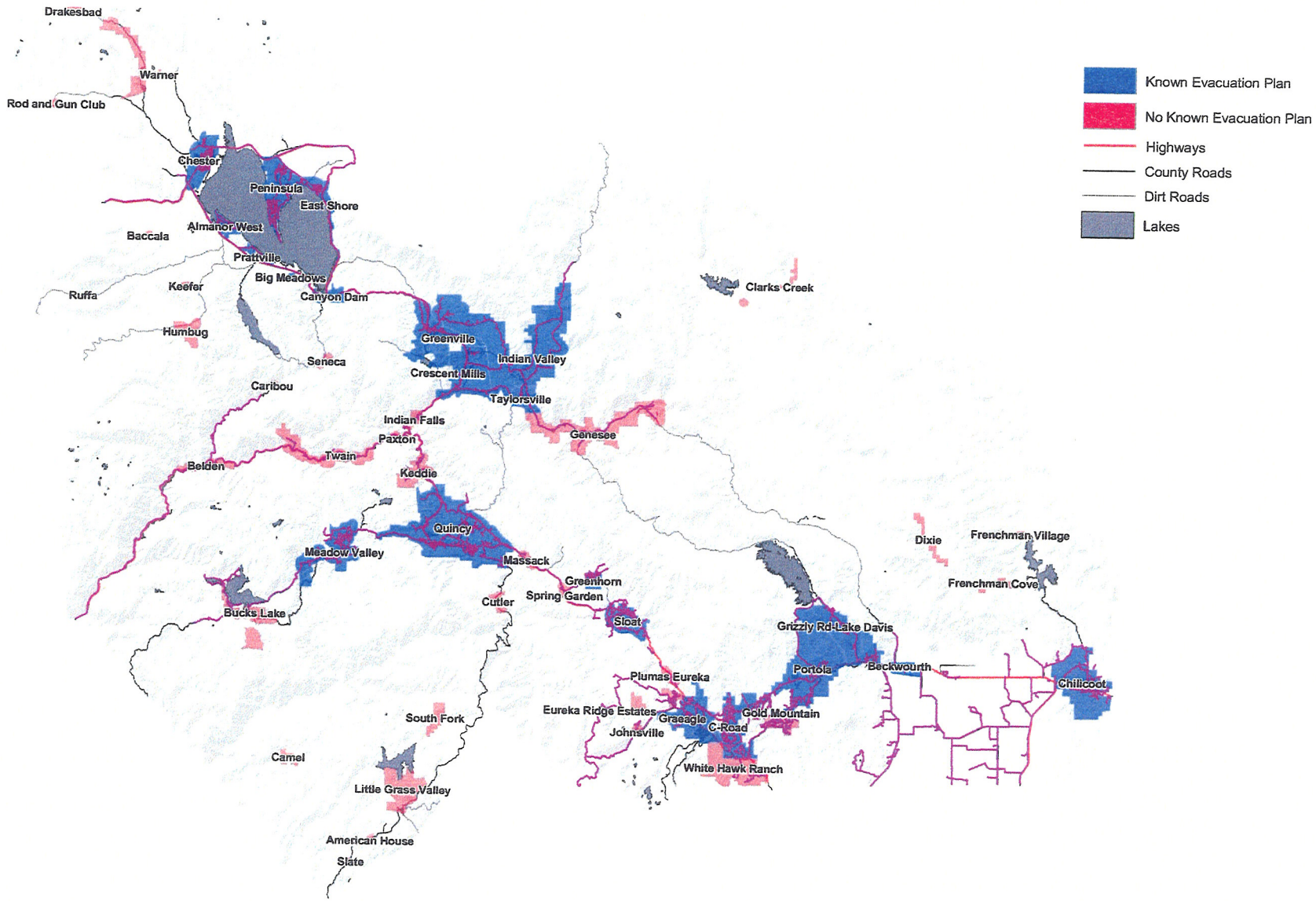
Fire Safe Council
Plumas County

Evacuation Assembly Areas



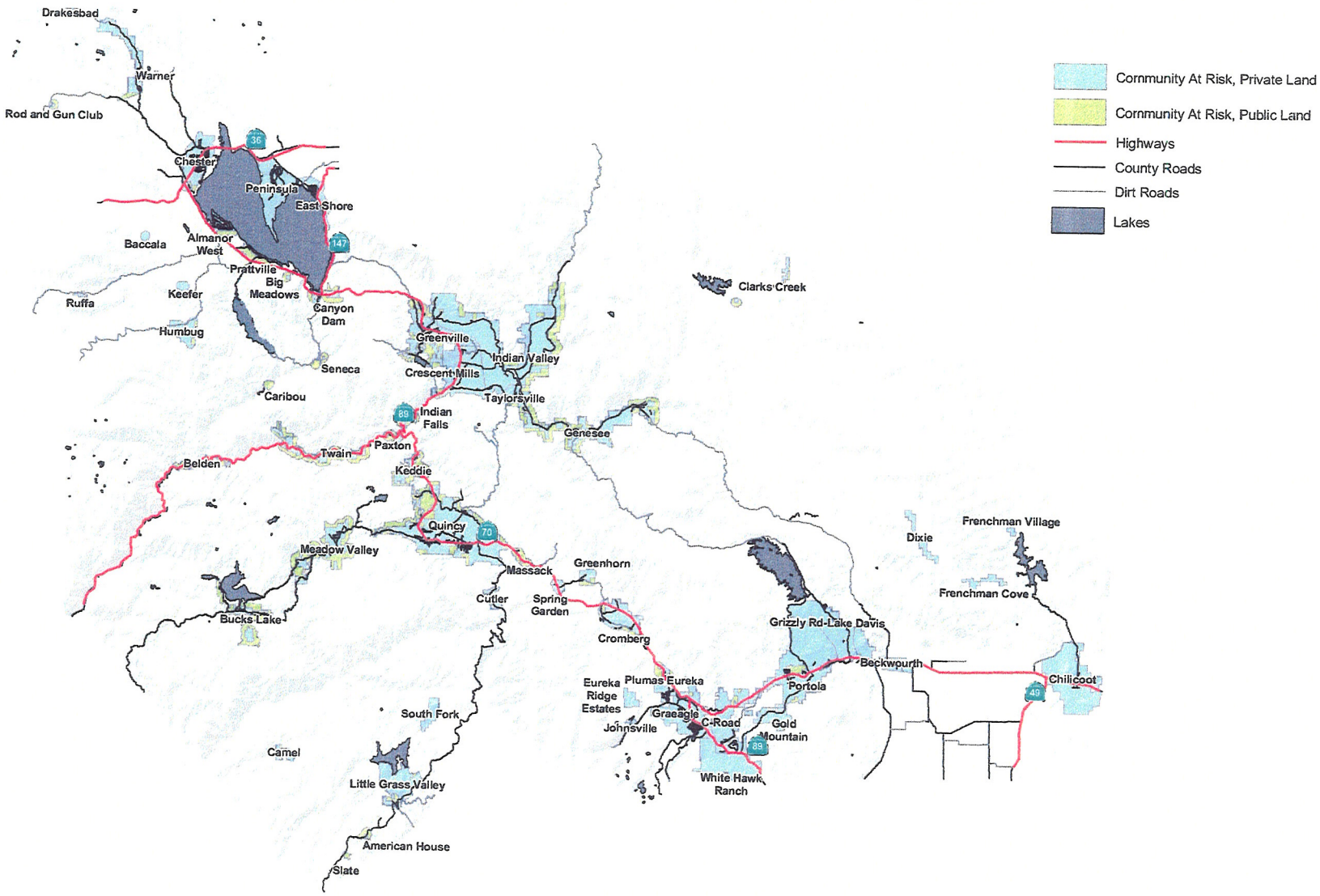
FireSafe COUNCIL Plumas County

Communities with Evacuation Plans



FireSafe COUNCIL
Plumas County

Plumas County Communities At Risk



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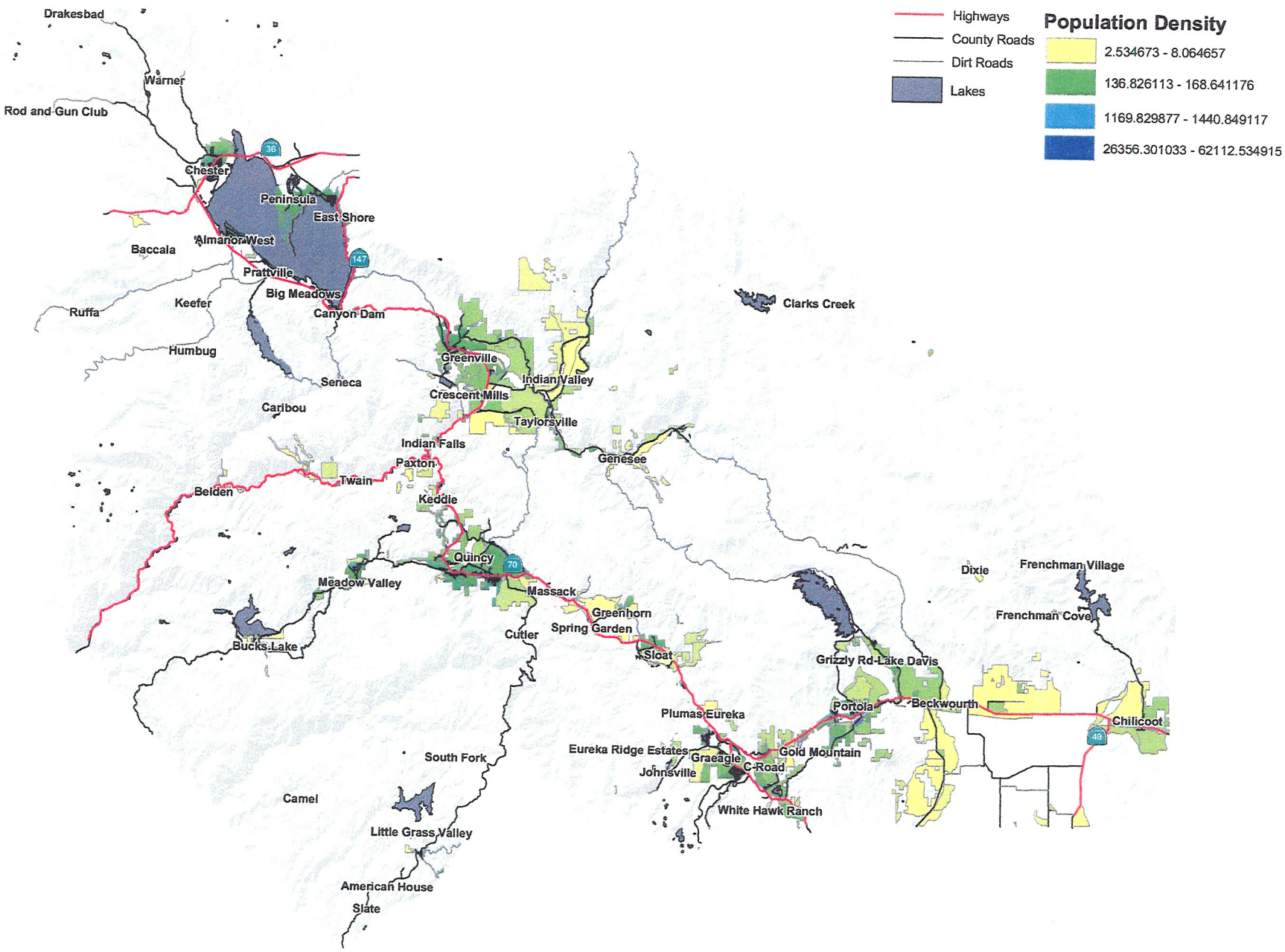
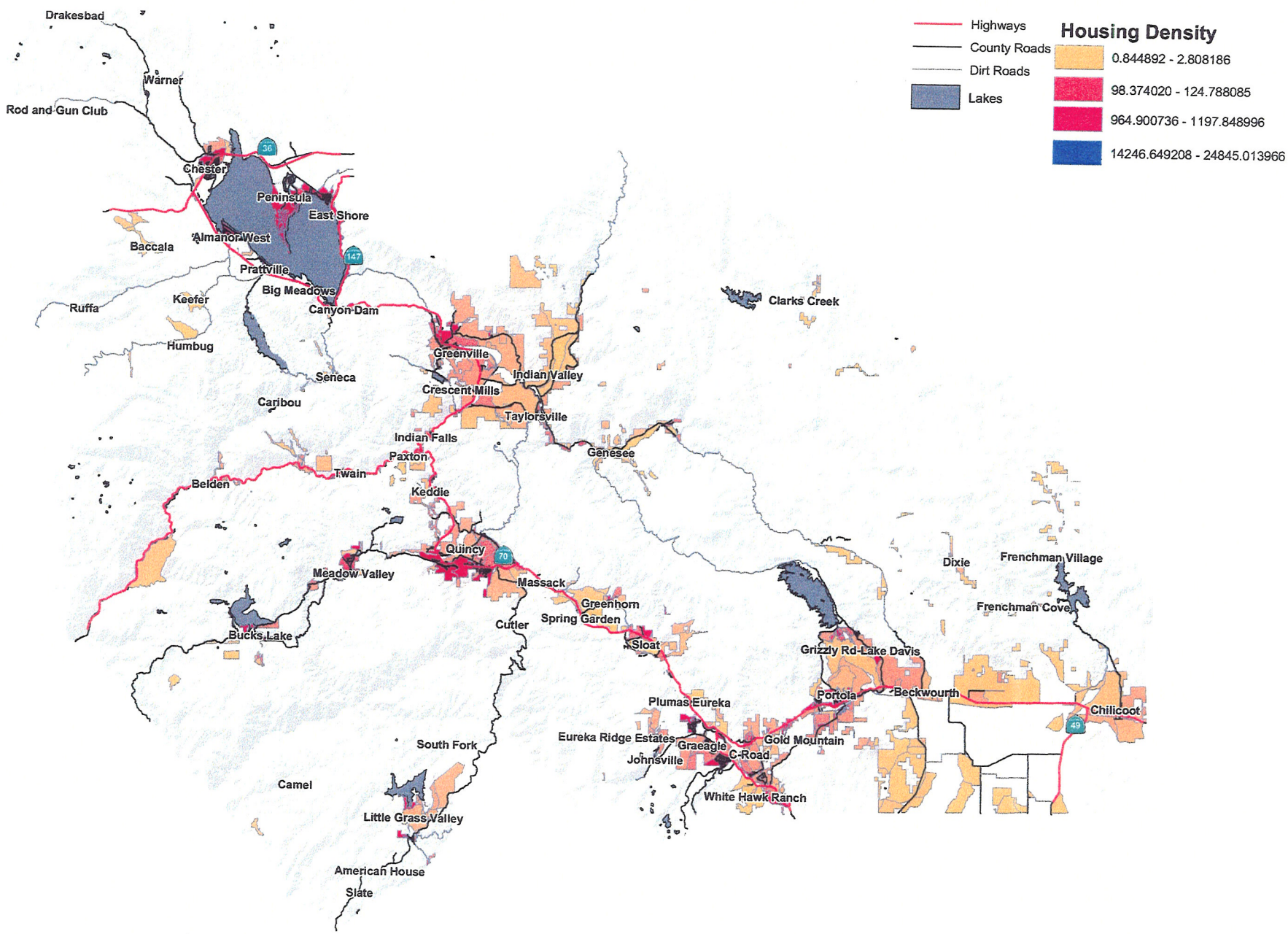

Highways
County Roads
Dirt Roads
Lakes
Population Density
2.534673 - 8.064657
136.826113 - 168.641176
1169.829877 - 1440.849117
26356.301033 - 62112.534915
Drakesbad
Warner
Rod and Gun Club
Chester
Peninsula
East Shore
Almanor West
Baccala
Prattville
Big Meadows
Canyon Dam
Ruffa
Keefer
Humbug
Seneca
Caribou
Greenville
Indian Valley
Crescent Mills
Taylorsville
Indian Falls
Paxton
Genesee
Twain
Belden
Keddie
Quincy
Meadow Valley
Massack
Greenhorn
Spring Garden
Cutler
Bucks Lake
Sloat
Clarks Creek
Dixie
Frenchman Village
Frenchman Cove
Grizzly Rd-Lake Davis
Portola
Beckwourth
Chilicoot
Plumas Eureka
Eureka Ridge Estates
Graeagle
Gold Mountain
Johnsville
C-Road
White Hawk Ranch
South Fork
Camel
Little Grass Valley
American House
Slate
36
147
70
49



Fire Safe Council
Plumas County

APPENDIX D
HEALTH PREPAREDNESS & BIOTERRORISM RESPONSE

Plumas County: Public Health Preparedness and Response to Bioterrorism

A Summary of Accomplishments February 2003- May 2004

Background

Since November 2002, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has provided funding aimed at upgrading state and local health department preparedness and response capabilities relative to bioterrorism preparedness, other outbreaks of infectious disease, and other public health threats and emergencies. States were invited to submit applications in cooperation with local jurisdictions. The California Department of Health Services has since requested two applications from city and county public health agencies for fiscal years 2002/2003 and 2003/2004. The purpose of the applications was to demonstrate how the local jurisdiction would develop and enhance critical capacities for public health emergency preparedness. **Critical Capacities** are the core expertise and infrastructure to enable a public health system to prepare for and respond to bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies. CDC identified 16 critical capacities within seven major focus areas, and benchmarks for achieving those capacities.

Since February 2003, Plumas County Public Health Agency has been implementing activities that work toward meeting all of the critical capacities and critical benchmarks in the following five **Focus areas**: (Focus Areas C and D refer to laboratory capacity not available in Plumas County)

Focus Area A: Local Preparedness Planning and Readiness Assessment
Focus Area B: Surveillance and Epidemiology
Focus Area E: Health Alert Network/Communications and Information Technology
Focus Area F: Risk Communication and Health Information Dissemination
Focus Area G: Education and Training

Focus Area A: Local Preparedness Planning and Readiness Assessment

Plumas County Public Health Public Agency (PCPHA) is committed to providing strategic leadership and coordination in developing and implementing a comprehensive bioterrorism preparedness and response plan with a focus on collaboration and communication with all appropriate health and emergency response partners.

1. PCPHA Public Health Preparedness and Response Team includes the Director of Public Health, Rita Scardaci, responsible for coordinating the public health preparedness and response planning efforts in Plumas County. Plumas County Public Health Officer, Dr. Jennifer Gladden, chairs the Public Health Preparedness and Response Advisory Committee and the Emergency Medical Coordinating Committee. The Director of Nursing, Sandy Norton, coordinates activities with hospital districts' infectious disease nurses, EMCC, and other stakeholders related to increase surveillance, epidemiological capacity, and communicable disease control. The Director of Environmental Health, Jerry Sipe, participates in and reviews the countywide hazardous materials disaster drills. The Health

Education Coordinator, Karen Jaggard, is the designated Public Information Officer. The Community Outreach Coordinator, Lori Pini, maintains the public health partners database and coordinates communication among public health and community partners. A public health nurse, Tina Venable, has been appointed Smallpox coordinator and responsible for all bioterrorism-related epidemiology issues. The team is available 24/7.

2. Established the Plumas County Public Health Advisory Committee with representatives from the local health department, law enforcement agencies, fire departments, emergency rescue workers, health care providers, volunteer organizations, hospitals, emergency medical services, offices of emergency services, board of supervisors, and other public and private organizations.
3. Completed assessments and analysis of PCPHA's emergency preparedness and response capabilities. Completed assessment and analysis of information about statutes, regulations and ordinances related to public health emergencies. Conducted surveys of local hospitals and pharmacies regarding availability of specific CDC identified priority antibiotics and equipment needs; and surveyed partners regarding their existing communication systems.
4. Developed a document outlining the Health Officer's Powers during a public health or bioterrorism emergency.
5. PCPHA was the convener of the local planning group for the Plumas County Hospital Coalition, which submitted two proposals and received two grants from HRSA to increase hospital bed capacity and pharmaceutical cache; purchase decontamination tents and personal protection equipment. PCPHA is the fiscal agent for the grant.

Focus Area B: Surveillance and Epidemiology

PCPHA is committed to strengthening systems that enable the county to rapidly detect a terrorist event through a highly functioning, mandatory reportable disease surveillance system, especially of illnesses and conditions possibly resulting from bioterrorism, other infectious disease outbreaks, and other public health threats and emergencies.

1. PCPHA assigned a Supervising Public Health Nurse to assist in coordinating activities required within Focus Area B. The Health Officer, Director of Nursing, the BT Coordinator, and other senior public health officials meet periodically with members of the health community to strengthen relationships and provide educational material intended to improve reporting.
2. Current reporting sources include Labs, MDs, RNs, Ag Commissioner, and UC Davis Cooperative Extension & Veterinarians. DON and Health Officer are in the process of writing a procedure for active surveillance during an emergency.
3. The Health Officer and Director of Nursing have worked with hospitals, infectious control specialists, and ER medical staff to develop strategies and improve timely reporting, investigation, and evaluation of urgent disease reports.
4. The Health Officer communicates frequently with local medical providers, clinics and labs about emerging medical issues, i.e. SARS, West Nile Virus, flu.
5. PCPHA, Environmental Health & Animal Control have a system in place for reporting animal disease surveillance.
6. Developed a public health mass vaccination/clinic plan
7. Developed a public health plan for smallpox vaccination.
8. Developed a public health plan to obtain, store, and distribute the Strategic National Stockpile.
9. Developed a public health isolation and quarantine plan.

10. Developed a public health medical sheltering plan during emergencies.
11. There is ongoing coordination and communication between the local health agency staff and state CDHS Food and Drug Branch and Division of Drinking Water staff for responding to a food-borne or water-borne incident
12. PCPHA participated in the Statewide Medical & Health Disaster Exercise. The DON was the contact person for Plumas County and the State coordinators.
13. The BT Coordinator attends the quarterly EMCC meetings to enhance relationships with infection control officers of the 4 local hospitals, law enforcement agencies, emergency management agencies, environmental health and the business communities. The BT Coordinator provides partners updated Federal &/or State protocols and policies for medical and community response to a bioterrorism-related disease outbreak.
14. Participating in the regional epidemiologist program, which will enable Plumas County to develop protocols and receive training regarding epidemiology.

Focus Area E: Health Alert Network/Communications and Information Technology

One of the main tasks of Focus Area E is to ensure timely and effective communication with public health partners in the event of an emergency situation. California Department of Health Services CDHS has set up the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) to address this issue. PCPHA actively participates in this system.

1. The PIO is the local administrator of CAHAN. Individuals currently registered on CAHAN include: Plumas District Hospital ER Physician, PCPHA Managers, Supervising Public Health Nurse/RN, Communicable Disease Public Health Nurse/ BT Coordinator, Registered Environmental Health Specialist III – Chester, Community Outreach Coordinator. PIO trains health department and other partners in CAHAN, receives daily alerts and messages, and communicates this information to relevant partners.
2. The management team receives clinical, environmental and other public health information through CAHAN
3. Surveyed public health partners have been about their communications capacities, and developed a Database directory of partners categorized by target group, location, and most effective means of communication.
4. The PIO is working with a consultant to update the PCPHA website and a public health preparedness website.
5. Participating in the development of a regional Public Health preparedness website
6. PIO sent several articles to the paper and radio station about West Nile Virus, Flu, Pneumonia, and Senior Lunch program updates.

The other main component of this Focus Area is to ensure the ongoing protection of critical data and information systems. This includes ensuring secure electronic exchange of clinical, laboratory, environmental, and other public health information in standard formats between the computer systems of public health partners.

10. Developed a public health medical sheltering plan during emergencies.
11. There is ongoing coordination and communication between the local health agency staff and state CDHS Food and Drug Branch and Division of Drinking Water staff for responding to a food-borne or water-borne incident
12. PCPHA participated in the Statewide Medical & Health Disaster Exercise. The DON was the contact person for Plumas County and the State coordinators.
13. The BT Coordinator attends the quarterly EMCC meetings to enhance relationships with infection control officers of the 4 local hospitals, law enforcement agencies, emergency management agencies, environmental health and the business communities. The BT Coordinator provides partners updated Federal &/or State protocols and policies for medical and community response to a bioterrorism-related disease outbreak.
14. Participating in the regional epidemiologist program, which will enable Plumas County to develop protocols and receive training regarding epidemiology.

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One of the main tasks of Focus Area E is to ensure timely and effective communication with public health partners in the event of an emergency situation. California Department of Health Services CDHS has set up the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) to address this issue. PCPHA actively participates in this system.

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5. Participating in the development of a regional Public Health preparedness website
6. PIO sent several articles to the paper and radio station about West Nile Virus, Flu, Pneumonia, and Senior Lunch program updates.

The other main component of this Focus Area is to ensure the ongoing protection of critical data and information systems. This includes ensuring secure electronic exchange of clinical, laboratory, environmental, and other public health information in standard formats between the computer systems of public health partners.

7. PIO worked with County Information Technology to ensure critical information systems reside behind a firewall, monitoring, back-up generators and security of data systems.
8. Policies and procedures for protecting and granting access to secure systems is assigned and monitored exclusively by County IT staff. System backup is the responsibility of IT and

Office of Emergency Services / Fire Warden
P.O. BOX 916, QUINCY, CALIFORNIA 95971
TELEPHONE (530) 283-6332 FAX (530) 283-0897
RICHARD G. (ANDY) ANDERSON, DIRECTOR

September 23, 2004

Honorable Board of Supervisors
Quincy, California

SUBJECT: RESOLUTION NO. 00-2004; A RESOLUTION ADOPTING A HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

BACKGROUND:

The Federal Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, mandates that all communities must have in place prior to November 1, 2004, a state approved Hazard Mitigation Plan in order to receive HMGP project grants and federal disaster assistance funds.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Plumas County Board of Supervisors adopt Resolution No. 00-2004 implementing the new State of California approved County of Plumas Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Respectfully submitted,

Julia Coleman,
CountyAdministrative Officer

Richard G. Anderson, Director
Office of Emergency Services

APPENDIX "E"

PLUMAS COUNTY AREA COORDINATING EMERGENCY PLAN

Plumas County Operational Area

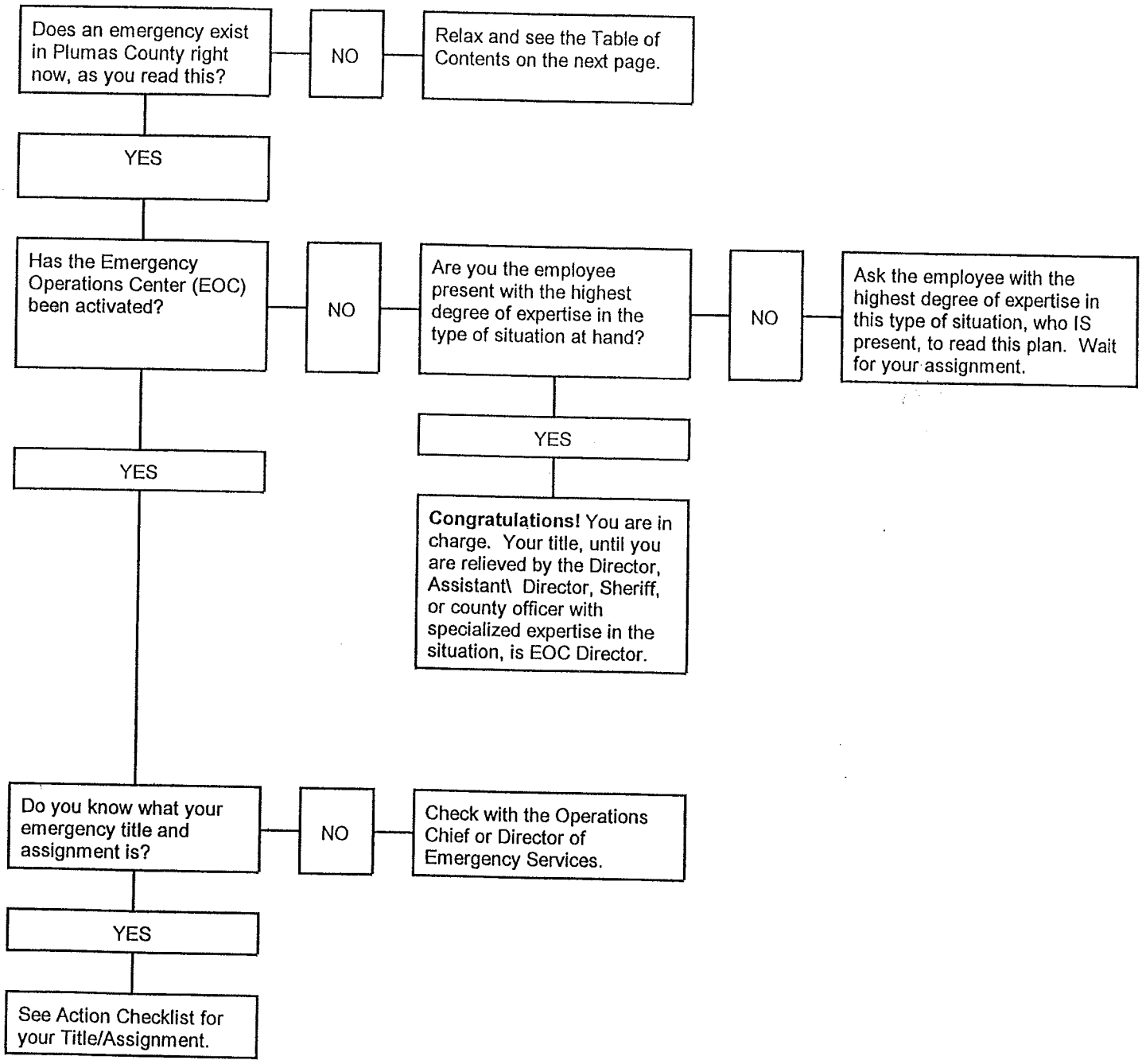
Emergency Operations Plan

December 1997

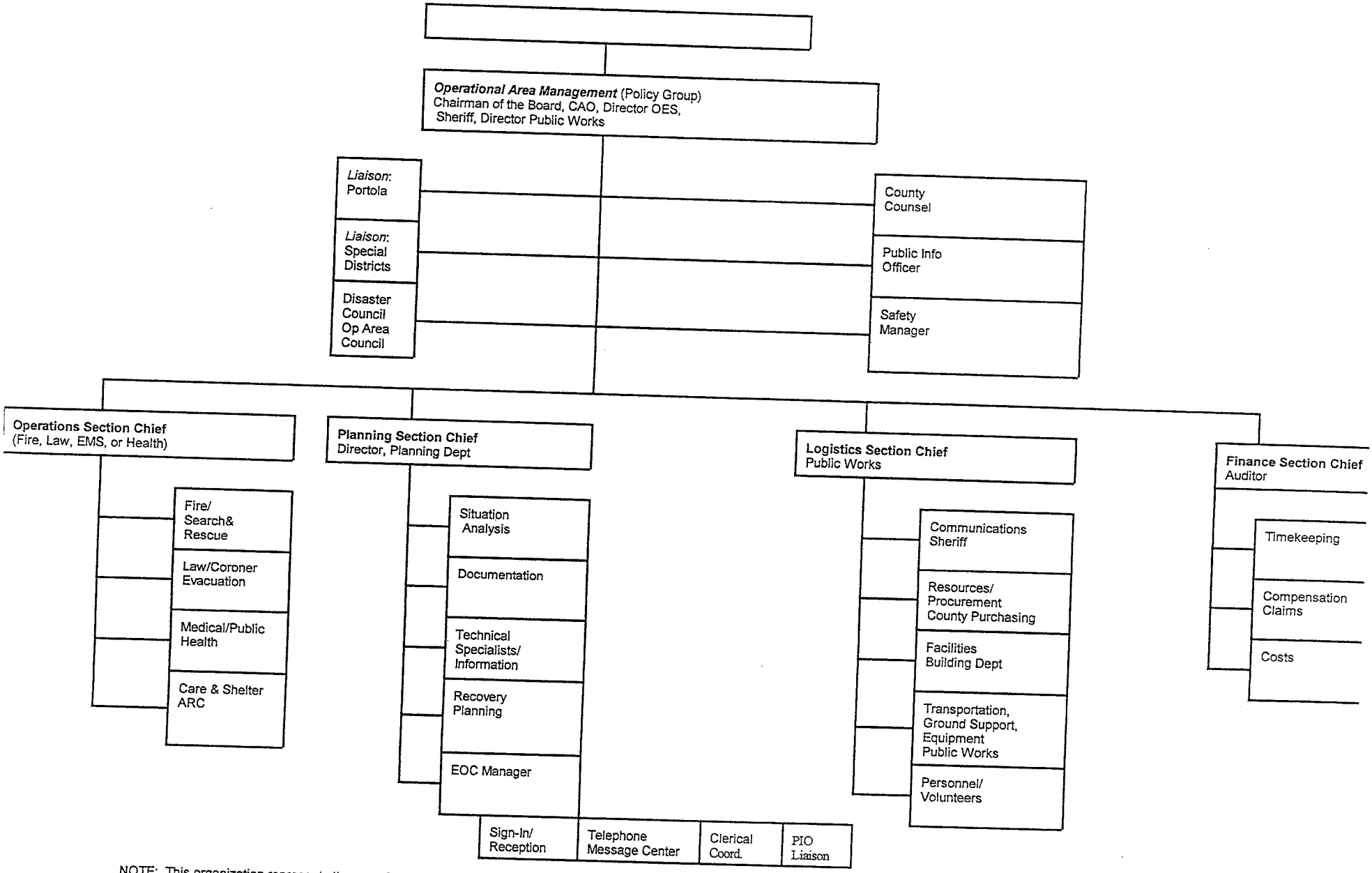
Plumas County
Office of Emergency Services

READ THIS FIRST!

EMERGENCY: A situation that requires immediate action beyond the scope of normal county operations.



Plumas County Operational Area
Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Organization Chart



NOTE: This organization represents the use of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS).

Emergency Notification Procedure

The information in this procedure is intended to be used to enhance Plumas County's continuity of government and promptness of organizational response in the event of a disaster.

In case of a major event, representatives from County Departments should report automatically; damaged/inoperable telephone systems may preclude the use of these procedures.

Blank ORDER OF SUCCESSION/ALERT LIST sheets are provided in the rear of this section for interim changes. Please contact the Office of Emergency Services (OES) when there are updates to be made due to personnel or telephone number changes.

As instructed by the Director of Emergency Services -- or the person acting on the Director's behalf -- contact the departments necessary to staff the Plumas County Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The Director may request either of the following:

1. **Minimal Activation of the EOC**

   Director of OES and in-house staff, until further assistance is needed

2. **Partial Activation of the EOC**

   Notify the County Departments requested by the Director on the checklist provided. [When the emergency notification is complete, be sure that all Primary agencies have been notified for information only[1].]

3. **Full Activation of the EOC**

   Notify all the following agencies:

   Auditor
   CAO
   Clerk
   District Attorney
   Environmental Health
   Fire Coordinator
   Mental Health Services
   Probation Department
   Public Health Dept
   Recorder
   Public Works/Road Department
   Sheriff/Coroner
   Social Services

Begin by telephoning the 1st name on the ALERT LIST. If you are not able to reach the person listed, continue onto the 2nd and then the 3rd as necessary. A successful contact is not made by leaving a message with a co-worker, family member, or on an answering machine. If unsuccessful contacting a department, continue onto the next. Maintain the higher priority of contacting the departments having Primary functional responsibilities while attempting to contact the remaining departments.

When contact is made with a person on the ALERT LIST, do the following:

- State your name and title/rank;
- Briefly identify the nature of the emergency (earthquake, flood, hazardous material incident, transportation accident, etc.);
- Instruct them to report to the EOC to represent their department. They will be further briefed upon arrival;
- Ask them if the message is understood, then clear the line promptly;
- Check the person's name on the ALERT LIST and write the time of contact directly into the Procedure checklist.

Return the Procedure checklist to the Director of Emergency Services for event documentation when notification is completed.

Emergency Notification Checklist

In case of a Partial Activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the Director of Emergency Services (or the person acting on his behalf) shall check (√) the County Departments below that shall be notified.

Return the checklist to the Director of Emergency Services for event documentation when notification is completed.

DEPARTMENT	CALL DONE
Auditor	
CAO	
Clerk	
District Attorney	
Environmental Health	
Fire Coordinator	
Mental Health Services	
Probation Department	
Public Health Department	
Public Works/Roads Department	
Recorder	
Sheriff - Coroner	
Social Services	

ACTIVATION OF THIS PLAN

A. *Who can activate this plan?* This plan becomes active when situations require specialized response and resources. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated to meet those specialized needs.

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated:

(1) by the Director of Emergency Services. Other agencies which may request the activation based on the developing situation and need for resource support include: The Board of Supervisors, the Sheriff, Highway Patrol, Plumas County Environmental Health Department, or California Department of Fish and Game.

The Director of OES or designee will be in charge of the EOC.

- or -

(2) when a Local Emergency has been proclaimed in the city of Portola and Operational Area assistance has been requested..

- or -

(3) when a State of Emergency exists, either as declared by the Governor as defined in the California Emergency Services Act, or a State of War Emergency is declared by the President.

B. There are three types of activation.

1. Minimum activation: The EOC is activated by one or two people to collect data on the situation, release public information if needed, and call other staff to EOC if situation escalates.

2. Partial activation: The EOC is activated, but only some of the positions are filled. This may involve a smaller emergency that a limited number of responders can handle, it might involve the early stages of an expanding disaster, or it might involve the late stages of a response prior to deactivation of the EOC.

3. Full activation: The EOC is activated, and all or most of the positions are filled. This involves an emergency requiring an all-out County (or greater) response effort.

GUIDE FOR ACTIVATION OF THE EOC

Event	Minimum Activation	Partial Activation	Full Activation
Hazardous Material event	More than two county departments involved (optional-situation driven)	Impending evacuation of persons from homes and businesses	Required evacuation, severe damage or injuries/deaths
Wildland Fire	Extended local mutual aid	Populated area threatened	State and/or Federal mutual aid response; evacuation of threatened populated area
Severe winter storm	Severe weather advisory	Major power outages; other damages.	Life-threatening conditions; severe damage; multiple communities affected.
Flooding	Flood watch	Damages, especially in many areas throughout the county; impending evacuation.	Required evacuation; severe damage; injuries/deaths.
Earthquake		Minor property damage (store shelves spilled, windows cracked, dishes broken, etc.)	Multiple casualties, major damages to buildings.
Volcanic eruption		USGS Advisory of need for impending evacuation.	Evacuation, property damage, major road closures.
Multiple casualties		Upon request of emergency medical system to acquire resources	Upon request of EMS or Coroner
Civil Disturbance		Threat to safety of citizens	At direction of Sheriff's Dept.
National security, terrorism		Impending evacuation; minor damages	Required evacuation; damages, or injuries/death.
Other	Activation requested by city of Portola; resource request received from outside the operational area (not part of normal mutual aid system).	Requesting Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency	Major county wide or regional emergency; multiple departments with heavy resource involvement needing support.

Authorities and References

1. Plumas County Code Sec. 4-1.04.

2. California Emergency Services Act, § 8550 *et seq.*, Government Code.

3. State Emergency Plan, State of California, Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 1989.

4. CCR, Title 19, Section 2400 - 2450.

(Copies of these and other emergency management authorities and references are kept in the Plumas County Office of Emergency Services.)

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Board of Supervisors of Plumas County is committed to its responsibility to save lives, limit injuries, and minimize damage to property and the environment when disaster strikes.

Plumas County departments and agency staff are relatively small and many people perform more than one job. Therefore, it is important that the emergency response organization provide cross-training to those involved. It is the responsibility of the Office of Emergency Services to coordinate the task of response as effectively as possible.

This plan will help Plumas County make the mobilization of an emergency response and recovery efficient and effective.

II. PURPOSES OF THIS PLAN

A. During emergencies, to answer the questions, "Who's in charge?" and "What should I do?".

B. During emergencies, to make sure that necessary jobs get done.

C. To provide for the continuity of government during emergencies.

D. To help you understand the Plumas County emergency organization.

E. To provide guidance for disaster education and training.

F. To provide references to more detailed information.

G. This plan does NOT replace the operating procedures of any agency. In fact, it depends upon agencies that respond for their proven expertise. This plan provides channels for communication between agencies that do not normally work together. It provides a means to access needed resources. It provides a framework for recovery. And it provides a method of organizing and confirming information for public release.

III. SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Plumas County is situated in northeastern California at the northern terminus of the Plumas Nevada and the southern terminus of the Cascade ranges. It is 250 miles northeast of San Francisco, 150 miles northeast of Sacramento, 80 miles northwest of Reno, Nevada, and 145 miles southeast of Redding. It has 956 square miles of land and 3,400 people (1990 census), or seven people per square mile. Seventy-two percent of the land is in the Plumas and Toiyabe National Forests. Plumas County can be described as having mountains and valleys, steep canyon walls and many lakes and waterways. The county has four (4) main communities - Chester, Greenville, Quincy, and Portola. Average rainfall is 40 inches. Average snowfall is 38 inches. Annual mean temperature is 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

IV. HAZARD ANALYSIS

Plumas County faces many potential hazards. Some may be predicted because of the weather history, geography, geology, or business within the county. Other may be listed because of general societal situations. This list is extensive, but not necessarily all inclusive. The hazards that will be discuss briefly include:

1) hazardous materials spills on highway or rail transportation corridors and/or at facilities using hazardous chemicals in their processes;

2) wildland fire with possible impact on homes and businesses;

3) severe winter storms with potential for avalanche and/or mudslide;

4) flooding;

5) multiple casualty accidents;

6) earthquake;

7) volcanic eruption;

8) civil disturbance; and

9) national security threats.

V. RESPONSE PRIORITIES

In an emergency, decisions will be based upon an objective criteria used to prioritize/rank needs:

A. People whose lives are in immediate danger
B. Life-threatening injuries
C. Lesser injured persons
D. Potential life-threatening fires, floods, leaks, etc.
E. Major threats to property
F. Major threat to the environment
G. Critical public sector facilities.
H. Continuity of general government services
I. Recovery of fatalities

These priorities may be modified when tactical issues faced in the response to an emergency require it [i.e. the triaging of victims in a multi-casualty incident may result in the rescue of lesser-injured persons and not more severely-injured victims.

VI. EVENT TIMELINE

Listed below are time-dependent factors that should be considered in Plumas County's preparedness for, response to, and recovery from an emergency.

Preparedness Phase

Prior to an emergency's impact, efforts should be made to review the Emergency Operations Plan. Means of communication for the County's emergency organization for both internal and external coordination should be reviewed as well. Resources should be designated and either procured or be made available.

In the event of an earthquake advisory by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (State OES), a severe weather watch by the National Weather Service, or other emergency notification by the State OES Warning Center in Sacramento, the County may be directed by the Director of Emergency Services to take additional steps to increase the level of readiness. These steps may include the following:

- Inspection of essential facilities to prepare for the potential emergency

- Check EOC operations and supplies; activate if appropriate
- Test emergency communications equipment
- Remove emergency vehicles from potentially hazardous locations
- Activate the Emergency Notification Procedure and current call-out lists to notify and brief county department managers and staff
- Disseminate emergency information to the public on steps to be taken to mitigate damage from the threat

Immediate Response Phase

After immediate impact, initial efforts should focus on the following:

- Assess the situation
- Respond to save lives and property
- Alert or warn the public on steps that can be taken to mitigate additional damage from the threat
- Provide for the care and shelter of the public
- Commit the County's resources to the response and recovery from the disaster, as well as maintain a continuity of government service (as the situation allows)
- Activate the EOC as instructed by the Director of Emergency Services
- Proclaim a Local Emergency, if warranted (See samples); notify State OES of the impact; and request additional resources, if necessary.
- Prepare an action plan for a sustained response, if necessary.

Sustained Response Phase

After the first-response, maintain coordination of County's interdepartmental efforts to save lives and property. Additionally, the County should maintain lines of communication with other local, state, and federal agencies to coordinate planning for disaster recovery. These efforts will include the following:

- Status of Governor's State of Emergency proclamation and President's declaration of a disaster
- Coordinate assistance being offered to the County and mutual aid being provided by the County
- Board of Supervisors confirm a Local Emergency proclaimed by the Director of Emergency Services within 7 days of event (See sample).
- Plan for route recovery and debris removal within 30 days of event.
- Determine the use of Disaster Application Centers (DACs) with State OES. If they will be used, have County representation in all centers. The DAC sites are to be designated within 4 or 5 days of event.
- Plan for the demobilization of the EOC and other County response.

Recovery Phase

A key indicator of the **Recovery Phase** is decentralized coordination of the County's ongoing response to the disaster. The focus of this phase is on both short-term and long-term recovery issues, including the following efforts:

- Restore County services to the public
- The Board of Supervisors must continue to review the status of the Local Emergency every 14 days (may be done as a consent calendar item) until it is terminated (See sample document).
- Prepare to send representatives of the County to Public Agencies Briefing scheduled within 7 days of the event being declared a disaster by the President.

- Submit a Notice of Intent (distributed at the Public Agencies Briefing) to State OES to begin fiscal recovery process for the County

- Continue to disseminate public information on the County's event-related efforts

- Plan for long-term public health and mental health concerns, including Critical Incident Stress Debriefings for County staff

- Complete the EOC Activation Critique Sheet and Post-Event Questionnaires (Samples enclosed in Emergency Operations Plan) after demobilization and incorporate into Plan revisions

- Plan for a Hazard Mitigation Plan to be submitted to State OES within 120 days of the event

- Prepare an after-action report to the Board of Supervisors on the County's efforts within 180 days of the event

- Incorporate risk management/hazard mitigation issues into County Plans

VII. EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION

A. Description.

An emergency changes our working relationships. The major changes are:

- Several agencies or departments coordinate with the aid of one person (Section Chief), even though they may normally work independently of each other.

- Special purpose units may form to perform emergency tasks, such as emergency transportation or food. If you serve in a unit, you are detached from your regular agency or department.

This plan describes an emergency organization, complete with titles, job descriptions, and checklists. You can see a summary of this organization on page iii. This operational area organization is based on the principles of the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which provides clear authority, direction, and communication during emergencies. SEMS can be used by one jurisdiction or within an operational area, and is defined in California State Codes and Regulations. It includes the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) for field response and SEMS at the local, operational area, state regional and state emergency operations centers (EOC). SEMS supplements and coordinates the use of existing mutual aid systems, multi agency coordination, multi jurisdictional coordination, and uses the statewide communications system known as Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS).

The relationships of these levels are supportive in nature, to supply resources through effective communication between agencies working together and between levels of the system.

Request for support, situation reports
FIELD ⇨ LOCAL ⇨ OPERATIONAL AREA ⇨ REGION ⇨ STATE

Resources
FIELD ⇦ LOCAL ⇦ OPERATIONAL AREA ⇦ REGION ⇦ STATE

B. Field Management

ICS, because of its standardized organizational structure and common

organizational and operational terminology, provides a useful and flexible management system for field operations. The ICS provides the flexibility to rapidly activate and establish an organizational structure around the functions that need to be performed.

C. Operational Area Management

SEMS provides a parallel structure in the Operational Area EOC. This system of management has been adopted by the Plumas County Operational Area for emergency management. Roles for each SEMS function are defined below.

SEMS Function	Role
Management	Responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination through the joint efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations within the operational area.
Operations	Responsible for coordinating support to local government's emergency response, coordinating inter-jurisdictional responses, and coordinating county-wide activities through implementation of the operational are action plan.
Planning/Intelligence	Responsible for collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information; developing the operational area action plan in coordination with other functions; and maintaining documentation.
Logistics	Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials to support the emergency response.
Finance/Administration	Responsible for financial and other administrative activities.

Activation of the Plumas County Operational Area EOC will enhance communication between special districts, the city of Portola, and Plumas County.

D. Who's in charge.

This plan is designed so that anyone can step in and follow the action checklist for any emergency position, including the Director of Emergency Services. The order of succession for the Director of OES is as follows:

1. Director of Emergency Services

2. Sheriff

3. Director of Public Works

E. Emergency personnel

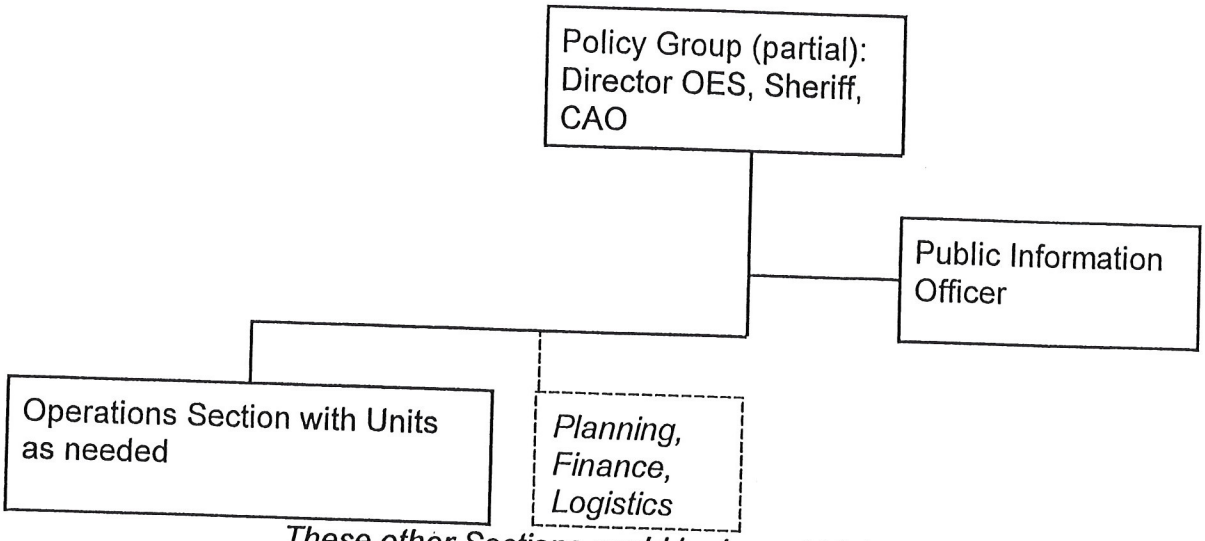
In an emergency, use available personnel in this order:

1. County employees.
2. Skilled individuals from other public agencies.
3. Registered emergent volunteers and public service organizations.

All of the above are considered "disaster service workers" under Government Code of California (Title I, Division 4, Chapter 8). See Part E for the Disaster Service Worker registration form to use.

During normal County operations, this organization exists only on paper, but during an emergency it is designed to be activated and expanded as the need arises. A partially-activated emergency organization is diagramed on this page. When fully activated, the organization would resemble the chart on page iii.

Partially-Activated Emergency Organization



These other Sections could be brought into use if needed.

VIII. CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

A. Board of Supervisors

The line of succession of the Plumas County Board of Supervisors is from the Chairman to the Vice-Chairman and to standby members.

To provide for the continuation of the Board during an emergency, the Board may appoint standby Board members or make necessary appointments at the time of the emergency for an official quorum. (See Government Code Section 8637-8641)

B. County Officials

Depending on the extent of the emergency, the normal County organization may be partially or completely replaced by the emergency organization described on page iii, and County Officials may or may not be fully occupied with their emergency roles.

C. Temporary locations

If the Board of Supervisors' chambers in the County Court House in Quincy is unusable, the temporary seat of government shall be:

First Alternate: Plumas Co Sheriff's Dept, Quincy

Second Alternate: USFS Supervisor's Office, Quincy

D. Preservation of Vital Records

Preservation of important records is essential to ensure reconstitution of and continued operation of the government of Plumas County. Some records protect the rights and interests of citizens. Examples include vital statistics, land and tax records and license registers. Review and rebuilding of the infrastructure may be dependent upon records such as maps of utility systems, building plans, and hazard plots. The reestablishment of normal governmental functions can be accomplished with maintenance and recovery of statutes, ordinances, court records and financial records.

Each county department or agency is responsible for designating a

custodian for its vital records and ensuring that record storage and preservation is accomplished. It is suggested that all computer records be continually backed up on disks or other storage systems. Printed copies of all files that might be essential in disaster response and recovery should be made and keep safe for easy acquisition if power outages or equipment damage preclude use of electronic media.

IX. EMERGENCY POWERS

A. Proclamation of a local emergency

The Board of Supervisors or the Director of Emergency Services has the power to proclaim a Local Emergency and to request the Governor to declare a State of Emergency. If declared by the Director of Emergency Services, the Board must ratify this proclamation within seven days, review it every 14 days, and terminate it as soon as possible. [California Government Code, Emergency Services Act, Section 8630; Plumas County Ordinance 92-790]

B. Command and Control

The Director has the power to direct OES staff and volunteer civilian responses, and to settle questions of authority and responsibility. [Plumas County Ordinance 92-790, Section 4-1.05]

C. Emergency orders and regulations

If necessary to protect life, property or to preserve public order and safety, the Board or the Director may promulgate orders and regulations. These must be in writing and must be given widespread publicity. [California Government Code, Emergency Services Act, Section 8634]

D. Resources

In a declared emergency, the Director may buy or commandeer supplies and/or equipment, and may command the aid of citizens.

E. Suspension of regulations

The Governor has the power to suspend State agency orders, rules, or regulations that may impede emergency responses. Local Government does not have this power, except by order of the Governor. (California Government Code, Emergency Services Act, Sections 8571 and 8614c)

X. LEGAL IMMUNITIES

In a proclaimed emergency, the County and its employees are immune from liability regarding injuries as a result of:

A. Emergency actions conducted outside of jurisdictional boundaries.

B. Discretionary actions (i.e. evacuation orders).

C. Escaped prisoners.

D. Fire protection, staffing levels, and transportation of the injured.

E. Impending peril or action taken to abate such peril.

(See Government Code Sections 8656, 814-895.9, 844-846, 850-850.8, and 865-867 for more detail.)

XI. EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER

The Emergency Operating Center (EOC) serves as the center of the County's disaster operations. All functions of this Emergency Operations Plan, operating under the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) — outlined on page iii -- will be carried out from this location. If the primary location is not usable, an alternate location will be utilized.

A. **Primary EOC:** Sheriff's Office Conference Room

This site is equipped with emergency power generators, radios, telephones, maps, the Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) and is staffed 24-hours/day.

B. **Alternate EOC:** Main Fire Station, Quincy.

This site is equipped with phone jacks, tables and chairs, restrooms, space for status boards and computer support.

C. Multi-agency and Inter-agency Coordination

Use of the Plumas County Operational Area Emergency Operations Center will facilitate multi-agency and interagency coordination. The site allows representatives of response elements to gather for sharing and confirmation of information, joint action planning, and access to resources on a priority basis. Occasionally it may be important to formally establish unified or joint command of the response operations to a disaster.

Plumas County Operational Area may also send representation to the Regional EOC for additional multi-agency coordination tasks in the event of a region-wide disaster or the need to use resources on a regional priority basis.

Functional Responsibilities Matrix

	Management & Staff	Operations	Planning / Intelligence	Logistics	Finance/ Administration
American Red Cross		Support			
Auditor					Primary
Board of Supervisors	Primary				
CA Highway Patrol		Support			
CALTRANS		Support			
CDF		Support	Support		
County Clerk/Recorder	Support				
Plumas Valley Dist Hospital		Support			
Environmental Health		Support			
Fire Districts/Depts	Support	Support	Primary	Support	
CA Fish & Game		Support			
Pacific Bell		Support			
PG&E/SPPCo/PSREA		Support			
Plumas Co. OES	Support	Primary			
PSREC		Support			
Public Works	Support	Support	Support	Primary	
RACES		Support			
Sheriff's Dept	Support	Support			
Social Services		Support			
USFS		Support			

XII. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

During a major emergency, you will need to communicate with County emergency personnel, other organizations, and the public; however, systems of communications normally used may be damaged or overloaded, making communication difficult. There are a number of other systems available:

1. The Emergency Alerting System (EAS) may be used to alert and warn the public. Access is through the Plumas County EOC.

2. The California Law Enforcement Teletype System (CLETS) may be used to contact any public safety agency in the county or state. Access is through the Sheriff's dispatch center.

3. The Emergency Digital Information System (EDIS) may be used to disseminate emergency information to the public. Access is through any CLETS terminal.

4. The Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS) will be a key means of communication between the Plumas County Operational Area EOC and the Inland Region EOC. OASIS consists of a communications satellite, a communications hub which controls the system, and remote sites. The Plumas County OASIS site has a dish antenna and an indoor unit that connects the county to the region and to the hub by telephone.

5. Amateur radio frequencies may be used to relay emergency information to other agencies -- cities, counties or state -- using amateur radio operators (Hams).

See the Communications Unit in the EOC for more details on these and other communications systems available in an emergency (such as fire, law, and multi-discipline mutual aid radio frequencies).

XIII. OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Mutual Aid

Since Plumas County's resources may be stretched to exhaustion during an emergency, we have mutual aid agreements with other governments. Generally, mutual aid starts locally and ascends in the following order:

1. Cities/Special Districts.
2. Plumas County Operational Area (combined city, special districts, and resources coordinated by the County)
3 State OES, Inland Region, Mutual Aid Region 3
4. State OES Headquarters, Sacramento
5. Federal

Discipline-specific mutual aid systems, including fire, law enforcement, and medical have designated mutual aid coordinators within the operational area. Coordinators may be located at the operational area EOC, at their normal work location or at emergency sites, depending upon the nature of the situation. All Discipline specific mutual aid will function as normal with the available resource and status communicated through the EOC.

B. American Red Cross.

The role of the American Red Cross is primarily to open and operate shelters for disaster victims. Other roles may include first aid, damage assessment, canteen service for emergency responders, help with communication and providing various resources. The Red Cross usually initiates its own emergency response, but it's a good idea to check with them during any emergency to coordinate responses.

C. Community-Based Organizations.

Local groups that can assist the County's emergency response and recovery include: service clubs, charitable organizations, churches, and neighborhood groups.

D. Military.

Military aid is usually provided by the National Guard. Their role is to assist, but not substitute for, local government response efforts. To request help from the Guard, contact the State Office of Emergency Services.

E. Business and Industry.

The County's Director of Emergency Services may buy supplies and services for use during emergencies. It is preferred that pre-event agreements be made with the private sector for activation during the disaster.

F. Federal and State Financial Assistance

The State helps local governments cover the cost of disasters. To get this help, Plumas County must declare a local emergency within 10 days of the actual occurrence of the disaster, assess damages, and apply for aid within 60 days after the Proclamation of a Local Emergency(Government Code sections 8680-8692). Contact the State Office of Emergency Services for assistance information. Federal aid, coordinated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), is given at the request of the Governor.

The Office of Emergency Services shall be responsible for assisting the various county departments in the preparation and tracking of such claims, and shall coordinate the filings.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER (EOC)

CHECKLISTS

Management:	Director	EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Director of Office of Emergency Services

Your Responsibility: Overall command of the County's emergency response effort.

What you should do:

__ Read this entire checklist.
__ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
__ Obtain briefing from section chiefs and policy group staff.
__ Identify yourself as Director of Emergency Services (Organization chart in the EOC).
__ Appoint and brief section chiefs as needed:
  __ Ops Chief __ Plans Chief __ Logistics Chief __ Finance Chief
__ Develop strategy with section chiefs:
  __ Overall strategy (offensive/defensive).
  __ Partial- or full-activation of EOC.
  __ Need for evacuation.
  __ Estimate of incident duration.
  __ "Local Emergency" proclamation.
__ Develop Operational Area Action Plan with Section Chiefs: assess the situation, define the problem, & establish priorities
__ Direct staff to perform their checklist functions.
__ Coordinate activities of section chiefs.
__ Brief Policy Group and Board of Supervisors.
__ Determine availability of:
  __Incident staffing __EOC staffing __Relief personnel
  __Special equipment __ Care and Shelter
__ Execute incident action plan
__ Establish liaison as needed:
  __ Portola/Special Districts __Other Mutual Aid __ State OES Region
__ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
__ Revise action plan as needed
__ Direct Plans Chief to develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

__ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Action Checklist: Policy Group Members

Your Responsibility: Coordinate your Department's response/recovery efforts with those of other County agencies and completion of its emergency responsibilities.

What you should do:

__ Read this entire checklist.
__ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
__ Identify yourself as your Department's Policy Group member (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
__ Obtain briefing from section chiefs, your Department's EOC staff, and other Policy Group members.
__ Direct Department staff to perform their checklist tasks.
__ Appoint and brief Department emergency team, if necessary
  __ Assigned EOC staff __ Coordinators of Department's incident response
  __ Coordinator for continuity of services __ Recovery Team member
__ Develop your Department's action plan: define the problem, assess the situation, and establish priorities.
__ Attend EOC briefings; develop strategy with Policy Group:
  __ Overall strategy (offensive/defensive).
  __ Partial- or full-activation of EOC.
__ Brief Policy Group on actions taken by your Department.
__ Determine your Department's availability of:
  __ Incident staffing, including staff callback
  __ EOC staffing __ Relief personnel
  __ Special equipment __ Care and Shelter
__ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  __ Portola
  __ Adjacent Counties __ Special Districts
  __ State Agencies
__ Prepare to provide or receive mutual aid

- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Department's action plan as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: County Counsel

Your Responsibility: Act as legal advisor to Director of Emergency Services, Policy Group members, and other incident staff during an emergency.

What you should do:

- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as County Counsel representative (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from Director of OES
- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Attend EOC briefings and provide Policy Group with legal advice related to incident plan.
- __ Review proclamations and any orders/regulations promulgated by the County during the emergency.
- __ Brief section chiefs as needed:
  __ Ops Chief __ Plans Chief
  __ Logistics Chief __ Finance Chief
- __ Determine availability of:
  __ Incident staffing __ EOC staffing __ Relief personnel
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  __ Cities __ Special districts
  __ Adjacent counties __ State agencies
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
- __ Develop demobilization plan, when needed, and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Public Information Officer

Your Responsibility: Formulate and release information about the incident to news media and other appropriate agencies.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as the Public Information Officer (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from section chiefs, your Department's EOC staff, and other Policy Group members.
- __ Appoint and brief Public Information team, including EOC staff and other County Departments' PIO's, if necessary.
- __ Check on information restrictions with Director
- __ Develop Public Information action plan.
- __ Attend EOC briefings; report on actions taken by PIO Unit.
- __ Coordinate activities of your Public Information Unit.
- __ Conduct press conferences, as needed
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts for uniformity in news releases between:
  - __ Cities __ Special districts
  - __ Adjacent Counties __ State OES __ FEMA
- __ Make a list of news media personnel and agencies to contact with updated summaries:
  - __ Newspapers __ Radio __ TV
- __ Assemble and prepare (and post in EOC) releases on emergency efforts every
  - __ 4 hours __ 8 hours __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Public Information action plan, as needed
- __ Prepare post-incident releases and/or summary information for media.
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned.
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management:	Director	EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Safety Manager

Your Responsibility: Monitor and assess hazardous and unsafe conditions and develop measures to assure personnel safety and minimize risk for the County in an emergency.

What you should do:

- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as the Safety Manager (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from section chiefs, your Department's EOC staff, and other Policy Group members.
- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Appoint and brief Compensation/Claims Unit.
- __ Identify hazardous and potentially hazardous situations.
- __ Develop Safety action plan; assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
- __ Attend EOC briefings and advise Policy Group on risk management issues. Develop strategy with Policy Group and section chiefs.
- __ Direct staff to perform their checklist functions.
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities __ Special districts
  - __ Adjacent Counties __ State agencies
- __ Contact and brief County's insurers
- __ Exercise authority to stop and prevent unsafe acts.
- __ Check status of damaged/destroyed County property
- __ Investigate accidents involving County liability
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  - __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Safety Management plan as needed for incident
- __ Outline hazard mitigation report format and have Document Unit begin to gather data for reports, Disaster Service Worker registration forms, and other documentation that will be required after deactivation.
- __ Direct Plans Chief to develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as

planned

— Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Operations Section Chief

Your Responsibility: Coordinate emergency operations units: Fire, Law Enforcement, Medical, Care & Shelter, and Construction & Engineering.

What you should do:

- ___ Read this entire checklist.
- ___ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- ___ Identify yourself as the Operations Section Chief (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- ___ Obtain briefing from Director of Emergency Services, Operations unit leaders, other section chiefs, and your Department's EOC staff.
- ___ With OES Director and other Section Chiefs, develop Operational Area Action Plan. Develop Operations Section strategies.
- ___ Appoint and brief operations personnel in accordance with action plan.
- ___ Determine needs and request more resources.
- ___ Review resource list and initiate deployment as needed by Operations Units
- ___ Report information, regarding special events, activities, occurrences to the Director of Emergency Services
- ___ Forward all reports to the Document Unit.
- ___ When directed, secure operations duty position and replenish supplies.
- ___ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	EOC-6	Plans	EOC-12	Logistics	EOC-18	Finance	EOC-24
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Fire/Heavy Rescue Operations

Your Responsibility: Protect lives and property, coordinate fire field forces in providing firefighting, radiological and hazardous materials response, and light/heavy rescue. Establish needs and provide resources. Act as liaison between County EOC and fire services.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as Fire/Heavy Rescue Operations (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief.
- __ Establish communications link with Fire command posts in unincorporated areas
- __ Develop Fire Operations tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities
- __ Appoint and brief staff as needed
- __ Coordinate activities with other Operations units.
- __ Determine availability of:
  - __ Incident staffing
  - __ EOC staffing
  - __ Relief personnel
  - __ Mutual aid
  - __ Special equipment
  - __ Care and Shelter
- __ Execute Fire Operations tactics
- __ Prepare to provide or request mutual aid
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities
  - __ Special districts
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  - __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Fire incident plan as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management:	Director	EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Law/Coroner/Evacuation Operations

Your Responsibility: Protect lives and property, enforce laws and proclaimed orders, control traffic, combat crime, manage the disposition of fatalities and their personal effects, coordinate population movement/evacuation, and provide animal services during a disaster.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as Law/Coroner/Evacuation Operations (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief.
- __ Establish communications link with Watch Commander, law enforcement command posts
- __ Develop Law Division tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities
- __ Appoint and brief staff as needed
- __ Coordinate activities with other Operations units.
- __ Determine availability of:
  - __ Incident staffing
  - __ EOC staffing
  - __ Relief personnel
  - __ Mutual aid
  - __ Special equipment
  - __ Care and Shelter
- __ Execute Law Division tactics
- __ Prepare to provide or request mutual aid
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities
  - __ Special districts
  - __ Other Inland region counties
  - __ State OES
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  - __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Law incident plan as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Medical/Public Health Operations

Your Responsibility: Coordinate the pre-hospital emergency medical services and countywide hospital system, provide for disaster medical treatment, provide public health and mental health services to disaster victims.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as Medical/Public Health Operations (Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief.
- __ Evaluate status of pre-hospital emergency medical services system (include status of hospitals/clinics and ambulances)
- __ Develop Medical Division Tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities
- __ Appoint/brief staff as needed, including EMS Coordinators.
- __ Coordinate activities with other Operations units.
- __ Determine availability of:
  - __ Medical staffing
  - __ Relief personnel
  - __ Special equipment
  - __ EOC staffing
  - __ Mutual aid
  - __ Care and Shelter
- __ Execute Medical Division tactics that may include the following: medical alert procedures, Multi-casualty Incident Plan, hospital external disaster plans, casualty collection points, critical incident stress debriefings,
- __ Prepare to provide or request mutual aid
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities
  - __ hospitals/ambulance companies
  - __ Adjacent counties
  - __ State
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts, including polling for hospital status
  - __ 4 hours
  - __ 8 hours
  - __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Medical Division tactics as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management:	Director	EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	EOC-6	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Care & Shelter Operations

Your Responsibility: Provide coordination and staffing for mass care and shelter of victims and emergency responders.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as Care & Shelter Operations (Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief.
- __ Develop Care & Shelter Operational Tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities
- __ Appoint and brief staff as needed
- __ Coordinate activities with other Operations units.
- __ Coordinate activities with American Red Cross and other emergency service and community-based organizations.
- __ Determine availability of:
  - __ Shelter staffing __ EOC staffing
  - __ Relief personnel __ Public shelters
  - __ Mass feeding __ Care and Shelter
- __ Execute Care & Shelter Division tactics
- __ Prepare to provide or request mutual aid
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities __ Special districts/Schools
  - __ Adjacent counties __ State OES
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  - __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Care & Shelter Operational tactics as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1		Policy Group	EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
				Public Information Off.	EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	EOC-6	**Plans**	EOC-12	**Logistics**	EOC-18	**Finance**	EOC-24
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Construction & Engineering Operations

Your Responsibility: Reduce damage, restore essential services, assist in heavy rescue, provide liaison with utilities, and coordinate debris removal.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as Construction & Engineering Operations (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from Operations Section Chief.
- __ Establish communications link with Public Works Operations Center and Building Maintenance Dept (See Facilities Unit)
- __ Develop Construction & Engineering Operational tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities
- __ Appoint and brief staff as needed
- __ Coordinate activities with other Operations units.
- __ Coordinate activities with utilities and other public works agencies.
- __ Determine availability of:
  - __ Incident staffing __ EOC staffing
  - __ Relief personnel __ Special equipment
  - __ Care and Shelter
- __ Execute Construction & Engineering tactics
- __ Prepare to provide or request mutual aid
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities __ Special districts/Utilities
  - __ Adjacent counties __ State OES
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  - __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Construction & Engineering tactics as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hwy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Plans Section Chief

Your Responsibility: Coordinate Plans Section units: Situation Analysis, Document, Recovery, Public Information, and EOC Coordinator.

What you should do:

- — Read this entire checklist.
- — Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- — Identify yourself as the Plans Section Chief (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- — Obtain briefing from Director of Emergency Services, Plans unit leaders, other section chiefs, and your Department's EOC staff.
- — With OES Director and other Section Chiefs, develop Operational Area Action Plan. Develop Plans Section Tactics.
- — Appoint and brief Plans personnel in accordance with action plan.
- — Gather preliminary situation reports and initial damage assessment and update Policy Group and other section chiefs.
- — Review intelligence information, determine the credibility of data, and analyze its influence on the emergency.
- — Report information regarding special events, activities, occurances to the Director of Emergency Services
- — Forward all reports to the Document Unit.
- — When directed, secure Plans duty position and replenish supplies.
- — Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS
TITLE 19
DIVISION 2
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

ADOPTED REGULATIONS

CHAPTER 1

Article 1. Short Title

§ 2400. Short Title.

This Chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607

Article 2. Purpose and Scope

§2401. Purpose and Scope.

These regulations establish the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) based upon the Incident Command System (ICS) adapted from the system originally developed by the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) program including those currently in use by state agencies, the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACS) as developed by FIRESCOPE program, the operational area concept, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related mutual aid systems.

SEMS is intended to standardize response to emergencies involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies. SEMS is intended to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of all emergency responders in California. SEMS requires emergency response agencies use basic principles and components of emergency management including ICS, multi-agency or inter-agency coordination, the operational area concept, and established mutual aid systems. State agencies must use SEMS. Local government must use SEMS by December 1, 1996 in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs pursuant to activities identified in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, §2920, §2925, and §2930. Individual agencies' roles and responsibilities contained in existing laws or the state emergency plan are not superseded by these regulations.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8607(b)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607, HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE §13071, §13072

(k) "Incident Commander" means the individual responsible for the command of all functions at the field response level.

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

(m) "Local Government" means local agencies as defined in Government Code §8680.2 and special districts as defined in California Code of Regulations, Title19, Division 2, Chapter 5, NDAA, §2900(y).

(n) "Multi-agency or inter-agency coordination" means the participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

(o) "Office of Emergency Services" means the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607, §8680.2, §8558(c)

Article 4. Standardized Emergency Management System

§2403. SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions.

(a) All emergency response agencies shall use the Standardized Emergency Management System in responding to, managing, and coordinating multiple agency or multiple jurisdiction incidents, whether single or multiple discipline.

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

(1) "Field response level" commands emergency response personnel and resources to carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.

(2) "Local government level" manages and coordinates the overall emergency response and recovery activities within their jurisdiction.

(A) Command is the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority.

(B) Operations is responsible for the coordinated tactical response of all field operations directly applicable to or in support of the mission(s) in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.

(C) Planning (may be referred to as planning/intelligence) is responsible for the collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of information about the development of the incident and the status of resources.

(D) Logistics is responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials in support of the incident.

(E) Finance (may be referred to as finance/administration) is responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the incident, and for any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions.

(2) The principles of ICS are that:

(A) The system provides for the following kinds of operation: single jurisdictional responsibility/single agency involvement, single jurisdictional responsibility with multiple-agency involvement, and multiple-jurisdictional responsibility with multiple-agency involvement.

(B) The system's organizational structure adapts to any emergency or incident to which emergency response agencies would be expected to respond.

(C) The system shall be applicable and acceptable to all user agencies.

(D) The system is readily adaptable to new technology.

(E) The system expands in a rapid and logical manner from an initial response into a major incident and contracts just as rapidly as organizational needs of the situation decrease.

(F) The system has basic common elements in organization, terminology and procedures.

(3) The components of ICS are common terminology, modular organization, unified command structure, consolidated action plans, manageable span-of-control, predesignated incident facilities, comprehensive resource management, and integrated communications.

(A) Common terminology is the established common titles for organizational functions, resources, and facilities within ICS.

§ 2407. Local Government Level.

(a) The Standardized Emergency Management System as described under SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions (§2403) shall be utilized:

(1) when the local government emergency operations center is activated.

(2) when a local emergency, as defined in Government Code §8558(c), is declared or proclaimed.

(b) When a local government EOC is activated, communications and coordination shall be established between the Incident Commander(s) and the department operations center(s) to the EOC or between the Incident Commander(s) and the EOC. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.

(c) Communications and coordination shall be established between a local government EOC, when activated, and any state or local emergency response agency having jurisdiction at an incident occurring within that local government's boundaries.

(d) Local government shall use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall local government level emergency response activities.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8558(c), §8607(a), §8607(e)

§ 2409. Operational Area Level.

(a) "Operational Area Level" means an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area. Each county geographic area is designated as an operational area. An operational area is used by the county and the political subdivisions comprising the operational area for the coordination of emergency activities 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 comprising the operational area, as defined in Government Code §8559(b) & §8605. This definition does not change the definition of operational area as used in the existing fire and rescue mutual aid system.

(b) All local governments within a county geographic area shall be organized into a single operational area by December 1, 1995, and the county board of supervisors shall be responsible for its establishment.

(c) The operational area authority and responsibility under SEMS shall not be affected by non-participation of any local government(s) within the operational area.

(d) The county government shall serve as the lead agency of the operational area unless another member agency of the operational area assumes that responsibility by written agreement with county government.

§ 2411. Regional Level.

(a) The regional level EOC shall be activated and SEMS used as described in SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions (§2403) when any operational area EOC within the mutual aid region is activated.

(b) The lead agency for establishment of the regional level EOC shall be OES.

(c) The location of the regional level EOC shall be identified by OES to accommodate the needs of the operational area(s) served.

(d) When the regional level EOC is activated, communications and coordination shall be established with the operational area(s), the state level EOC, and regional level department operations centers. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.

(e) The regional level shall use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall regional level emergency response activities.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8600, §8559(a)

§ 2413. State Level.

(a) The state level EOC shall be activated and SEMS used as described in SEMS Organizational Levels and Functions (§2403) when any of the following conditions exists:

(1) A regional level EOC is activated.

(2) Upon the governor's proclamation of a state of emergency.

(3) Upon the governor's proclamation of an earthquake or volcanic prediction.

(b) The lead agency for establishment of the state level EOC shall be OES.

(c) When the state level EOC is activated, communications and coordination shall be established with the regional level EOC(s), state level department operations centers, and federal emergency response agencies. Coordination of fire and law enforcement resources shall be accomplished through their respective mutual aid systems.

(d) The state level shall use multi-agency or inter-agency coordination to facilitate decisions for overall state level emergency response activities.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8558(b)

Article 6. Training

§2428. Minimum Performance Objectives.

(a) Emergency response agencies shall determine the appropriate level(s) of SEMS instruction for each member of their staff, based upon the staff member's potential assignment during an emergency response.

(b) Emergency response agencies shall ensure that their emergency response personnel can demonstrate and maintain, to the level deemed appropriate, the minimum SEMS performance objectives required by their agencies' training programs. Agencies shall use the Minimum Performance Objectives contained in the Approved Course of Instruction (ACI) Syllabus dated March 1, 1995, which are hereby incorporated by reference, as the basis for their training programs. Minimum Performance Objectives are contained in Paragraph D of each Course Module description.

(c) SEMS minimum performance objectives shall be met through completion of materials from the ACI, completion of equivalent courses of instruction, or through incorporation of the objectives into exercises.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE § 8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE § 8607(a) and §8607(e)

Article 7. Compliance

§2443. General Provisions.

(a) Local government must use SEMS in order to be eligible for state funding of response-related personnel costs occurring in response to an incident as defined in §2402 (i). All state agencies shall use SEMS to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations.

(b) Compliance with SEMS shall be documented in the areas of planning, training, exercise and performance.

(c) All applicants for reimbursement of response-related personnel costs shall self-certify compliance with §2445, 2446, 2447, and 2448. This self-certification shall be submitted in writing with the application.

(d) Evidence of compliance with SEMS as set forth in §2445, 2446, 2447, and 2448 shall be available for review.

(c) The OES Director shall review the request for reconsideration and make a determination. The local government, operational area, or state agency that submitted the request for reconsideration shall be notified of the OES Director's decision by certified letter within thirty (30) days of receipt of the request for reconsideration. A copy of the determination shall be provided to the fund(s) administrator of any disaster assistance program.

(d) The OES Director's decision shall be considered final for the purposes of the appeal process.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(e)

§2445. Planning.

Local governments, operational areas, and state agencies shall include the use of SEMS in emergency plans and procedures pursuant to §2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413 and 2415.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8607(b), §8607(c), §8607.2(c)

§2446. Training.

Local governments, operational areas, and state agencies shall document SEMS training provided to its emergency response personnel pursuant to §2428.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(c)

§2447. Exercises.

Local governments, operational areas, and state agencies shall incorporate the use of SEMS pursuant to §2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413 and 2415 at all levels of operation when exercises are performed.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a), §8607.2(c)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(c), §8607.2(c)

§2448. Performance.

Local governments, operational areas, and state agencies shall document the use of SEMS. Documentation shall include activities performed pursuant to §2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413 and 2415 during the emergency.

Note: AUTHORITY: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(a)
REFERENCE: GOVERNMENT CODE §8607(d)

designated the emergency management coordinator but serves without staff or with minimal staff.[4] Whatever the structure of the local emergency management unit, the key to disaster response is the emergency operations center (EOC). The EOC serves as the master coordination and control point for all counter-disaster efforts.

The EOC is a function, a place, and a structure. It also is characterized by a very distinctive climate—a climate that cannot help but affect decision making in the EOC. The emergency manager must consider, as well, several special issues relevant to the operation of the EOC. A final important organizational consideration during the response phase—a consideration that begins but does not end with the EOC—is disaster declarations.

The EOC as function, place, and structure

As a place, the EOC differs greatly from one municipality to another, but its functions are much less variable. Structurally and administratively, too, EOCs show only small variation.

Functions of the EOC The EOC is responsible not only for assembling and directing local government response but also for communicating with all other levels of government, with the private sector, and with the public (both the public at large and the public at risk). E. L. Quarantelli has highlighted the six primary functions of the EOC: coordination, policymaking, operations management, information gathering and record keeping, public information, and hosting visitors.[5] Although all these functions are critical, coordination is often viewed as central.

Coordination focuses on response-generated demands. It requires assessing the threat and marshalling organizational resources for concerted action to counter the threat. Consequently, the EOC is responsible for ensuring that responder organizations are working together and understand one another's missions and responsibilities. This understanding develops during the planning process and is codified in the comprehensive emergency plan: the plan provides the framework for coordination, specifying task assignments, organizational responsibilities, chains of command, and resource provisions. Within this framework, the EOC commander deals with implementation issues and mobilization problems of the moment; but the foundation of coordination is established before the disaster event.

The second function of the EOC is to make the policy decisions that guide the overall community response to the disaster. These are broad decisions that affect the nature of the response, rather than specific operational deci-

Figure 8–3 Emergency Operations Center, Carroll County, Maryland.

sions. (The comprehensive emergency plan outlines the management strategy, or general approach, for particular disaster threats, ordinarily by specifying the generic functions that will be used in response to various disaster agents.) For example, EOC policy may specify that an evacuation is to be executed, whereas the particular routes of egress may be left to the discretion of the police department command post.

The third function of the EOC is operations management, which is the action undertaken to meet agent-generated demands. How will resources and personnel be deployed to counter dangers associated with the specific disaster agent? In a disaster, the constellation of agent-generated demands changes with time. Some threats can be effectively handled or countered and either disappear or substantially decline, lessening the need for personnel and resources. Meanwhile, new threats may require that additional resources and personnel be redeployed from initial assignments. The operations function requires continuous monitoring of the threat and review and reassignment of resources to ensure optimum communitywide response.

The fourth function of the EOC is gathering information. The local EOC must collect and disseminate a variety of disaster-relevant information, as well as store it for future use. This does not mean that the EOC should become a kind of library or that a massive information function is necessary. It simply means that some simplified form of record keeping should be devised and maintained during emergencies.

The information gathered by the EOC is of various types. Damage assessment is used to support other EOC functions. Information is also gathered on the execution of the disaster response itself, including the timing and effectiveness of management decisions. Such information is useful in after-action assessments to improve future management and in recovery funding requests. The EOC must also collect and distribute to responder organizations information about the nature of the threat and effectiveness of response. Finally, elected officials, other EOCs, and government agencies often request information from the EOC about communitywide response efforts.

Another function of the EOC is to disperse public information, both to the general public and to the public at risk. A third important audience is the mass media, which are an important channel of communication to both publics. Because serious operational problems can arise when inaccurate or inconsistent information is disseminated, the EOC should be the point of contact with all media. Responder organizations should not have independent contact with the media. Centralizing the public information function in the EOC and placing it under the supervision of the public information officer (PIO) ensures that a consistent message is disseminated and makes it easier for the media to obtain authoritative information in the first place. (Although the public information *function* should be considered a part of the EOC, the public information *office* need not be physically located within the EOC; demand for information is high in the aftermath of a disaster, and the presence of eager media representatives may be disruptive to the decision-making process in the EOC.)

In communicating with the population at risk, the PIO shares responsibility with the managers of various generic functions, such as warning, evacuation, and sheltering. At a minimum, an emergency management plan must include the capacity to disseminate information that allows citizens to determine whether or not they are at risk. This aspect of public information was not well handled, for example, during the reactor accident at Three Mile Island: many people defined themselves as in danger when, in terms of likely radioactive plume movement, they were probably not. From the standpoint of emergency operations, inaccurate perception of risk can create substantial difficulties. For instance, in the case of evacuations, if too many people define

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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EDMUND G. BROWN JR., Governor

February 2, 1979

TO: Directors of City and County Emergency Organizations

SUBJECT: State Emergency Plan - Part III
Rules and Regulations (Disaster Service Workers)

Attached is an amended copy of the Rules and Regulations Establishing Classes of Disaster Service Workers, Scope of Duties of Each Class and Manner of Registration. Please remove the May 13, 1977 amendment and substitute the attached pages 51-54a in your copy of Part III of the California Emergency Plan.

The following sections were amended by the California Emergency Council at their January 9, 1979 meeting:

Sections A.1. and F.1. were amended to clarify the Office of Emergency Services' authority to register Disaster Service Workers in support of state directed activities.

Section C.5. (Engineer) was amended to include the duties of surveying and evaluating damaged facilities.

Should you have any questions on the above changes, please feel free to contact Mr. Albert E. Lockhart, Chief, Fiscal & Administration Division.

Alex R. Cunningham

ALEX R. CUNNINGHAM
Director

attachments

RULES AND REGULATIONS

ESTABLISHING
1. CLASSES OF DISASTER SERVICE WORKERS
2. SCOPE OF DUTIES OF EACH CLASS, AND
3. MANNER OF REGISTRATION

WHEREAS, The Legislature has long provided a state-funded program of workers' compensation benefits for disaster service workers who contribute their services for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare, in order to protect such volunteers from financial loss as a result of injuries sustained while engaged in such disaster service activities; and

WHEREAS, Under authority of Section 8580 of the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code), the California Emergency Council is directed to establish by rule and regulation various classes of disaster service workers and the scope of duties of each class and to prescribe the manner in which disaster service workers of each class are to be registered, all such rules and regulations to be designed to facilitate the paying of workers' compensation;

NOW, THEREFORE, The California Emergency Council, by virtue of such authority vested in it, hereby establishes and issues rules and regulations as follows:

A. DEFINITIONS

1. "Disaster service worker" means any natural person who is registered with a disaster council or the State Office of Emergency Services for the purpose of engaging in disaster service pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act without pay or other consideration.

   "Disaster service worker" includes public employees and also includes any unregistered person impressed into service during a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency by a person having authority to command the aid of citizens in the execution of his duties.

   "Disaster service worker" does not include any member registered as an active firefighting member of any regularly organized volunteer fire department, having official recognition, and full or partial support of the county, city, town or district in which such fire department is located. (See Sec. 3211.92, Labor Code.)

2. "Disaster service" means all activities authorized by and carried on pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, including training necessary or proper to engage in such activities. (See Sec. 3211.93, Labor Code.)

   "Disaster service" does not include any activities or functions performed by a person if the disaster council with which such person is registered receives a fee or other compensation for the

performance of such activities or functions by such person. (See Sec. 3211.93a, Labor Code.)

3. "Training necessary or proper to engage in such activities" is interpreted and is defined as authorized and supervised training carried on in the manner and by such person as a local disaster council shall prescribe.

4. "Disaster council" means a public agency established by ordinance which is empowered to register and direct the activities of disaster service workers within the area of the county, city, city and county, or any part thereof, and is thus, because of such registration and direction, acting as an instrumentality of the state in aid of the carrying out of the general governmental functions and policy of the state. (See Sec. 3211.9, Labor Code.)

5. Accredited Disaster Council: "Any disaster council which both agrees to follow the rules and regulations established by the Emergency Council pursuant to the provisions of Section 8580 and substantially complies with such rules and regulations shall be certified by the Emergency Council. Upon such certification, and not before, the disaster council becomes an accredited disaster council." (Sec. 8612, Government Code.)

   "Accredited disaster council" means a disaster council which is certified by the California Emergency Council as conforming with the rules and regulations established by the California Emergency Council pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 (commencing with Section 8610) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. A disaster council remains accredited only while the certification of the California Emergency Council is in effect and is not revoked. (See Sec. 3211.91, Labor Code.)

6. "Auxiliary fireman" is a person recruited, registered and trained as a supplement or reserve for unusual fire emergencies or disaster situations; benefits for such personnel may be provided by the state-funded workers' compensation. An auxiliary fireman is not a "Volunteer Fireman," who is a person recruited, registered and trained to meet the day-to-day operational requirements of a fire department; compensation insurance premiums for the volunteer fireman are the responsibility of the individual government or fire entity.

B. CERTIFICATION

Prior to certification of a disaster council as "accredited," the California Emergency Council shall be furnished a certified copy of ordinance which will permit it to determine whether such city or county has provided for the following:

1. Local disaster council;
2. Chairman or director; and
3. Emergency organization.

C. CLASSES AND DUTIES OF DISASTER SERVICE WORKERS

The various classes of disaster service workers and the general duties of the members of each class shall include but shall not be limited to the following now established by these rules and regulations or those hereafter established by order of the California Emergency Council:

1. Staff. Perform executive, administrative, technical, and clerical functions for the emergency organization, including planning, organizing, and coordinating all phases of the emergency program; information to and education of the public; recruitment, interviewing, training, and direction of disaster service workers; record keeping; and such other duties as may be required.

2. Area Leader. Assist emergency units within their block, neighborhood, or other area assignment; survey area conditions; disseminate information; secure data desirable for emergency preparedness planning; report incidents; and generally assist officials and individuals in the protection of life and property.

3. Communications. Operate and maintain various communications systems, including wire and radio facilities, and perform messenger service, to assist officials and individuals in the protection of life and property.

4. Emergency Welfare. Assist in providing food, clothing, bedding, shelter, and rehabilitation aid; registration of homeless to promote reuniting families; authoritative lists of dead and missing persons; and other phases of emergency welfare services, such as the functions of maintaining morale and administering to the religious and spiritual needs of persons suffering from the effects of the disaster.

5. Engineer. Survey and evaluate damaged facilities; assist in emergency restoration of facilities for utilities, transportation, and other vital community services; remove rubble and debris; shore up or destroy partially demolished or unsafe walls and buildings; repair roads and restore road markings; remove entrapped and injured persons from damaged buildings and structures.

6. Fire. As auxiliary firemen or forest fire fighters, assist regular fire fighting forces or fire protection agencies to fight fire, rescue persons, and save property; control forest or field fires or fire hazards; instruct residents in fire prevention and defense methods, methods of detecting fire, and precautions to be observed in reducing fire hazards. FOR PURPOSES OF THESE REGULATIONS ONLY, the ratios between auxiliary firemen, volunteer firemen, and paid firemen shall be one auxiliary for one volunteer and three volunteers for one paid fireman. The basis for applying these ratios is that the staffing of an engine company, truck company, or a squad shall not exceed six paid firemen, and a salvage and rescue company shall not exceed two paid firemen. A fire department that

has no volunteer firemen is limited to three auxiliary firemen for each paid fireman in the companies and squads, manned as above. These manpower standards are based on the number of first line (not reserve) apparatus operated by the fire department. When "auxiliary firemen" are registered with other than an established fire service organization, for example, auxiliary firemen in a county or city civil defense organization, a total number of eligible auxiliary firemen shall be computed for such city or unincorporated area and the civil defense agency shall be entitled to register that number of auxiliary firemen not registered with established fire service organizations and not exceeding the allowable total.

7. Law Enforcement. As auxiliaries or reserves, assist law enforcement officers and agencies to protect life and property; maintain law and order; perform traffic control duties; guard buildings, bridges, factories, and other facilities; isolate and report unexploded ordnance.

8. Medical and Health. Man casualty stations, establish and operate medical and public health field units; assist in hospitals, out-patient clinics, and other medical and public health installations; maintain or restore environmental sanitation; assist in preserving the safety of food, milk, and water and preventing the spread of disease; perform laboratory analysis to detect the presence and minimize the effects of chemical, biological, or radiological agents.

9. Radiological. Gather and evaluate radiological data; and provide technical guidance of decontamination and recovery operations.

10. Rescue. Rescue entrapped persons and render emergency first aid.

11. Supply. Assist in procurement, warehousing, and release of supplies, equipment, and materials for all units of the emergency organization.

12. Traffic Control. Regulate and control traffic to expedite its movement, as required.

13. Transportation. Assist in mobilization and utilization of public and private transportation resources required for the movement of persons, materials, and equipment for all units of the emergency organization.

14. Utilities. Assist utility personnel in the repair of water, gas, electric, telephone, telegraph, steam, sewer, and other utility facilities damaged by disaster.

D. SCOPE DISASTER SERVICE DUTIES

Each disaster service worker in any class shall, without regard to his formal designation or assignment, be considered to be acting within the

scope of disaster service duties while he is assisting any unit of the emergency organization or performing any act contributing to the protection of life or property or mitigating the effects of an emergency either (1) under the authorization of a duly constituted superior in the local emergency organization, or (2) under the supervision and direction of the American Red Cross while carrying out its programs in consonance with state and local statements of understanding or in carrying out a mission assigned to that agency by a responsible state or local authority.

E. ADDITIONAL CLASSES

Additional classes shall be those classes prescribed by (1) the California Emergency Council or (2) the local disaster council with the approval of the California Emergency Council.

F. REGISTRATION

1. A person shall be deemed to be registered if there is on file with the State Office of Emergency Services or with the local disaster council, any of its units, or in any other place approved by the local disaster council, the following information:

   a. name of registrant;
   b. address of registrant;
   c. date enrolled;
   d. class of disaster service to which he is assigned; and
   e. loyalty oath.

2. All registration records shall be available for inspection by any officer or employee of the State Compensation Insurance Fund or of the State Office of Emergency Services.

3. The personnel officer or other individual designated by the local disaster council shall be responsible for keeping the registration current, and for the accuracy and safekeeping of such records.

4. The California Emergency Council may prescribe such additional registration requirements as it may from time to time deem necessary.

5. Local disaster councils may require each person registered to satisfactorily complete a course of training or instruction.

G. THESE RULES AND REGULATIONS SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY.

The above rules and regulations were adopted by the California Emergency Council on March 30, 1971, and amended on May 13, 1977 and January 9, 1979.

Management:	Director	EOC-1	Policy Group	EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.	EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Situation Analysis Unit

Your Responsibility: Collect and organize incident situations and status information. Provide display of information in EOC.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Obtain briefing from Plans section chief and Operations.
- __ Identify yourself as Situation Analysis (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Develop Situation Analysis Tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
- __ Appoint and brief unit staff as needed:
  - __ EOC Display
  - __ Technical specialists
  - __ Damage assessment/bldg inspection
  - __ Field observers
- __ Determine status of the following:
  - __ Cities
  - __ Special Districts
  - __ School Districts
  - __ County agencies and facilities
  - __ Specific incidents
- __ Brief Policy Group and section chiefs on situation status and post reports in EOC.
- __ Execute Situation Analysis tactics
- __ Provide situation report to Public Information Unit
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities __ Special districts __ State OES
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  - __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Situation Analysis tactics as needed
- __ Brief Plans Section Chief on unit's efforts
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Document Unit

Your Responsibility: Create and maintain complete documentation of the County's response and recovery efforts associated with the emergency for legal, archival, and future research purposes.

What you should do:

__ Read this entire checklist.
__ Obtain briefing from Plans Section Chief.
__ Identify yourself as Document (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
__ Develop Document Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
__ Appoint and brief unit staff as needed:
__ Assure that EOC staff have the necessary forms to document the incident response and recovery efforts
  - __ EOC Message forms
  - __ Action Plan worksheets
  - __ Post-event questionnaires
  - __ Special Event time cards
  - __ EOC staff 4-hour updates
__ Execute Document Unit tactics
__ Collect and file documentation from EOC staff, including:
  - __ Situation reports
  - __ Copies of EOC messages
  - __ Action Plans
  - __ EOC Sign-in/-out logs
  - __ Incident mapping
  - __ Press releases/media log
  - __ Damage Assessment records
  - __ EOC Staff 4-hour updates
  - __ EOC Briefings minutes
  - __ Dispatch log
  - __ Copies of all proclamations and declarations
  - __ Newspapers/magazines/other publications describing the event
  - __ Any photos, videotape, and/or audio recordings of event
__ Revise Document tactics as needed
__ Brief Plans Section Chief on unit's efforts
__ Deliver completed documentation files to County OES
__ Develop Document Unit demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
__ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Recovery Unit

Your Responsibility: Coordinate the delivery of long-term, event-related services by County agencies; organize applications for state and federal reimbursement; and complete post-event documentation.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Obtain briefing from Plans Section Chief.
- __ Identify yourself as Recovery (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Develop Recovery Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
- __ Appoint and brief unit staff as needed:
  - __ Hazard Mitigation Officer
  - __ Coordinator of Disaster Survey Reports
- __ Determine the following:
  - __ Area/population impacted by emergency
  - __ Extent of state and federal declarations
  - __ Tentative DAC site criteria
  - __ County agencies providing special services to victims
- __ Execute Recovery Unit tactics
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities
  - __ Special districts
  - __ Adjacent counties
  - __ State OES
  - __ FEMA
- __ Evaluate progress of emergency recovery efforts
  - __ Four hours
  - __ Eight hours
  - __ 24 hours
- __ Revise Recovery Unit tactics as needed
- __ Brief Plans Section Chief on unit's efforts
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Public Information Unit

Your Responsibility: Assist the Public Information Officer formulate and release information about the incident to news media and other appropriate agencies.

What you should do:

__ Read this entire checklist.
__ Obtain briefing from Public Information Officer and Plans Section Chief.
__ Identify yourself as Public Information Unit (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
__ With Public Information Officer, develop Public Information action plan: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
__ Appoint and brief unit staff as needed:
  __ News release writers __ EAS/EDIS representative
  __ Television/radio monitor __ Telephone team
__ Execute Public Information action plan
__ Review situation status reports and update press releases
__ Observe news restrictions as determined by Director of Emergency Services
__ Maintain media log of news agencies contacted
__ Maintain record of media coverage of County's response and recovery efforts (newspapers, magazines, television, radio)
__ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  __ Cities __ Special districts __ Adjacent counties __ State OES __ FEMA __
  Evaluate progress of emergency efforts
  __ Four hours __ Eight hours __ 24 hours
__ Revise Public Information action plan as needed
__ Brief Plans Section Chief and PIO on unit's efforts
__ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
__ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: EOC Manager

Your Responsibility: Coordinate EOC support units: Agency Liaison, Clerical Coordinator, Message Center, Sign-in/-out Reception, and Telephone Answer Point. Assure the smooth operation of the EOC during activation.

What you should do:

- ___ Read this entire checklist.
- ___ Obtain briefing from Plans Section Chief.
- ___ Identify yourself as EOC Manager (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- ___ Assist in these steps to activate the EOC
  - ___ Contact OES staff for EOC staffing
  - ___ Clear OES work areas for incoming EOC staff
  - ___ Set-up situation area (maps, display boards, etc.)
  - ___ Distribute basic office supplies (paper, pens, etc.)
  - ___ Request phone mail be disconnected
- ___ Notify Plans Section Chief and Director when activation steps are complete.
- ___ Appoint and brief EOC support staff as needed:
  - ___ Agency Liaison ___ Clerical Coordinator
  - ___ Receptionist ___ Telephone Answerers
- ___ Brief Message Center staff, including RACES Chief Radio Officer or alternate
- ___ Direct staff to perform their functions.
- ___ Coordinate activities of EOC support staff
- ___ Facilitate section chiefs and EOC staff
- ___ Determine availability of:
  - ___ EOC staffing ___ Relief personnel
  - ___ Special equipment ___ Care and Shelter
- ___ Maintain contact lists for the following:
  - ___ Cities ___ Special districts ___ State OES
- ___ Develop EOC support staff demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- ___ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Logistics Section Chief

Your Responsibility: Coordinate Logistics Section units: Resources, Personnel/Volunteers, Transportation, Facilities, and Communications.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- __ Identify yourself as the Logistics Section Chief (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Obtain briefing from Director of Emergency Services, Logistics unit leaders, other section chiefs, and your Department's EOC staff.
- __ With OES Director and other Section Chiefs, develop Operational Area Action Plan. Develop Logistics Section Strategies.
- __ Appoint and brief Logistics staff in accordance with action plan.
  - __ Resources Unit (including OASIS resource specialists)
  - __ Personnel/Volunteers Unit
  - __ Transportation Unit
  - __ Facilities Unit
  - __ Communications Unit
- __ Prepare preliminary resource status report, update it as necessary, and brief Policy Group and other section chiefs.
- __ Review substantial expenditures with Logistics unit leaders and requesting section's Chief or unit leader. Approval for questionable expenditures may be made by GSA Director and/or the Director of Emergency Services
- __ Forward all reports to the Document Unit.
- __ When directed, secure Logistics duty position and replenish supplies.
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Resources Unit

Your Responsibility: Provide the resources (equipment, supplies, services, etc.) necessary for response and recovery efforts by the County. Coordinate the sharing of resources among local, state, and federal agencies, utilities, and the private sector within the Plumas County Operational Area.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief, other Logistics unit leaders, and your Department's EOC staff.
- __ Identify yourself as Resources (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Develop Resources Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
- __ Appoint and brief resource specialists for the following:
  - __ Fire & Rescue
  - __ Law Enforcement/Coroner/Movement
  - __ Medical
  - __ Construction & Engineering
  - __ Care & Shelter
- __ Determine status of the following:
  - __ County Stores
  - __ Purchasing Department
- __ Execute Resources tactics
- __ Procure resources requested by EOC units and County Departments. Confirm substantial expenditures with Logistics Section Chief.
- __ Provide actual or estimated costs of resource procurement to Costs Unit
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  __ Cities __ Special districts __ State OES
- __ Brief Logistics Section Chief on resource status and update periodically
- __ Revise Resources tactics as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Personnel/Volunteers Unit

Your Responsibility: Provide disaster service workers necessary for response and recovery efforts by the County (County employees and/or registered volunteers); arrange for the registration of volunteers in the unincorporated areas; and coordinate County efforts with community-based volunteer organizations.

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief
- __ Identify yourself as Personnel/Volunteers (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Develop Personnel/Volunteers Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
- __ Appoint and brief staff, as needed:
  - __ Personnel staff
  - __ Volunteer organizations liaison
  - __ Disaster Service Worker Registrars
- __ Determine status of the following:
  - __ Operations units' personnel needs
  - __ Current EOC staffing and relief needs
  - __ Needed assistance for County employee call-backs
  - __ Need for establishing DSW registration sites
- __ Execute Personnel/Volunteers Unit tactics
- __ Procure personnel resources requested by EOC units and County Departments. Refer substantial expenditures for special personnel to Logistics Section Chief.
- __ Establish liaison, as needed, with your counterparts in:
  - __ Cities/Special districts
  - __ State OES/FEMA
  - __ Volunteer centers (including Red Cross)
  - __ Community-based organizations
- __ Assure that care & shelter needs for field staff, EOC staff, and volunteers are being met.
- __ Brief Logistics Section Chief on personnel status and update periodically
- __ Revise Resources Unit tactics as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group Public Information Off.		EOC-2 EOC-4	County Counsel Safety Manager	EOC-3 EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Transportation Unit

Your Responsibility: Provide vehicles for movement of disaster service workers to and from incident scenes, for evacuations, and transporting emergency resources; to maintain list of available vehicles and track their deployment.

What you should do:

— Read this entire checklist.
— Obtain briefing from Logistics Section chief.
— Identify yourself as Transportation (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
— Develop Transportation Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
— Appoint and brief unit staff as needed: (note below)

— Brief Logistics Section Chief on transportation status and update periodically
— Revise Transportation tactics as needed
— Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
— Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Facilities Unit

Your Responsibility: Provide buildings to be used in an emergency to facilitate emergency response and recovery efforts; provide maintenance of County facilities being used during an emergency; and maintain a list of available County facilities and track their use.

What you should do:

__ Read this entire checklist.
__ Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief.
__ Identify yourself as Facilities (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
__ Develop Facilities Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
__ Appoint and brief unit staff as needed: (note below)

__ Brief Logistics Section Chief on facilities status and update periodically
__ Revise Facilities Unit tactics as needed
__ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
__ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management:	Director	EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Communications Unit

Your Responsibility: Develop and maintain systems that function adequately in an emergency to assure EOC communications with other agencies, as well as emergency incident staff; coordinate the use of additional communication resources in an emergency.

What you should do:

— Read this entire checklist.
— Obtain briefing from Logistics Section Chief.
— Identify yourself as Communications (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
— Develop Communications Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
— Appoint and brief unit staff as needed: (note below)

— Brief Logistics Section Chief on communications status and update periodically
— Revise Communications Unit tactics as needed
— Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
— Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	EOC-6	**Plans**	EOC-12	**Logistics**	EOC-18	**Finance**	EOC-24
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Finance Section Chief

Your Responsibility: Coordinate Finance Section units: Timekeeping, Compensation/Claims, and Costs.

What you should do:

- ___ Read this entire checklist.
- ___ Initiate event log of your actions taken, beginning with your notification that an emergency exists.
- ___ Identify yourself as the Finance Section Chief (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- ___ Obtain briefing from Director of Emergency Services, Plans unit leaders, other section chiefs, and your Department's EOC staff.
- ___ With OES Director and other Section Chiefs, develop Operational Area Action Plan. Develop Finance Section Strategies.
- ___ Appoint and brief Finance personnel in accordance with action plan.
- ___ Gather preliminary cost estimates and preliminary damage assessment budgetary impact, when possible, and brief Policy Group and other section chiefs.
- ___ Forward all reports to the Document Unit.
- ___ When directed, secure Finance duty position and replenish supplies.
- ___ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Timekeeping Unit

Your Responsibility: Collect timekeeping data on personnel and equipment used for response and recovery efforts of the County

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Obtain briefing from Finance section chief
- __ Identify yourself as Timekeeping (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Develop Timekeeping Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
- __ Appoint and brief unit staff as needed:
  - __ Personnel timekeeping
  - __ Equipment timekeeping
- __ Assure that all staff are briefed on the personnel record keeping requirements of the emergency
- __ Brief Finance Section Chief on unit's efforts
- __ Provide essential timekeeping records to Document Unit
- __ Revise Timekeeping Unit tactics as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Compensation/Claims Unit

Your Responsibility: Collect necessary records for processing requests for compensation and claims against the County during the emergency (including workers' compensation reports and receipts for commandeered property)

What you should do:

- __ Read this entire checklist.
- __ Obtain briefing from Finance section chief
- __ Identify yourself as Compensation/Claims (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- __ Develop Compensation/Claims Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
- __ Appoint and brief additional staff as needed
- __ Establish liaison with your counterparts, if needed, in the following:
  - __ Cities/Special Districts
  - __ Workers' Compensation administrator
  - __ State Compensation Insurance Fund
- __ Brief Finance Section Chief on unit's efforts
- __ Provide essential compensation and claims to Document Unit
- __ Revise Compensation/Claims Unit tactics as needed
- __ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- __ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Management: Director		EOC-1	Policy Group		EOC-2	County Counsel	EOC-3
			Public Information Off.		EOC-4	Safety Manager	EOC-5
Operations	**EOC-6**	**Plans**	**EOC-12**	**Logistics**	**EOC-18**	**Finance**	**EOC-24**
Fire/Hvy Rescue	EOC-7	Situ Analysis	EOC-13	Resources	EOC-19	Timekeeping	EOC-25
Law/Coroner/Evac	EOC-8	Documents	EOC-14	Personnel/Vols	EOC-20	Comp/Claims	EOC-26
Medical/Pub Health	EOC-9	Recovery	EOC-15	Transportation	EOC-21	Costs	EOC-27
Care & Shelter	EOC-10	Public Info	EOC-16	Facilities	EOC-22		
Constr/Engineering	EOC-11	EOC Manager	EOC-17	Communications	EOC-23		

Action Checklist: Costs Unit

Your Responsibility: Collect data on expenditures made by the County for response and recovery efforts of the County

What you should do:

- ___ Read this entire checklist.
- ___ Obtain briefing from Finance section chief
- ___ Identify yourself as Costs (on the Organization chart in the EOC).
- ___ Develop Costs Unit tactics: assess the situation, define the problem, and establish priorities.
- ___ Appoint and brief additional unit staff as needed
- ___ Assure that all staff are briefed on the record keeping requirements of the emergency
- ___ Brief Finance Section Chief on unit's efforts
- ___ Provide essential costs records to Document Unit
- ___ Revise Costs Unit tactics as needed
- ___ Develop demobilization plan and release personnel from EOC as planned
- ___ Re-check this checklist periodically and refer to text of this emergency plan

Sample Documents

Description	Page
Proclamation of Existence of a Local Emergency (by Director)	Sample-1
Proclamation of Existence of a Local Emergency (by Board of Supervisors)	Sample-2
Proclamation Confirming Existence of a Local Emergency	Sample-3
Proclamation of Termination of Local Emergency	Sample-4
Proclamation by the Board of Supervisors Requesting that the Governor Proclaim a State of Emergency	Sample-5
Status Boards	Sample-6

PROCLAMATION OF EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, Ordinance 92-790 of the County of Plumas empowers the Director of Emergency Services to proclaim the existence of a local emergency when said County is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity and the Board of Supervisors is not in session; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services of the County of Plumas does hereby find:

> That conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said county, caused by _____, and
>
> That the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas is not in session (and cannot immediately be called into session);

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that a local emergency now exists throughout said County; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said local emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the emergency organization of this county shall be those prescribed by state law, by ordinances, and resolutions of this county and by the County of Plumas emergency plan, as approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Date: _____

By:_____
Director of Emergency Services
County of Plumas

On motion of Supervisor_____, seconded by Supervisor_____,
THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION was passed and adopted by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, County of Plumas, State of California, on _____, to wit:

PROCLAMATION OF EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, Ordinance 92-790 of the County of Plumas empowers the Board of Supervisors to proclaim the existence of a local emergency when said County is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas does hereby find:

> That conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property have arisen within said county, caused by _____;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED that a local emergency now exists throughout said County; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that during the existence of said local emergency the powers, functions, and duties of the emergency organization of this county shall be those prescribed by state law, by ordinances, and resolutions of this county and by the County of Plumas emergency plan, as approved by the Board of Supervisors; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that said Local Emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California.

AYES: Supervisors_____
NOES: Supervisors_____
EXCUSED: Supervisors_____

_____
PRESIDENT, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that a copy of the attached document has been delivered to the President, Plumas County Board of Supervisors, as provided in Section 25103 of the Government Code.

_____Dated:_____

Clerk, Board of Supervisors, County of Plumas

File:

Agenda:
Date:

On motion of Supervisor _____, seconded by Supervisor _____,
THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION was passed and adopted by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, County of Plumas, State of California, on _____, to wit:

PROCLAMATION CONFIRMING EXISTENCE OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, Ordinance 92-790 of the County of Plumas empowers the Director of Emergency Services to proclaim the existence of a local emergency when said County is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity and the Board of Supervisors is not in session, subject to confirmation by the Board of Supervisors at the earliest practicable time; and

WHEREAS, conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property arose within this county, caused by _____
commencing on or about __:__ __.m. on the _____ day of _____, 19__, at which time the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas was not in session; and

WHEREAS, said Board of Supervisors does hereby find that the aforesaid conditions of extreme peril did warrant and necessitate the proclamation of the existence of a Local Emergency; and

WHEREAS, the Director of Emergency Services did proclaim the existence of a Local Emergency within said County on the _____ day of _____, 19__;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that the Proclamation of Existence of a Local Emergency, as issued by said Director of Emergency Services, is hereby confirmed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas; and

IT IS FURTHER PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that said local emergency shall be deemed to continue to exist throughout said County until its termination is proclaimed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California.

AYES: Supervisors_____
NOES: Supervisors_____
EXCUSED: Supervisors_____

_____
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that a copy of the attached document has been delivered to the President, Plumas County Board of Supervisors, as provided in Section 25103 of the Government Code.

_____Dated:_____

Clerk, Board of Supervisors, County of Plumas

File:
Agenda:
Date:

On motion of Supervisor _____, seconded by Supervisor _____,
THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION was passed and adopted by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, County of Plumas, State of California, on _____, to wit:

PROCLAMATION OF TERMINATION OF A LOCAL EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, a period of Local Emergency presently exists in the County of Plumas in accordance with the proclamation thereof by the Board of Supervisors on the _____ day of _____, 19__,

or

the proclamation by the Director of Emergency Services that was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the _____ day of _____, 19__

as a result of conditions of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property caused by _____; and

WHEREAS, the situation resulting from said conditions of extreme peril is now deemed not to be beyond the control of the normal protective services, personnel, equipment and facilities of and within the County of Plumas;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas that a Local Emergency is terminated in the County of Plumas, State of California.

AYES: Supervisors_____
NOES: Supervisors_____
EXCUSED: Supervisors_____

_____
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that a copy of the attached document has been delivered to the President, Plumas County Board of Supervisors, as provided in Section 25103 of the Government Code.

_____Dated:_____

Clerk, Board of Supervisors, County of Plumas

File:
Agenda:
Date:

On motion of Supervisor_____, seconded by Supervisor_____,
THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION was passed and adopted by the following vote of the Board of Supervisors, County of Plumas, State of California, on _____, to wit:

PROCLAMATION BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS REQUESTING THAT THE GOVERNOR PROCLAIM A STATE OF EMERGENCY

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas found that due to _____ _____, which occurred at __:__ __.m., the _____ day of _____, 19__, a condition of extreme peril to life and property did exist in the County of Plumas; and

WHEREAS, in accordance with state law and ordinance 92-970 of the County of Plumas, the Director of Emergency Services proclaimed the existence of a local emergency throughout said County effective the _____ day of _____, 19__; and

WHEREAS, said proclamation of the Director of Emergency Services was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas on the _____ day of _____, 19__; and

WHEREAS, it has now been found that local resources are unable to cope with the effects of said emergency;

NOW THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED that a copy of this proclamation be forwarded through the State Director of the Office of Emergency Services to the Governor of California with the request that he proclaim the County of Plumas to be in a state of emergency; and

IT IS RESOLVED that

IT IS FURTHER RESOLVED that

AYES: Supervisors_____
NOES: Supervisors_____
EXCUSED: Supervisors_____

_____
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that a copy of the attached document has been delivered to the President, Plumas County Board of Supervisors, as provided in Section 25103 of the Government Code.

_____Dated:_____

PLUMAS COUNTY OPERATIONAL AREA
CASUALTIES & DAMAGES

	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	Totals
PERSONS: Dead						
Injured						
Displaced						
HOMES: Destroyed						
Major Damage						
Minor Damage						
BUSINESSES: Destroyed						
Major Damage						
Minor Damage						
PRIVATE DAMAGE: $ estimate						
PUBLIC PROPERTIES: Destroyed						
Major Damage						
Minor Damage						
PUBLIC DAMAGE: $ estimate						
SERVICES INTERRUPTED						
Number of Households Without: **Electricity -** PG&E						

PSREC						
Sierra Pacific Power						
Fresh Water						
Telephone Service						

PLUMAS COUNTY MULTI AGENCY COORDINATING GROUP

DISASTER COUNCIL

INTRODUCTION

As natural and manmade disasters continue to occur, governmental agencies are being pressed to implement emergency preparedness and management programs that will streamline communications and improve decision-making. The experience of Plumas County, California and its development of a Multi Agency Coordinating Group (MAC) may be an example of how new decision-making models can improve emergency management and maximize intra-agency communications and cooperation.

THE NEED FOR JURISDICTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN DECISION-MAKING AND INCIDENT MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

The ability to coordinate timely, accurate and integrated communications into incident management decision-making is a difficult task. Whether an emergency incident involves a single agency or a multitude of agencies, good management and decision-making is oftentimes effected by the way agencies are able to work and communicate with each other.

Take California for example. Each summer the state is plagued with large scale wildland fires. These fires effect not only local government, but a wide variety of state and federal agencies. How can these agencies simultaneously compete for resources, represent their agency's interests and participate in incident decision-making while still keeping focus on the emergency at hand? The answer is not simple. However, as large scale disasters like wildland fires and other incidents continue to recur, more emphasis is being directed towards improving intra-agency communications and integrated decision-making.

THE PLUMAS COUNTY MULTI AGENCY COORDINATING GROUP

Due to Plumas County's geographic location, wildland fires effect a number of agencies. While each play varying roles in management of the incident, the ability of the agencies to communicate and coordinate tasks uniformly has oftentimes proved confusing in the past.

Because of the need to streamline intra-agency communications and move towards more coordinated decision-making, a number of agencies in Plumas County will be asked to band together and develop a Multi Agency Coordinating Group otherwise known as "MAC".

REPRESENTATION IN "MAC"

A planning and decision-making group, The Plumas County "MAC", is composed of representatives from various County entities.

Each of the MAC members act as not only agency representatives but as liaisons to other like groups in the county. County Fire Warden for example, acts as a liaison to the county's local fire districts. County O.E.S. coordinates activities with county operating departments ans so on.

Representation to the "MAC" is limited to agency administrators so that decision-making is expedient and integrated. For purposes of the "MAC", agency administrators include those who have jurisdictional responsibility, capable of spending money and who are empowered to make decisions on behalf of their agency.

To keep the "MAC" alive the group will meet periodically. The purpose of these meetings will be to review emergency plans, evaluate on-going risk and to conduct periodic table top exercises. The latter has proved particularly helpful with "MAC" participants becoming more familiar with the multi agency decision-making process and improving the group's performance during an actual emergency.

CONCLUSIONS

The Multi Agency Coordinating Group (MAC) can prove successful in coordinating the efforts of several agencies during emergency incidents in Plumas County. The "MAC" is one example of how emergency management can be improved by pursuing better communications and more integrated decision-making.

C H A R T E R

The Plumas County Multi Agency Coordination System Group (MAC) is designed to allow county-wide cohesive and pre-planned coordination of disaster response. The "MAC" is activated when a disaster is of such magnitude as to severely impact the routine emergency responses of any one member agency.

The "MAC" serves three basic purposes:

1. Set Multi Agency objectives for disaster responses;
2. Establish priorities when several incidents are involved in any disaster; and
3. Allocate scarce resources to multiple incidents.

The "MAC" does not usurp the authority or jurisdiction on any one agency, but rather provides a county-wide coordinated and centralized approach to making decisions that affect more than one agency. Each agency retains its jurisdiction, both functional and geographic.

Participants in the "MAC" are agency administrator level personnel and are able to speak for and commit resources for the agency they represent.

Article 8 - Mutual Aid Regions

8600. Division of state into mutual aid regions
The Governor with the advice of the Emergency Council is hereby authorized and empowered to divide the state into mutual aid regions for the more effective application, administration, and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency-related activities.

Article 9 - Operational Areas

8605. Designation of counties as operational areas; Use for coordination of emergency activities and as communications link
Each county is designated as an operational area. In a state of war emergency each operational area shall serve as a link in the system of communications and coordination between the state's emergency operating centers and the operating centers of the political subdivisions comprising the operational area.

The governing bodies of each county and of the political subdivisions in the county may organize and structure their operational area.

An operational area may be used by the county and the political subdivisions comprising the operational area for the coordination of emergency activities and to serve as a link in the communications system during a state of emergency or a local emergency.

Article 9.5 - Disaster Preparedness

8607. Standardized emergency management system
(a) By December 1, 1993, the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with all interested state agencies with designated response roles in the state emergency plan and interested local emergency management agencies shall jointly establish by regulation a standardized emergency management system for use by all emergency response agencies. The public water systems identified in Section 8607.2 may review and comment on these regulations prior to adoption. This system shall be applicable, but not limited to, those emergencies or disasters referenced in the state emergency plan. The standardized emergency management system shall include all of the following systems as a framework for responding to and managing emergencies and disasters involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agency responses:

(1) The Incident Command Systems adapted from the systems originally developed by the FIRESCOPE Program, including those currently in use by state agencies.

(2) The multiagency coordination system as developed by the FIRESCOPE Program.

(3) The mutual aid agreement, as defined in Section 8561, and related mutual aid systems such as those used in law enforcement, fire service, and coroners' operations.

(4) The operational area concept, as defined in Section 8559.

(b) Individual agencies' roles and responsibilities agreed upon and contained in existing laws or the state emergency plan are not superseded by this article.

(c) By December 1, 1994, the Office of Emergency Services, in coordination with the State Fire Marshal's Office, the Department of the California Highway Patrol, the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, and all other interested state agencies with designated response roles in the state emergency plan, shall jointly develop an approved course of instruction for use in training all emergency response personnel, consisting of the concepts and procedures associated with the standardized emergency management system described in subdivision (a).

(d) By December 1, 1996, all state agencies shall use the standardized emergency management system as adopted pursuant to subdivision (a), to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations.

(e) (1) By December 1, 1996, each local agency, in order to be eligible for any funding of response-related costs under disaster assistance programs, shall use the standardized emergency management system as adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency operations.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), local agencies shall be eligible for repair, renovation, or any other nonpersonnel costs resulting from an emergency.

(f) The office shall, in cooperation with involved state and local agencies, complete an after-action report within 120 days after each declared disaster. This report shall review public safety response and disaster recovery activities and shall be made available to all interested public safety and emergency management organizations.

8607.1. Legislative intent
(a) It is the intent of the Legislature that a statewide system for fire hydrants be adopted so that all firefighters can respond to emergencies calling for the use of water at any location in the State of California. Without this statewide standardized system, the lives of firefighters and those they serve would be put in serious jeopardy in a mutual aid fire response effort stretching across city and county boundaries.

APPENDIX "F"

PLUMAS COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

PLUMAS COUNTY

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

Revised March 2003

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN

I. PLANNING BASIS

A. Purpose

The **PLUMAS COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE PLAN** addresses the jurisdiction's planned response to emergency situations and potential incidents associated with toxic and hazardous materials. It provides operation concepts relating to various hazardous materials situations, identifies components of the Local Emergency Management Organizations, and describes the overall responsibilities and actions by various agencies in Plumas County for protecting the health and welfare of the populace, public and private property, and the environment. The plan also identifies the sources of outside support which might be provided through mutual aid and specific statutory authorities by other jurisdictions, state and federal agencies, and the private sector. The plan should be considered as a preparedness document. Intended to be read and understood before a hazardous incident occurs. It should always be used in conjunction with the Plumas County Emergency Plan prepared by the Plumas County Office of Emergencies Services.

B. Objectives

1. To contain, clean up or mitigate the effects of a toxic or hazardous materials release, to save lives, protect against and/or reduce injuries, and abate exposure of the population and environment during a hazardous material incident.

2. Assist in controlling the effects of a primary incident by coordinated action and limiting the possibility of secondary occurrences.

3. Establish lines of authority and coordination when this plan is in effect.

4. Ensure that the most qualified technical specialists are available to assist the Incident Commander.

5. Provide for accurate and timely information concerning a hazardous materials incident to the news media and the general public.

6. Review business plans and inventories submitted by businesses handling hazardous materials and make needed revisions to this plan.

C. Authority

1. Chapter 7, Division 2, Title 2 Government Code (California Emergency Services Act).

2. California Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plan.

3. California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Sections 25115 and 25117 and Chapter 7, Section 25600 through 25610.

4. California Vehicle Code, Section 2450 through 2454.

5. Street and Highway Code, State of California, Sec. 1482.5.

D. Policy

The role of the government in Plumas County, with respect to hazardous materials incidents, is to take the necessary protective actions to prevent undue risk to the population and/or the environment.

Where feasibly possible, all reasonable efforts will be made to abate the spill or release, thus insuring reduced threat to the public and minimum adverse impact on the environment.

E. Activation

This plan shall be activated to the degree necessary by the Incident Commander whenever a hazardous material incident occurs.

II. SCOPE

This plan applies to all political subdivisions, including any State or Federal agency operating within Plumas County, whose governing body adopts the plan by ordinance, order, resolution, letter or memorandum of understanding.

This plan covers spills, accidents, releases, or unauthorized dumping of hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, oil, toxic chemicals, pesticides and radioactive materials on land and in the air.

Local government involvement in hazardous material spill incidents is principally focused on discovery, notification, evaluation, and initiation of immediate on-scene action, where appropriate.

III. HAZARD ANALYSIS

A. RESPONSIBILITY

The Plumas County Office of Emergency Services, working with the Plumas County Environmental Health Department, is responsible for overall pre-emergency planning and coordination among the various emergency responders responsible for chemical, nuclear, and biological incidents which occur within Plumas County, including coordination of emergency assistance between contiguous jurisdictions (Plumas County Emergency Plan, Section 1.5.1.1 pg. 1-2).

B. BUSINESS PLANS

Pre-emergency planning begins with the collection of inventory and business plan information as part of the Certified Unified Hazardous Materials Program (CUPA). Business plan information is collected by Environmental Health, and through that department the information is dispersed to appropriate fire agencies and the Plumas County Hazardous Response Team for review. Information found in the Business Plan includes type and quantities of hazardous materials inventories, location of inventories (annotated map) and 24-hour emergency facility contact personnel. Plans and inventories are reviewed and updated by the responsible businesses on an annual basis and facility inspections performed tri-annually by Environmental Health. Forms for filing business plans are available from the Environmental Health Department.

The facilities identified through the CUPA program, which are of particular concern, include lumber processing facilities, bulk petroleum facilities, and various manufacturing facilities. These businesses are generally spread throughout the County, however, limited concentrations occur in the more densely populated areas of Portola, Quincy, and Chester/Lake Almanor.

C. TRANSPORTATION

The potential for a major transportation incident exists along the county's main East-West thoroughfare, State Highway 70. An additional potential exists on the other State Highways which traverse the county, namely State Highways 36 and 89. The materials transported on these highways may be destined for a facility within the county, or they may be destined for points beyond.

During a commodity flow survey performed during the winter and spring of 2000, ninety percent of the hazardous materials identified on state highways were bulk petroleum products, which included heating fuels, gasoline, diesel and propane. The balance of hazardous materials that were identified includes, industrial/medical cylinders and general industrial products. An area of concern discovered during the commodity flow survey was the freight/delivery type of transporters. When hazardous materials are shipped in this manner, they are not required to be placarded because the volumes fall below the reporting limits. For

example, a freight transporter may be delivering to an area hardware store. The load may consist of a variety of hazardous materials that include retail packaged herbicides, pesticides, paint products, motor oil, etc.

Another potential for a transportation incident exists along the railroad corridors within the County. Union Pacific Railroad and Burlington Northern maintain tracks through the County, which connect Oroville to Susanville, and Oroville to Reno. The rail yards of Keddie and Portola may present an increased potential for an incident, because of the amount of trains staged in a confined area.

Transportation incidents involving live ammunition may be another potential for a hazardous material incident. Shipments to and from Herlong Army Depot may occur by rail and/or by truck through Plumas County. Stabilizing such incidents may require the specialist training of munitions experts or bomb squad units.

D. GEOGRAPHY AND WEATHER

The geography of the County can influence the development of incidents and the way in which they are handled. A steep river canyon can restrict or even prevent access to an incident. The Middle Fork of the Feather River below the LaPorte bridge, for example, is not accessible by vehicle. Dyking and containment of such releases is always a high priority.

Weather conditions can also affect the development of an incident. In the heat of summer, spills of volatile materials can rapidly vaporize, increasing the severity of an incident. Sealed containers can become explosive if the liquids inside begin to boil. Rainfall can have both positive and negative affects on an incident. Rain can knock down harmful vapors and at the same time make containment difficult. Heavy snowstorms may limit the ability of local agencies to respond to incidents.

E. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

1. Responsible Party

   Responsibility for a spill/release may rest with any of several entities or combination thereof: shipper, carrier, driver, manufacturer, waste generator, or facility owner. In cases where one of the above cannot be identified the property owner is named the responsible party. Financial assistance may be available for responsible parties that are unable or unwilling to fund the necessary abatement actions (see section F, funding, below).

2. Statutory law provides that the person causing damage is financially responsible.

- Government Code, Section 3873, provides abatement of a nuisance may be at the expense of the person causing the nuisance.
- Vehicle Code Section 17300 provides that any person causing damage to street or highway is liable for the cost of repair.
- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Section 262.31 provides that a transporter must clean up any hazardous waste discharge that occurs during transportation.
- In accordance with Title 19, California Code of Regulations, California Health and Safety Code, and the Uniform Fire Code, agencies responding to a hazardous material emergency, including the hazmat team, are authorized to recover from any person, corporation, partnership, individual, or entity whose negligent actions caused expenses associated with hazardous material emergency response. The charge levied on an individual is also a charge against an individual's employer if the negligence causing the incident occurs in the course of an individual's employment.

F. FUNDING

Reviewing funding options is an essential element of the Pre-Emergency planning process.

1. Responsible Party Identified

The Incident Commander shall make every effort to contact the responsible party for all hazardous materials incidents and inform them of their obligation to mitigate the incident, giving them the opportunity to provide their own clean-up service or contract with a designated clean-up firm.

On public lands, if the responsible party is not cooperative, or will not provide clean-up in a timely manner, the Incident Commander may direct the public management agency responsible for clean-up to initiate clean-up actions to stabilize the incident.

Location	Public Management Agency
State Highways	Cal-Trans
County Roads	County Road Department
National Forest Lands (including rivers, creeks, roads passing through such land	U.S. Forest Service

Clean up may be provided through in-house services or may be provided through contract with designated firms. In either case, reimbursement of funds expended may be sought through the responsible party.

On private property, authorization for funding a timely cleanup may be sought through the Department of Toxic Substances Control Emergency Response Duty officer, as discussed below.

2. Responsible Party Cannot be Identified

If a responsible party is not readily identified the public management agency will be responsible to stabilize the incident and provide cleanup, if necessary. Funding sources include:

- State Superfund:

  This fund is designated to provide funding for large-scale emergency and remedial actions, under specified conditions. Funds from this account can be released ONLY IF the clean-up actions and expenses are approved by the Department of Health Services IN ADVANCE. Contact the State Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550.

- Fish and Wildlife Pollution Clean Up and Abatement Account:

  Funds may be available for the clean-up and abatement of materials that threaten to pollute, contaminate, or obstruct the waters of California to the detriment of fish, plant, bird, animal life or their habitat. Contact the Department of Fish and Game through the Incident Commander or the State Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550.

- State Water Resources Control Board Clean-up and Abatement Account:

  The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) may expend available money to perform clean-up, abatement, or remedial work pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. These funds are available only in certain circumstances and requests for funds should be made through the Plumas County Environmental Health at 283-6355.

- Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Program:

  This program provides for the removal, disposal, or storage of a toxic waste from a laboratory used for the unlawful manufacture of a controlled substance that poses an immediate threat to public health and safety. This fund can only be accessed for a prosecutable case in counties with a population under 1,250,000 and does not cover clean-up or disposal of contaminated soils or dwellings.

  Access to the fund must be made within 24 hours of a seizure of a laboratory. Local law enforcement must contact the Department of Toxic Substance Control Duty Officer through the State Warning

Center at 1-800-852-7550. The investigative report must accompany the request. (See Appendix F)

- Local Clean-up Funds:

  Funds and/or resources may be authorized by responsible governmental agencies including the Plumas County Board of Supervisors.

IV. ORGANIZATION & RESPONSIBILITIES

The local organization, which will respond to a hazardous materials incident, is structured to provide a multi-agency response to a minor or moderate size incident. For major incidents, the State would be accessed to provide support of local responses as coordinated through the Plumas County Office of Emergency Services (See the Plumas County Emergency Plan). The scale of the response, skills brought to bear on the problem and, hence, agencies participating in the emergency organization will be geared to the nature of each specific hazardous material incident.

Agencies that have responsibilities in response operations are listed in Appendix A.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. Hazardous Materials Incident Notification

1. Anyone discovering or becoming aware of a hazardous material spill or incident should notify the Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch Center at **911** or **283-6300**.

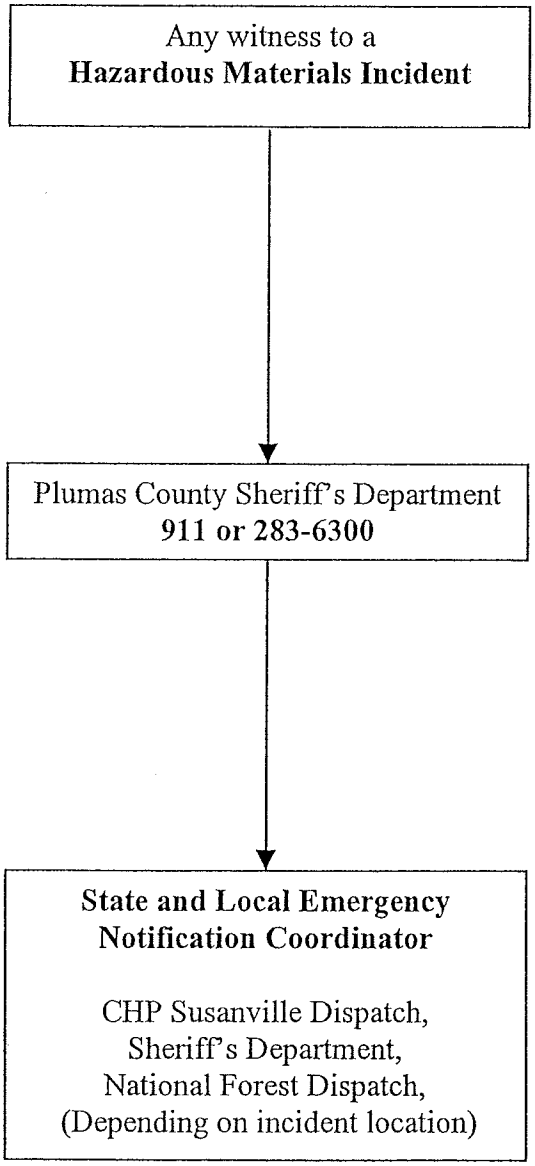
2. If the incident is on a State Highway or County Road, the Sheriff's Department shall notify the Susanville California Highway Patrol Dispatch Center. The Susanville CHP Dispatch Center will serve as the State and local emergency notification coordinator.

3. If the incident is on private property, or within the incorporated limits of the City of Portola, but not on a Highway, the Sheriff's Office shall serve as the State and local emergency notification coordinator.

4. If the incident is on National Forest land, the Forest Service Dispatch Center will serve as State and local emergency coordinator.

5. The State and local emergency notification coordinator will notify appropriate agencies and the State Warning Center **(1-800-852-7550)** on all reportable incidents.

PLUMAS COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT NOTIFICATION FLOWCHART



B. Recognition

1. Recognizing the type and degree of the hazard present is usually one of the first steps after arriving at an incident scene. The substance involved must be identified. It may be useful to refer to the U.S. Department of Transportation "Emergency Response Guidebook". Among the sources for hazardous material identification are the following:

   a. placards
   b. shipping manifests
   c. visual observation (shipping container)
   d. container labels
   e. CHEMTREC
   f. MSDS

2. CHEMTREC – Chemical Transportation Emergency Center provides two types of assistance during a hazardous material incident:

   a. Relays information in regards to the specific chemical (See Appendix E – CHEMTREC Communication Form).

   b. Will contact the chemical manufacturer or other expert for additional information or on-site assistance.

3. If the substance cannot be identified, monitoring and sampling may be needed to determine the substances' physical and chemical properties, concentrations, and its degree of hazard. To minimize danger to personnel, this function should be performed by persons who are properly trained and are using the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

C. Immediate On-Scene Actions

1. The first emergency responder to arrive at the incident site will be acting Incident Commander until relieved by a representative of the responsible agency as outlined in section D, below.

2. The primary responsibility of this first responder is to protect the health and safety of the public (including potential responders) at the scene. This will be accomplished by restricting access to the scene, initiating containment if it can be done safely, and isolating contaminated persons and materials until arrival of the supporting agencies. Rendering emergency care and initiating decontamination of affected persons is always a high priority but only if it is within the first responder's level of training and only if it can be done safely.

3. Upon arrival, the Incident Commander will establish a Command Post upwind from the incident at a safe distance until hazards are removed, controlled, or neutralized. The location of the Command Post should consider the following factors:

   a. Far enough away from the incident to avoid contamination or other dangers.
   b. Close enough to the incident to maintain reasonable contact with operational personnel.

4. Site perimeter security and traffic control are the responsibility of the law enforcement agency having traffic investigation authority and should be initiated as soon as possible to minimize contamination of citizens and to allow first responder crews to perform their tasks without interference.

5. The Incident Commander will be responsible for coordinating the multi-agency operations (i.e. fire, sheriff, CHP, etc.). The Incident Commander Check-list (Appendix D) should be used.

6. All emergency responders shall report to the Incident Commander or the Staging Area as designated by the Incident Commander immediately upon arrival to the scene. All emergency response operations (spill identification, containment, etc.) shall be coordinated through the Incident Commander.

D. On-Scene Management

1. The on-scene management (Incident Commander) of a hazardous substances incident as designated by Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 4, of the California Vehicle Code shall be the appropriate Law Enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority. Specifically, this is defined as follows:

Location of Incident	Commander
State Highways, County Roads (includes right-of-way)	California Highway Patrol
Off-Highway, unincorporated area (includes County and private property)	Sheriff's Department
National Forest Lands	U.S. Forest Service (Plumas, Lassen or Tahoe National Forest)
City of Portola	Sheriff's Department
Plumas Eureka State Park	State Department of Parks
Any location threatening or potentially threatening fish and/or wildlife	CA Department of Fish and Game
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	BML Lands

2. Responding Agency Responsibilities

   a. Each agency shall perform those tasks charged to that agency related to the emergency operation and shall confer with the Incident Commander for coordination of those tasks. The role definitions in the plan (Appendix B) describe the areas of responsibility for each agency or department.

   b. Request for assistance from private agencies shall be authorized by the Incident Commander and obtained through the Director of Emergency Services.

3. Activation of the Plumas County Hazardous Material Response Team

   Based on the initial report, the on-scene assessment by the first responders, or the request of the incident commander, the Plumas County Hazardous Materials Response Team can be activated. This multiple agency team will respond to any incident within the County, when requested. Requests for activation are made through the Sheriff's Department Dispatch at **283-6300**.

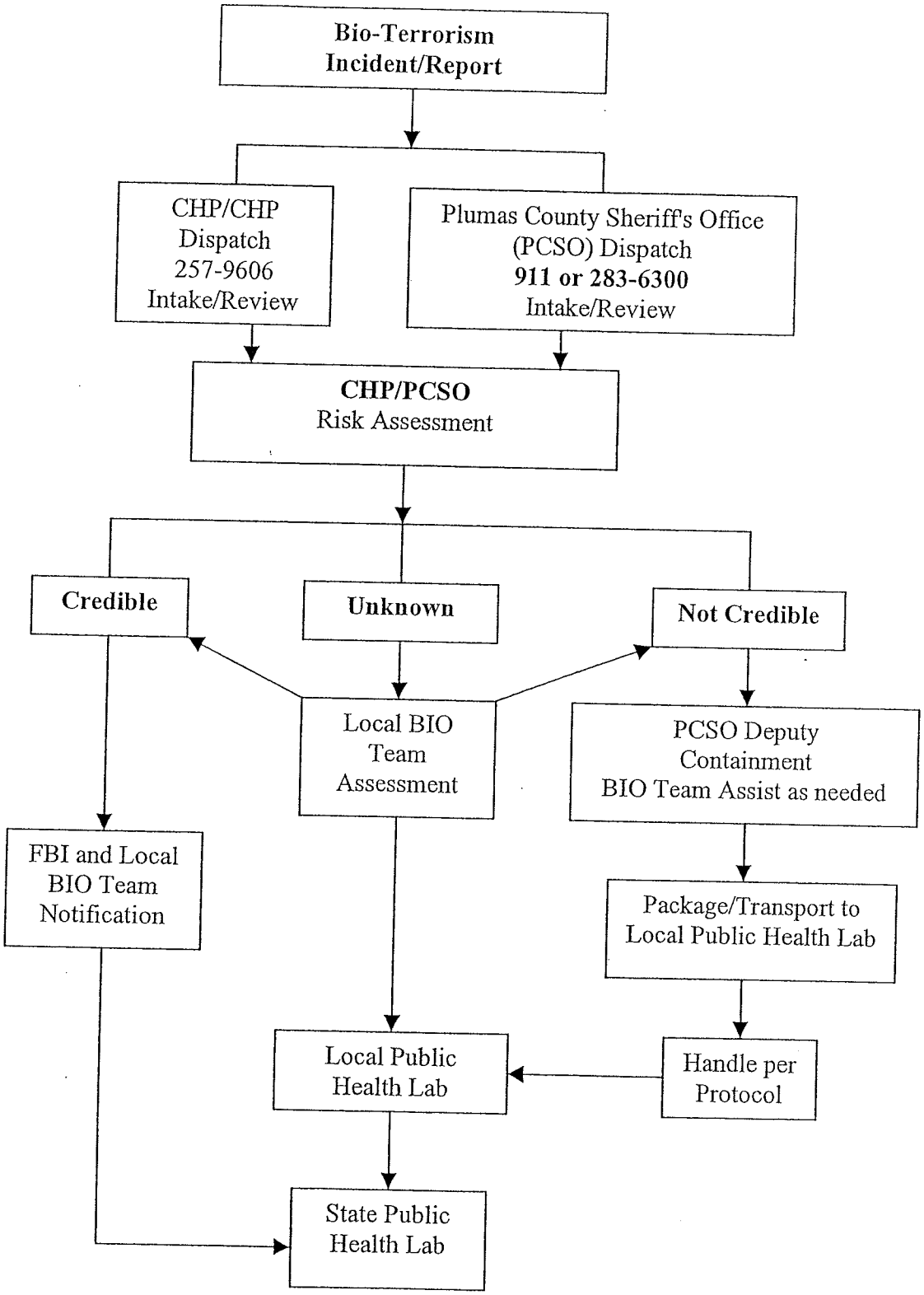
   If additional hazardous materials equipment, expertise or resources are needed, the Northern California Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team can be activated. Requests for this team should be made through the incident commander to the State OES Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550.

4. Activation of Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

   The Incident Commander, or his duly appointed Safety Officer shall activate EMS whenever medical services are needed or anticipated as a result of a hazardous materials incident. Activation shall consist of notifying the local hospital of the substance(s) involved, approximate dose or exposure concentration (if known), and the number of patients requiring aid. Field decontamination of all patients, as necessary, is required prior to patient-transport to avoid cross contamination of EMS personnel and equipment. (See Decontamination and Monitoring Guidelines, Appendix G.)

5. Activation of Biohazard/Bioterrorism Team

   Because Bioterrorism/Biohazard incidents pose unique challenges for hazardous materials response and mitigation, Plumas County formed a Biohazard/Bioterrorism Team consisting of members from law enforcement, public health, environmental health and the local hazardous materials response team. The Bio Team should be activated through the State and local emergency notification coordinator on any known or suspected incidents involving biological agents. The concept of operation is summarized on the following flow chart, emergency contact information can be found in Appendix C.



For a complete directory of Bioterrorism/Biohazard contact personnel, please refer to Appendix C.

VI. PUBLIC SAFETY AND INFORMATION

A. Evacuation and Sheltering

Informing citizens within the area of a hazardous material incident of a threat to their safety and precautions to take shall be the responsibility of the Plumas County Office of Emergency Services. The Incident Commander shall be responsible for the order to evacuate areas which may be threatened by a release or threatened release of hazardous materials. The following procedures should be followed to ensure that adequate and accurate information is disseminated to the general public in a timely manner:

1. Unless otherwise stated by the Incident Commander, the control point for the release of information to the public concerning safety procedures and/or evacuation notices during a hazardous materials incident will be the Plumas County Office of Emergency Services.
2. The Plumas County Director of Emergency Services or his/her designee may become the Public Information Officer (PIO) for a hazardous materials incident. The related staff may become the Emergency Public Information (EPI) Staff.
3. The Plumas County Director of Emergency Services may decide upon the best location for coordinating the release of information on an incident to the public. The PIO may work at the scene with the Incident Commander, at the Emergency Operations Center (if activated), or at another appropriate public site.
4. Where a hazardous material incident does not require evacuation of an area, but may require safety precautions in private homes or businesses, the Director of Emergency Services will work with the Incident Commander to develop announcements to inform the affected population, information may be released to the public in a variety of ways – through the Emergency Broadcast System, other media, public officials, and volunteer/public agencies on a door-to-door contact basis.
5. Where a hazardous material incident requires evacuation of an area, evacuation will be directed by the Plumas County Sheriff's Office. Coordination of information concerning the evacuation will be handled by the Director of Emergency Services.
6. Where evacuation is ordered, the Director of Emergency Services will activate the Shelter Annex of the Plumas County Emergency Operations Plan to accommodate the evacuees. At the minimum, a Reception and Care Site will operate to provide evacuees with information on the incident and on alternate temporary housing.

B. Public Information

Below are suggested actions to be taken by the Public Information Officer and/or the Emergency Public Information Staff during the various emergency periods and phases. These emergency periods and phases, along with the actions, which pertain to each, are addressed in detail in the Plumas County Emergency Plan (Attachment A-6-A). Additions or deletions may be made depending on the local situation.

1. Ensure that all information is clear, concise, confirmed, and approved by the appropriate authority before release to the media or public. Do not release unconfirmed information or speculate on the extent of the emergency, despite repeated urging by reporters to do so. Never hesitate to say, "I don't know but I'll find out".
2. Monitor published and broadcast EPI for accuracy. Correct serious misinformation whenever possible.
3. Provide sufficient staffing and telephones to efficiently handle incoming media and public calls, and to gather status information.
4. Provide information to the public according to priorities listed in the Plumas County Emergency Plan (Attachment A-6-B, Emergency Public Information Priorities).
5. Ensure that official spokespersons are thoroughly briefed about all aspects of the emergency situation.
6. Keep the Emergency Services Director informed of all actions taken or planned.
7. Keep PIO's in other jurisdiction and at other government levels apprised of information released.
8. Maintain an EPI release log and a documentary file of all information, instructions, and advice released to the public.

C. Media Relations

1. For any hazardous material incident, the Incident Commander will handle liaison with the media unless he assigns this duty to the director of Emergency Services.

2. Providing factual and timely information to the media is an extremely important function. To provide inaccurate data or appear disinterested in assisting media representatives at the scene of a hazardous material incident would be counter productive. Therefore, it is imperative that these individual's right to be at the scene is honored and every reasonable attempt to cooperate with them, without jeopardizing the effectiveness of the emergency operations, be made.

3. News media ingress to hazardous material incident scenes.
   a. 409.5 of the California Penal Code permits members of the news media to enter hazardous substances incident sites.
   b. Once properly identified with a valid press card, the news media shall be advised if entering the scene would be hazardous to their safety and that they should exercise caution before entering.
   c. When applicable, the press shall be immediately advised of the danger and a recommendation made that all personnel remain at a safe distance. Equipment and/or personnel subjected to possible contamination, resulting from encroachment upon a contaminated area or other events, will be considered to be contaminated and decontamination measures taken.

VII. POST EMERGENCY

Post emergency (recovery) operations are addressed in detail In the Plumas County Emergency Plan.

A. The Incident Commander will make every effort possible to ensure restoration of the scene to a safe condition after a hazardous material incident.
   1. Consult with clean-up crews to confirm adequacy of the clean-up plan, which may involve the removal or treatment of the waste. The plan should address on-road and off-road contamination, which may have occurred. Dilution or flooding of the area are not acceptable methods of treatment.
   2. If mitigation cannot be completed, the site must be secured and access prevented until clean up is accomplished.
   3. Make certain that any wastes generated during cleanup is transported in an approved manner in conformance with the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49.

B. The Incident commander has overall responsibility to maintain surveillance of the scene and determine that compliance to all applicable laws and regulations has been met.

C. The decision to decontaminate personnel and equipment as a result of exposure to hazardous materials shall be made by the Incident Commander, or the duly appointed Safety Officer.

D. Clean-up must ultimately meet the Health and Safety Standards prescribed by law. The local government authority for determining when the clean-up operation is complete shall be the Environmental Health Department in cooperation with the State Department of Health Services, Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Department of Fish and Game.

E. Post-incident evaluation and critique participation is the responsibility of all responding agencies. The Incident Commander shall coordinate critiques after any major hazardous materials incident.

VIII. SUPPORTING SYSTEMS

A. Incident Level Emergency Management Systems

Incident Emergency Management Systems are particularly well suited to the management of hazardous materials incidents. Such systems are very flexible and adaptable to any kind of emergency management situation.

One example of an Incident Emergency Management System is the Incident Command System (ICS). The ICS organizational structure is based around five principal activities performed at any incident. These are: Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance. The ICS Organization allows for a modular and rapid expansion to meet the needs imposed by the incident. The ICS can be used during any serious multidisciplinary emergency within a jurisdiction, and is particularly useful for any kind of incident involving multiple jurisdictions and agencies.

Some incidents, particularly those involving hazardous materials, can escalate to area-wide emergencies requiring further activation of the emergency management system. In area-wide emergencies, one or more Incident Command Posts may be established to assist in managing emergency operations.

The Incident Command System shall be used during incidents requiring emergency management pursuant to 29 CFR 1910.120. ICS is further described in Appendix D.

B. Emergency Operating Center (EOC)

The Emergency Operating Center (EOC) is a pre-established facility from which all emergency efforts can be coordinated and directed. The EOC will be activated to the degree required, based on the significance, severity and/or duration of a spill or incident as requested by the incident commander. The EOC will maintain radio communications with the Incident Commander, and will coordinate obtaining support resources from fire protection districts, private businesses, volunteer groups, and mutual aid. The EOC is activated through the Plumas County OES Coordinator.

C. Communications

Mobile and hand-held radio is the primary means of communications with the site and among Plumas County and the City of Portola response agencies.

IX. RESOURCES

The resources of both the public and private sector available to emergency response personnel are summarized in Appendix Q.

X. ENFORCEMENT

The Plumas County District Attorney's Office is the lead agency in criminal and civil enforcement of all statutes, regulations and ordinances in the County relating to hazardous materials. This includes cases involving illegal storage, transportation or disposal.

A variety of violations may occur at a hazardous materials incident; therefore, law enforcement agencies must investigate and document violations as soon as incident safety conditions allow. An investigator should be called to the scene as soon as possible.

1. Investigation and documentation will follow incident stabilization and will have priority over clean up.
2. Documentation may include, but is not limited to, photographs, video tape, a site diagram, field notes including recording of time and date, and material samples.
3. All emergency response personnel must take care to protect and preserve evidence if such acts do not compromise public health, safety or hinder incident stabilization.

XI. PLAN REVIEW AND UPDATE

The Plumas County Department of Environmental Health shall review and revise this plan and components thereof, every three years, to ensure adequate coordination of responses to releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials. Agencies responsible for hazardous materials incident response and/or support thereof shall advise the Environmental Health Department at any time a change notification phone numbers, or procedures become effective or imminent, and when outdated information should be replaced.

XII. TRAINING

Hazardous materials responders should receive adequate training in accordance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 19, Section 2725.

The California Specialized Training Institute, California State Fire Marshal, University of California Cooperative Extension Program, and Butte College offer hazardous materials response training, among others. Expenses incurred in training are the responsibility of the agency whose personnel are involved. Federal and State training programs are available to support local programs.

The specific knowledge and skills, which should be imparted by a local training program, are outlined in Appendix J.

XIII. APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

	APPENDIX B CROSS REFERENCE
Beckwourth Fire Protection District *	N
C-Road Community Services District *	N
Chester Fire Protection District *	N
City of Portola	I
Crescent Mills Fire Protection District *	N
Eastern Plumas Fire District *	N
Graeagle Fire Protection District *	N
Greenhorn Creek Community Services District *	N
Greenville Fire Department *	N
Hamilton Branch Fire Protection District *	N
La Porte Fire Protection District *	N
Long Valley Community Services District *	N
Meadow Valley Fire Protection District *	N
Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District	K
Peninsula Fire Protection District *	N
Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner	L
Plumas County Environmental Health Department	M
Plumas County Hazardous Materials Team	J
Plumas County Office of Emergency Services	
Plumas County Public Works	O
Plumas County Service Area No. 2 *	
Plumas County Sheriff's Office	P
Plumas Eureka Fire Department *	N
Portola City Fire Department *	N
Prattville-Almanor West Shore Fire Protection District *	N
Quincy Fire Protection District *	N
Sierra Valley Fire Protection District *	N
Taylorsville Fire Protection District	N

Agency responsibilities and role definitions are listed in Appendix B
*When Applicable

STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

	APPENDIX B CROSS REFERENCE
California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)	C
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)	D
California Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)	
California Department of Transportation (Cal Trans)	G
California Highway Patrol (CHP) Quincy & Susanville Offices	E, F
Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board Redding Office	H
Office of Emergency Services (OES)	
Plumas Eureka State Park	
State Waste Resources Control Board (SWRCB)	H

FEDRAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

	APPENDIX B CROSS REFERENCE
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	B
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	
U.S. Army-Herlong Depot	
U.S. Forest Service (USFS)-Plumas, Lassen and Tahoe National Forests	Q, R, S

NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

	APPENDIX B CROSS REFERENCE
American Red Cross	A
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	
Feather Publishing	
KCMT-FM Radio	
KPCO-AM Radio	
Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES)	
Pacific Gas and Electric Company	
Plumas County REACT	
Plumas Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative	
Union Pacific Railroad	

Agency responsibilities and role definitions are listed in Appendix B

APPENDIX B

AGENCY ROLES AND/OR RESPONSIBILITES
For Contact Information See Appendix C

A. American Red Cross

1. Provide relief for persons affected by disaster, including serious hazardous materials emergencies:

   a. Provide food, clothing and shelter.
   b. Provide supplemental medical and nursing assistance in accordance with established agreements.
   c. Provide family services.

2. Assist local government with staffing of temporary shelter operations (i.e., selection and staffing of shelter sites and dissemination of shelter information).

B. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

1. Will serve as Incident Commander and state and local emergency notification coordinator if the incident on BLM lands.

C. California Department of Fish and Game (Fish and Game)

1. Is responsible for protecting the State's fish, game and other natural resources and their habitat.

2. DFG must be notified of any incident which may contaminate streams or waterways and will respond, upon request of the incident commander or Plumas County Sheriff's Office, to the scene of any hazardous materials incident.

3. Will provide recommendations to minimize injury to wildlife from hazardous materials incidents.

4. Assume statutory responsibility at the scene of any oil spill and coordinate with CHP and/or Caltrans.

D. California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)

1. Primary functions include fire prevention, fire suppression, explosion prevention, extrication, rescue, and providing emergency first aid for victims.

2. Primary responsibility for rendering medical care is transferred to other emergency personnel upon their arrival, when they are a "more medically qualified licensed care professional".

3. Abating hazardous conditions under the direction of the Incident Commander by means of wash-downs, neutralizing acids, applications of foam, etc.

4. CDF agrees to respond to hazardous materials incidents which occur on a State Highway when requested by CHP and offers special resources at its disposal to the Incident Commander.

5. CDF will assist other agencies with their responsibilities as required provided the safety of CDF personnel is not compromised and adequate safety equipment is available.

6. CDF will provide mutual aid to local Fire Districts as required.

7. Secondary functions include the following:

   a. assistance in providing hazardous materials training,

   b. assistance in Natural Resource protection and damage assessment,

   c. assistance in providing on-scene communications,

   d. assistance in feeding operations at the scene.

E. California Highway Patrol (CHP) Quincy Area Responsibilities

1. Upon a highway within CHP area of responsibility, the CHP will serve as Incident Commander, on-site coordinator and statewide information, assistance, and notification.

2. Upon a highway, within the city limits of Portola, the CHP will serve as statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator, if requested under the provision of mutual aid.

3. Off-highway, non-terminal incident. The CHP will notify the Sheriff's Department, who has overall authority, and provide perimeter traffic control in unincorporated areas.

4. On-terminal (loading, unloading, or temporary storage) incident. The CHP Motor Carrier Safety Unit will investigate to determine compliance

with the Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and seek prosecution for violations. The CHP will assist the local primary investigative agency with traffic control, etc., in conformance with existing departmental policy.

5. The Department's functional responsibilities for on highway incidents within CHP area of responsibility shall include but not be limited to:

   a) Overall scene management per 2454 CVC.

   b) Statewide information, assistance, and notification duties per 2453 CVC.

   c) Notification of all public and private agencies concerned with the emergency. (See Appendix A).

   d) Obtaining and relaying technical information.

   e) Coordinating all communications from the scene to all emergency responders.

   f) Identification of hazardous materials from bills of lading, placards, or other papers.

   g) Rescue of injured, providing medical care.

   h) Removal of disabled vehicles.

   i) Spectator and short-term traffic control.

   j) Investigation.

   k) Establish a command post and establish Incident Command System (ICS).

   l) Act as Incident Commander and on-site coordinator of off-highway services until relieved by appropriate Law Enforcement agency having primary traffic investigative authority.

   m) Protection of property.

   n) Assist, upon request, within capabilities, with evacuation procedures as necessary.

   o) Joint agency post-incident evaluation and critique.

6. The CHP will not assume liability for payment of identification and clean-up services.

   a. Caltrans is responsible for these costs on State Highways.

   b. Plumas County is responsible for these cost on County roads per Sections 27 and 941 of the Streets and Highways Code

F. California Highway Patrol (CHP) Susanville Dispatch Responsibilities

1. Upon request of CHP or Incident Commander of an on-highway hazardous material spill in Plumas County:

   a. Will Serve as State and local emergency notification coordinator.

   b. Coordinate all other communication.

G. California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

1. Caltrans will assume the responsibility for the identification and abatement of hazardous materials within their jurisdiction.

2. Upon State Highways, Caltrans agrees to contain, remove, or authorize a private company to remove all materials spilled on the highway under authority of Health and Safety Code, Section 91.

3. Caltrans agrees to direct the method of abatement of hazardous materials within their jurisdiction.

4. Caltrans will provide for long-term traffic control at emergency incident scenes (Ref: Operational Policy Statement dated Feb. 1989; G.O. 100.43) within Caltrans jurisdiction.

5. Upon request, Caltrans agrees to provide information about private companies that can identify and clean up hazardous materials to Plumas County Road Dpartment.

6. On State Highways, Caltrans will furnish personnel and equipment within their capabilities to assist with abatement of emergency incidents.

H. California Department of Water Resources

1. To assist Plumas and neighboring counties to reduce water releases from Department of Water Resources reservoirs if a hazardous release occurs in a waterway. This will aid in reduction of potential downstream contamination.

I. City of Portola

1. Provide personnel and resources to assist law enforcement in road closures and traffic diversion.

2. Furnish equipment and supplies normally available to assist in material containment when requested (dyking materials, backhoe, dump trucks, etc.).

3. Provide information on drainage area impact.

4. Provide information and guidance for repairs made to roadways.

5. Provide personnel and resources necessary for product abatement and disposal for certain non-hazardous materials affecting locally maintained roadways, e.g. petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel or oil).

J. Plumas County Hazardous Materials Response Team

1. Respond as requested and provide technical assistance and advice to the Incident Commander at incidents involving hazardous materials.

2. Provide personnel and specialized equipment at hazardous materials incidents.

3. Obtain samples and conduct field identification of hazardous materials incidents.

4. Conduct tactical operations within the scope of the hazardous materials team capabilities and training to contain and mitigate hazardous material emergencies.

5. May recommend clean-up procedures to the Incident Commander.

K. Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District (Air Quality)

1. Respond to all hazardous materials incidents.

2. Assist with identification of hazardous substance.

L. Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner

1. Will respond to all hazardous materials incidents involving agricultural chemicals.

2. Will assist with identification of pesticides.

3. Will recommend handling methods for Pesticides.

M. Plumas County Environmental Health Department

1. Respond to all hazardous materials incidents.

2. Assist with identification of hazardous substances.

3. Provide technical information regarding containment, handling and disposal of hazardous substances, including decontamination of personnel and equipment, as required.

4. Act as liaison between local emergency operations and State regulatory agencies (Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board and Department of Health Services) to establish clean-up guidelines and criteria.

5. Shall be the repository for all hazardous materials incident reports for statistical purposes and historical data. Copies of these reports will be submitted to State OES as required by the State Hazardous Materials Plan.

N. Plumas County Fire Departments

1. Provide fire prevention, fire suppression and explosion prevention resources and skills as required.

2. Perform extrication and rescue under the direction of the Incident Commander.

3. Provide emergency first aid to victims until responsibility for medical care is transferred to "more medically qualified licensed health care professionals".

4. Upon arrival at the scene, upgrade or downgrade the response code of other responding units as appropriate. All communication will be through the Plumas County Sheriff's Department, if possible.

O. Plumas County Road Department

1. Provide personnel and resources to assist law enforcement in road closures and traffic diversion.

2. Furnish equipment and supplies normally available to assist in material containment when requested (dyking materials backhoe, dump trucks, etc.).

3. Provide information on drainage area impact.

4. Provide information and guidance for repairs made to roadways.

5. Provide personnel and resources necessary for product abatement and disposal for certain non-hazardous materials affecting locally maintained roadways, e.g. petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel or oil).

P. Plumas County Sheriff's Department

1. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office is responsible for responding to hazardous materials incidents located on unincorporated and/or off highway areas (including County and private property). In addition, the Plumas County Sheriff's Office will respond to hazardous materials incidents occurring within the City limits of Portola, California. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office shall assume on-scene management (Incident Command) of hazardous materials incidents occurring in the above noted areas provided the incident does not threaten or potentially threaten fish or wildlife. (Refer to Chapter 2, Section 1, Article 4, of the California Vehicle Code)

2. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office will make all possible efforts to safeguard and protect life and property. This shall include:

   a. Assisting in any required evacuations.

   b. Securing private and public properties as available personnel and conditions permit.

   c. Maintaining public order as personnel and conditions permit.

3. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office, being responsible for Coroner operations, will make all reasonable efforts to:

   a. Identify human remains and provide adequate care of said remains as required by law.

   b. Determine the cause and manner of death.

   c. Inventory and protect personal effects.

   d. Locate and notify next of kin.

4. In hazardous materials incidents over which the Plumas County Sheriff's Office has command, the Plumas County Sheriff's Office dispatch center will coordinate with local, State and Federal agencies as required. In addition the Plumas County Sheriff's Office Dispatch will provide all possible assistance in hazardous materials incidents to outside agencies.

5. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office, being responsible for search and rescue operation within Plumas County, will provide search and rescue personnel to assist in locating and evacuating persons in need of assistance. (Refer to CA Govt. Code Section 26114, 26114.5 and 26615)

6. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office will provide personnel in the spirit of mutual aide as available personnel and department needs permit.

7. The Plumas County Sheriff's Office will provide qualified personnel to assist in on-going hazardous materials training to outside agencies as well as joint agency post-incident critiques.

Q. USDA Forest Service-Lassen National Forest

1. Will serve as Incident commander and state and local emergency notification coordinator if the incident is on Lassen National Forest lands.

R. USDA Forest Service-Plumas National Forest

1. The USFS will function as the Incident Commander with scene management duties if the incident is on Plumas National Forest lands.

2. The USFS will respond to incidents within the boundaries of the Plumas National Forest with available equipment and personnel as necessary when notified of such incidents. District Hazard Response Teams (HRT) will initiate, direct and coordinate on-scene response operations and, when necessary, request assistance from other local, state and federal authorities.

3. The USFS will take initial containment actions for fuel spills if they are the first responder on an incident. The Forest Service hazmat team will be relieved of these initial response duties by the responsible agency upon arrival at the scene.

4. The USFS will assist all agencies with scene management duties if the incident is on or threatens Plumas National Forest lands.

5. The USFS will provide dispatch capabilities through the Forest Dispatcher and will serve as state and local emergency notification coordinator.

6. The USFS may provide a service organization, manpower, or emergency procurement in the event of an area-wide incident.

S. USDA Forest Service-Tahoe National Forest

1. Will serve as Incident Commander and state and local emergency notification coordinator if the incident is on Tahoe National Forest lands.

APPENDIX C
EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

When contacting any of the following Agencies or Businesses, call the first person or number on the list and then work down the list until you establish contact.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

CITY OF PORTOLA				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Jim Murphy, City Administrator	832-4216			251-6705
Curtis Marshall, Fire chief	832-5178			
Lee Wilburn, Director of Public Works	832-4216			800-678-4216
NORTHERN SIERRA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
George Ozanich	283-4654	283-3490		
PLUMAS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISIONER'S OFFICE				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Karl Bishop, Ag. Commissioner	283-6365			
Tim Gibbson	283-6365			
PLUMAS COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Jerry Sipe, Director Environmental Health	283-6355	283-2631	249-3006	280-9004
Jim Perez, Hazardous Materials Specialist II	283-6355	283-2635	251-3336	280-9003
Plumas County Sheriff's Dispatch	283-6300			

PLUMAS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICTS				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Beckwourth Fire Protection District	832-1008			
Bucks Lake Fire Station	283-2262			
Calpine Volunteer Fire Dept. Emergency Calls	994-3449			
Chester Fire Department – Non-Emergency	258-3456			
Crescent Mills Fire Department– Non-Emergency	284-7110			
Eastern Plumas Rural Fire Protection District	832-5626			
Greenhorn Creek Community Services District	283-6450			
Greenville Fire Station – Non-Emergency	284-7311			
Hamilton Branch Fire Department – Non-Emergency	596-3458			
Lake Almanor West Fire Department - Non-Emergency	259-5112			
La Porte Fire Protection District	675-2557			
Long Valley Fire Department	836-2550			
Meadow Valley Fire Protection District	283-2620			
Peninsula Fire Department Emergency Non-Emergency	 256-3015 259-2306			
Prattville Almanor Fire District – Non-Emergency	259-3822			
Quincy Fire Protection District	283-6332			

PLUMAS COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TEAM				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Robbie Cassou	283-6332			

PLUMAS COUNTY HOSPITALS				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Eastern Plumas Health Care Ambulance Hospital	832-5700 832-4277			
Indian Valley Health Care District Ambulance Hospital	284-7828 284-7191			
Plumas District Hospital Ambulance &Hospital	283-2121			
Seneca Healthcare District Ambulance Hospital	258-2323 258-2151			

PLUMAS COUNTY OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Andy Anderson, Director	283-6332	283-0863		
Robbie Cassou	283-6332			

PLUMAS COUNTY ROAD DEPARTMENT/PUBLIC WORKS				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Jerry Blinn	283-6268			
Tom Hunter, Director of Public Works	283-6268			
Marty Burns, Assistant	283-6268			

PLUMAS COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Rita Scardaci, Director of Public Health	283-6337	836-4342	258-7641	
Sandy Norton, Director of Nursing Services	283-6330	283-2671		
Tammy White, Supervising Public Health Nurse	283-6330	259-3205		
Dr. Jennifer Gladden, Health Officer	283-6330	836-2629		280-7006
Dr. Mark Satterfield, Health Officer Alternate	283-2121	283-2774		280-7006
PLUMAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Terry Bergstrand, Sheriff	283-6300			
Tom Mariena Under Sheriff	283-6300			
Rod DeCrona, Patrol Commander	283-6300			

STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Russ Elam	257-5381			
24 hr. Dispatch	257-5575			
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (CHP) Quincy Office				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Paul Davis, Lieutenant	283-1100			
Richard Madison, Sergeant	283-1100			
Radio Dispatch – Susanville	257-9606			

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME (Fish and Game)				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
24 hr. Dispatch	(916) 445-0045			
Bob Orange Jr.	284-7592			
Steve Ulrich	832-5388			
Dennis Messa	288-3634			
Capt. Ken Nilsson (Rancho Cordova)	916-358-2908			

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION (CDF)				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Dan Dyer	538-2131		521-8056	
Mary Huggins	283-1792	284-1668		
24 Hr. Hazardous Response Butte Co. Emergency Command Center	538-6460			
Tom Rees	256-3203	258-2232		
Interagency Dispatch – Lassen County	257-5575			

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES Office Of Drinking Water				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Mike McNamara	224-4800			

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES Emergency Preparedness Coordinator				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Contact through State Warning Center	1-800-852-7550			

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Department Of Toxic Substances Control				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Duty Office	1-800-852-7550			
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Katherine Coots	283-2610			
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Ralph Howell	832-5161			
Area Control Center 24 hr. Number	534-2426 534-2427			
CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Duty Officer	1-800-852-7550			
CENTRAL VALLEY REGIONAL WATER CONTROL BOARD				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Dennis Wilson (Redding)	224-4845	246-2240		

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION (CDC)				
Name and Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Duty Officer	770-488-7100			
US FOREST SERVICE - PLUMAS NATIONAL FOREST				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Terry Benoit	283-2050	283-3862		
Fire Dispatch 24 hr Number	283-0193			

US FOREST SERVICE – LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Jay Westlake	257-2151	257-7987		
Steve Young	257-2151	596-3736		
Interagency Dispatch	257-5575			

NON GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

AMERICAN RED CROSS				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Larry Trotter	283-9162	283-0634		280-8589
Yuba City Red Cross Mike Scott	800-934-5344	671-0123	713-6716	Yuba City Red Cross Mike Scott

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Ron Bernstein		283-0753		
24 hr. Dispatch	896-4380			
Dave Missall	894-4602			
24 hr. Dispatch	(800) 874-4043			
Roger's Flat Craig Bolger		892-4512		
Hydros Allen Boland				

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD				
Name & Title	**Business Phone**	**Residence Phone**	**Cell Phone**	**Pager No.**
Don Snow, chemical Trans. Safety		916-789-5241		888-789-2291
Emergency Dispatch	888-877-7267			

APPENDIX D

INCIDENT COMMANDER CHECKLIST

- ☐ **Assume Command Of Scene**
- ☐ **Establish Command Post**
  - ☐ Report Command Post Location
  - ☐ Establish Communications with Dispatch
- ☐ **Notify Appropriate Agencies Through County OES (283-6332) OR Sheriff's Department (283-6300)**
  - ☐ Plumas County Hazardous Materials Team
  - ☐ Fire Service/Medical
  - ☐ Law Enforcement
  - ☐ OES (State/Local)
  - ☐ Plumas County Environmental Health
  - ☐ Plumas County Department of Public Works
  - ☐ California Department of Transportation (Cal Trans)
  - ☐ Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District
  - ☐ Plumas County Department of Agriculture
  - ☐ California Department of Fish and Game
  - ☐ California Department of Forestry
  - ☐ US Forest Service
- ☐ **Establish Scene Control**
  - ☐ Cordon off Area
  - ☐ Traffic Control/Rerouting
  - ☐ Crowd Control – Establish Limit Lines
- ☐ **Request Additional Support Through Sheriff 's Department Central Dispatch (283-6300)**
  - ☐ Fire
  - ☐ Law Enforcement
  - ☐ Medical
  - ☐ Other

- ☐ **Establish Media Control**
  - ☐ Activate Emergency Public Information (EPI)
  - ☐ Procedures (County Clerk: 283-6305)
  - ☐ Designate Media Access Limits
- ☐ **Evacuation Possible or Probable**
  Consult with:
  - ☐ Fire
  - ☐ Law Enforcement
  - ☐ Plumas County Public Health Agency
  - ☐ OES (State and/or Local)
- ☐ **Evacuation Ordered**
  - ☐ Warning/Notification
    - ☐ Law Enforcement
    - ☐ OES (State and/or Local)
  - ☐ Shelter
    - ☐ American Red Cross
    - ☐ Plumas Unified School District
    - ☐ Churches
    - ☐ Public Buildings
  - ☐ Transportation/Evacuees
    - ☐ Plumas Unified School District
- ☐ **Product Identification**
  - ☐ Plumas County Agricultural Commissioner
  - ☐ Plumas County Environmental Health
  - ☐ Chem-Tree
  - ☐ Local Laboratories
  - ☐ Shipping Documents
  - ☐ Private Contractor
  - ☐ Other

☐ **Removal Clean-up**

- ☐ California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
- ☐ Plumas County Public Works
- ☐ City of Portola- City Public Works
- ☐ Private Contractor

☐ **Terminate On-Scene Activity**

- ☐ Release Support Agencies/Notify Dispatch
- ☐ Conduct Final Briefing-News Media

AGENCIES INVOLVED

Notified		Time Notified	Time Arrived
☐	**California Highway Patrol**	_____	_____
☐	**Plumas County Sheriff's Department**	_____	_____
☐	**Fire (Agencies As Appropriate)**	_____	_____
☐	**OES (State/Local As Appropriate)**	_____	_____
☐	**Cal-Trans**	_____	_____
☐	**Plumas County Environmental Health**	_____	_____
☐	**California Department Of Forestry**	_____	_____
☐	**Us Forest Service**	_____	_____
☐	**California Department Of Fish And Game**	_____	_____
☐	**Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District**	_____	_____
☐	**State Water Quality Control**	_____	_____
☐	**American Red Cross**	_____	_____
☐	**Other**	_____	_____

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX E

CHEMTREC COMMUNICATION FORM

PHONE: 1-800-424-9300

Fill out the appropriate items below before calling Chemtrec. Starred items (*) are essential.

1. Time initial call placed: _____

2.* What has happened: _____

3.* Where: _____

4.* When: _____

5.* Chemicals involved (if unknown provide items 10-14 below): _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6.* Prevailing weather conditions: _____

7.* Nature of surrounding area: _____

8.* Who caller is and where located: _____

9.* How and where telephone contact can be re-established with caller or another response party at the scene: _____

For more detailed assistance or if chemicals are unknown, provide as much of the following information as possible:

10. Rail car or truck number: _____

11. Type and Condition of Containers: _____

12. Shipper and Manufacturer: _____

13. Carrier: _____

14. Consignee and Destination: _____

CHEMTREC SHOULD PROVIDE

Product: _____

Common Name (s): _____

_____

Physical Appearance and Form: _____

Nature of the Product: _____

Hazard Information:

Fire Hazard: _____

Explosion Hazard: _____

Health Hazard: _____

Reaction with Water: _____

Environmental/Pollution Hazards: _____

_____

Immediate Action:

Spill or Leak: _____

_____

_____

_____

Fire: _____

Flash Point: _____ Ignition Temperature: _____

Specific Gravity: _____ Vapor Density: _____

_____

_____

Evacuation: _____

_____

Water Pollution Control: _____

_____

Other Information: _____

_____

_____

APPENDIX F

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT FOR ILLEGAL DRUG LAB CLEANUP ACCOUNT

Summary of Procedures for local Agencies to access the Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account (DLCA)

I. Request for funding may be made by the seizing agency or a local health official. To contact the Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC):

A. **Monday-Friday 0800 - 1700 (except holidays)**

Telephone the Emergency Response Duty Officer at 1-800-260-3972.

B. **Weeknights, Weekends, and Holidays**

1. Telephone the OES Warning Control Center at 1-800-852-7550.
2. State that you are seeking state funding for the removal of hazardous substances from a clandestine laboratory site.
3. Provide OES with your name, a call back and pager telephone number.

II. When contacted by the DTSC Emergency Response Duty Officer be prepared to provide the following:

A. Location

1. Street name and number
2. City, County and Zip
3. Type of drugs manufactured

B. Identification of each waste stream by HAZCAT or similar field methods. Determine if waste is:

1. Explosive
2. Flammable
3. Reactive with air or water
4. Corrosive (2, ph, 12.5)
5. Toxicity (presence of a controlled substance by narcotest or other method will meet this criteria.

C. Inventory of Lab Wastes:

1. Chemical Name (e.g., HC1, Red Phosphorus)
2. Volume/Quantity (e.g., Gallons, Pounds)
3. Number, size and type of containers (e.g., 10-1 gallon metal cans)
4. Container conditions, labels, or markings
5. For cylinders-the height, diameter, condition of valves (Is piping attached? Is there a valve cap available?)

D. Other Factors

1. Evidence of disposal to ground or waterway
2. Proximity to waterways
3. Public Accessibility
4. Location to nearest population

E. Operator Information

1. Name and Address of Record
2. Driver's License Number, Social Security number, and birth date

F. Responsible Party Information

1. Name and address of landowner
2. Relationship of landowner to operator
3. Were you able to contact and notify them of their financial responsibility to pay for removal? Did they refuse to accept responsibility?

III. The DTSC Duty Officer Will provide:

A. The CLUE # which must be placed on the Incident Report and Cleanup Work Log.

B. A contact number or pager for the Duty Officer to be used in the event that more waste is discovered or there are problems with the contractor.

C. An EPA Identification number, which is utilized on the manifest.

APPENDIX G

DECONTAMINATIONN AND MONITORING GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT

GENERAL

Emergency response personnel and equipment are subjected to various degrees of chemical contamination as a result of exposures encountered at hazardous material incidents. Response personnel can become contaminated in a number of ways, including exposures to vapors and gases, walking or driving through released liquids, powders or contaminated soils, and from contact with other contaminated personnel, victims, or equipment.

To achieve the main objective of this plan and protect responders from harm or risk as a result of exposure to hazardous materials, the following general guidelines should be used when the decision to decontaminate personnel and/or equipment is made by the Incident Commander. The exact procedure to use must be determined after evaluating a number of factors specific to the incident.

I. Extent of Decontamination Required

A. Type and Amount of Contamination:

The extent of decontamination will depend on the type and amount of contaminants that are found or suspected to be on response personnel and/or equipment. If the contaminant is highly toxic or destructive, decontamination procedures should be thorough and complete. Swipe tests may be used to determine the type and quantity of surface contaminants, as well as visual observations.

B. Location of Contamination:

If the upper areas of protective clothing are contaminated with a hazardous material, these areas must be carefully decontaminated to prevent volatile compounds from coming in contact (i.e., breathing, contact with skin, etc.) with both the worker and the decontamination personnel.

C. Decontamination Equipment:

Decontamination equipment, materials and supplies are generally selected based on availability. Most equipment used for decontamination include but are not limited to:

1. Soft-bristle scrub brushes or long-handle brushes.
2. Garden sprayers used for rinsing.
3. Large galvanized wash tubs, stock tanks, or children's wading pools to hold wash and rinse solutions pond.
4. large plastic garbage cans or other similar containers lined with plastic bags to store contaminated clothing and equipment.

D. Decontamination Solution:

Personnel protective equipment, sampling tolls, and other equipment should be decontaminated by scrubbing with detergent-water using a soft-bristle brush followed by rinsing with copious amounts of water. While this process may not be fully effective in removing some contaminates (or in a few case, contaminants may react with water), it is relatively safe options compared with using a chemical decontaminating solution. This requires that the contaminant be identified. The appropriate decontamination solution should be selected by consultation with an experienced chemist.

II. Decontamination During Medical Emergencies

A. If prompt life-saving first aid and/or medical treatment is required, decontamination procedures should be omitted. Whenever possible, response personnel should accompany contaminated victims to the medical facility to advise on matters involving decontamination.

B. Life-saving care should be instituted immediately without considering decontamination. The outside garments can be removed (depending on the weather) if they do not cause delays, interfere with treatment, or aggravate the problem. Respiratory masks and backpack assemblies must always be removed. Fully encapsulating suits or chemical-resistant clothing can be cut away. If the outer contaminated garments cannot be safely removed, the individual should be wrapped in plastic, rubber, or blankets to help prevent contaminating the inside of ambulances and/or medical personnel. Outside garments are then removed at the medical facility. No attempt should be made to wash or rinse the victim. One exception would be if it is known that the individual has been contaminated with an extremely toxic or corrosive material which could also cause severe injury or loss of life. For minor medical problems or inquires, the normal decontamination procedure should be followed.

C. Chemical Exposure:

Exposure to chemicals can be divided into two (2) categories:

- Injuries form direct contact, such as acid burns or inhalation of toxic chemicals.
- Potential injury due to gross contamination on clothing or equipment.

For the contamination inhaled, treatment can only be by qualified physicians. If the contamination is on the skin or in the eyes, immediate measures must be taken to counteract the substance's effect. First aid treatment usually is flooding the affected area with water; however, for a few chemicals, water may cause more severe problems.

When protective clothing is grossly contaminated, contaminants may be transferred to treatment personnel or the wearer and cause injuries. Unless severe medical problems have occurred simultaneously with splashes, the protective clothing should be washed off as rapidly as possible and carefully removed.

II. Decontamination of Equipment

Insofar as possible, measures should be taken to prevent contamination of sampling and monitoring equipment. Sampling devices become contaminated, but monitoring instruments, unless they are splashed, usually do not. Once contaminated, instruments are difficult to clean without damaging them. Any delicate instrument which cannot be decontaminated easily should be protected while it is being used. It should be bagged, and the bag taped and secured around the instrument. Openings are made in the bag for sample intake.

A. Decontamination Procedures

1. Sampling Devices:

   Sampling devices require special cleaning. The EPA Regional Laboratories can provide information on the proper decontamination method.

2. Tools:

   Wooden tools are difficult to decontaminate because they absorb chemicals. They should be kept on site and handled only by protected workers. At the end of the response, wooden tools should be discarded. For decontaminating other tools, EPA Regional Laboratories should be consulted.

3. Respirators:

   Certain parts of contaminated respirators, such as the harness assembly and leather or cloth components, are difficult to decontaminate. If grossly contaminated, they may have to be discarded. Rubber components can be soaked in soap and water and scrubbed with a brush. Regulators must be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations. Persons responsible for decontaminating respirators should be thoroughly trained in respirator maintenance.

4. Heavy Equipment:

   Bulldozers, trucks, back-hoes, bulking chambers, and other heavy equipment are difficult to decontaminate. The method generally used is to wash them with water under high pressure and/or to scrub accessible parts with detergent/water solution under pressure, if possible. In some case, shovels, scoops, and lifts have been sand blasted or steam cleaned. Particular care must be given to those components in direct contact with contaminates such as tires and scoops. Swipe tests should be utilized to measure effectiveness.

B. Sanitizing of Personnel Protective Equipment

Respirators, reusable protective clothing, and other personal articles not only must be decontaminated before being reused, but also sanitized. The inside of masks and clothing becomes soiled due to exhalation, body oils and perspiration. The manufacturer's instructions should be used to sanitize the respirator mask. If practical, protective clothing should be machine washes dafter a thorough decontamination; otherwise it must be cleaned by hand.

C. Persistent Contamination

In some instances, clothing and equipment will become contaminated with substances that cannot be removed by normal decontamination procedures. As solvent may be used to remove such contamination from equipment, if it does not destroy or degrade the protective material. If persistent contamination is expected, disposable garments should be used. Qualified laboratory personnel must do testing for persistent contamination of protective clothing and appropriate decontamination.

D. Disposal of Contaminated Materials

All materials and equipment used for decontamination must be disposed of properly. Clothing, tools, buckets, brushes, and all other equipment that is contaminated must be secured in drums or other containers and labeled. Clothing not completely decontaminated on-site should be secured in plastic bags before being removed from the site. Contaminated wash and rinse solutions should be contained by using ste-in containers (for example, a child's wading pool) to hold spent solutions. Another containments method is to dig a trench about four (4) inches deep and line it with plastic. In both cases the spent solutions are transferred to drums, which are labeled and appropriately disposed of with other substances on site.

APPENDIX H

RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE

APPENDIX I

PLUMAS COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT REPORT

Date: _____ Time: _____

I. REPORTING PARTY: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No.: _____
(calling from) (business) (home)

Future contact point: _____

II: TYPE OF INCIDENT:

Date and Time of Release: _____

Quantity: _____

Spill: ☐ Liquid ☐ Solid ☐ Powder ☐ Other

Release: ☐ Liquid ☐ Gas ☐ Other

Accident: ☐ Rail ☐ Truck ☐ Other

Product: _____

Additional Data: (Shipper, Vehicle type, License number, Direction of travel, etc.)

_____

_____

III. RESPONSIBLE PARTY:

Name: _____

Responsible party's intent and/or ability to clean-up and abate release: _____

_____

IV. LOCATION (be specific):

Address: _____

Location: _____

Nearest cross street or intersection: _____

Name of waterway, if applicable: _____

Additional description: _____

V. CAUSE OF INCIDENT (if known):

Describe: _____

_____

VI. MARKINGS ON VEHICLES OR CONTAINERS (describe any markings, placards, labels, etc., on vehicle, rail car or container):

_____

_____

VII. CASUALTIES:

Number injured: _____ Number of fatalities: _____

Were injured exposed to contamination? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Were injured evacuated to hospital(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Name of hospital(s): _____

_____

Was ambulance crew advised of potential contamination?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

Was hospital advised of potential contamination?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Unknown

VIII. PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT:

On scene:

Law enforcement: _____

Fire: _____
Other: _____
_____

Units en route: _____

Additional assistance requested: _____
_____

IX. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/COMMENTS:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Person taking report: _____

Information relayed to: _____

Time: _____

APPENDIX J

OUTLINE OF TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RESPONSE AGENCIES

Staff assigned to hazardous material emergency response duties will require minimum levels of training in areas of hazardous materials response. Activities that are required when responding to incidents can be divided into five broad, interacting elements:

1. **RECOGNITION:**
   Identification of the substance involved and the characteristics which determine its degree of hazard.

2. **EVALUATION:**
   Impact or risk the substance poses to public health and/or the environment.

3. **CONTROL:**
   Methods to eliminate or reduce the impact of the incident.

4. **INFORMATION:**
   Knowledge acquired concerning the conditions or circumstances particular to an incident.

5. **SAFETY:**
   Protection of responders from harm or risk.

To achieve minimum levels of proficiency in the five elements listed above the following elements of training should be considered:

1. Emergency procedures for first response to a hazardous material incident.

2. Hazardous Materials Scene Management.

3. Identification of Unknowns.

4. Safety at Hazardous Materials Incidents.

5. Use of the D.O.T. Emergency Response Guidebook.

6. Use and Maintenance of Appropriate Emergency Response Equipment and Supplies.

7. Procedures for access to and utilization of resources, including Mutual Aid.

8. Agency coordination at hazardous materials incidents.

9. Containment of hazardous materials.

10. Hazardous materials field decontamination.

11. First aid for casualties of hazardous materials incidents.

12. Hazardous material evacuation plan and procedures.

13. Procedures for handling the media and informing the public during hazardous material emergencies.

14. Identification of medical facilities for treatment specific to hazardous materials incidents.

15. Methods for coping with psychological stress associated with disaster operations.

The training of individuals should be matched to the response role of their respective agency, as found in Appendix B. Documentation of training must be performed by the agency whose personnel are involved in such training. Documentation shall include, at a minimum, records of personnel names, training attended, dates, and number of hours attended.

The best method of training a jurisdiction's staff in emergency operation is through exercises. Exercises allow local personnel to become thoroughly familiar with the procedures, facilities, and systems which will be used in emergency situations. The office of Emergency Services, in conjunction with the Environmental Health Department, will conduct regular disaster exercises involving hazardous materials. These exercises will be conducted with all response agencies and with the voluntary participation of business representatives. Both desk-top and field exercises will be utilized.

APPENDIX K

GUIDELINES FOR DECLARING A COUNTY HEALTH EMERGENCY BY THE STATE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH SERVICES OR A COUNTY HEALTH EMERGENCY BY THE LOCAL HEALTH OFFICER

AUTHORITY

These guidelines are promulgated pursuant to Section 470, et seq., Article 1.5, Chapter 1, Part 2 of Division 1 and Section 1158 of California Health and Safety Code.

CRITERIA

Spills or releases of potentially hazardous materials do not necessarily call for the declaration of a health emergency. In order for such a declaration to be made, the following criteria must be met:

A. The released material must conform to the following definition of "hazardous waste":

1. "Hazardous Waste" means a waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may do any of the following:

   a. Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness.
   b. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

2. "Waste" means either of the following:

   a. Any material for which no use or reuse is intended and which is to be discarded.
   b. Any material which spills, escapes, or is released from any manufacturing, industrial, commercial, or other plant, facility, or process, or which escapes or is released from the transporting or transferring from one place to another, or during the pumping processing, storing, or packaging, or which enters or may enter an uncontained air space or a surface water course which is not totally contained on the contiguous property of such plant, facility or process, or which enters, or may enter, the groundwater underlying such plant, facility, or process.

3. The above definitions encompass the following classes of hazardous materials:

   a. Toxic substances, including systemic poisons, carcinogens, mutagens, and tertogens
   b. Corrosive substances
   c. Flammable substances
   d. Irritants
   e. Strong sensitizes
   f. Substances which generate pressure through decomposition
   g. Radioactive materials
   h. Infectious substances

B. The State Director of Health Services and the County Health Officer reasonably determines that the release or escape is an immediate threat to public health.

NEED

A. The declaration of a health emergency or a county health emergency may be needed to ensure public health is protected. This condition exists under any of the following circumstances:

   1. The party responsible for the released material refuses to provide the information necessary for the State Director of Health Services or the Health Officer to identify the material and assess the risk.

   2. The information obtained by the State Director of Health Services or the Health Officer may not, for reasons of medical confidentiality, be passed on to other responsible parties unless the declaration is made.

   3. The State Director of Health Services or the Health Officer is not able to take the necessary action to abate the health emergency or to protect the public health unless the declaration is made.

PROCEDURE

A. Following on-scene investigation and evaluation by the designated health agency representative including Public Health or Environmental health, declaration of a County Health Emergency may be indicated.

B. If the State Director of Health Services or the Health Officer determines that declaration of a health emergency or county health emergency is necessary, he/she shall immediately do so verbally, followed as soon as possible by a written declaration containing the following information:

   1. The circumstances leading to the declaration, including the nature of the hazardous material released, if known, and the act or accident causing the release.

2. A precise delineation of the area affected by the emergency.
3. The occurrence of any injuries or illness attributed to the release.
4. The potential risk created by the release, if known.
5. The owner of the released material and/or the party responsible for the release.
6. The reasons the declaration is necessary.
7. The period of time the declaration will remain in affect.
8. The measures necessary to abate the emergency.

C. The declaration shall be immediately issued to the following parties:

1. The person or firm responsible for the hazardous material.
2. The Incident Commander.
3. The responsible Public Safety Agency (if different from Incident Commander).
4. The Emergency Medical Services Agency.
5. The Plumas County Board of Supervisors.
6. The Plumas County Counsel.
7. The Health Officer (if a health emergency is declared by the State Director of Health Services).
8. The State Director of Health Services (if a county health emergency is declared by the Health Officer).
9. The news media (released through Incident Commander).

D. Ratification and Review by Board of Supervisors:

1. If, in the opinion of the Health Officer, it is necessary to extend the local health emergency beyond seven days, he/she shall prepare a request to ratify his/her declaration and present it to the Board of Supervisors in a timely manner.
2. The request for ratification shall contain a complete description of the events constituting the emergency, the nature of the public health hazard, the reasons for the declaration by the Health Officer, the reasons the declaration must be extended, and an estimate of how long the emergency will continue.
3. Copies of the request for ratification shall be distributed to the parties named above.
4. Shall the declaration be ratified, the Health Officer shall present progress reports to the Board on the state of the emergency not less than every seven days for review, with his/her recommendation as to whether the health emergency should be continued or terminated. Copies of such progress reports shall be distributed to the parties named above.

APPENDIX L

OIL SPILL RESPONSE

GENERAL

A. Oil spills fall within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the California Department of Fish and Game.

B. The State plan applies to oil discharges in any region of the State. It covers spills or potential spills of oil on land, surface water, groundwater, shorelines, territorial seas and territorial sea bottoms extending three nautical miles offshore. It also applies to any spills originating outside the three-mile limit which threaten or actually enter State waters.

DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

A. Discovery of any oil spill should be reported immediately to the Plumas County Sheriff's Department (see Flow Chart – Appendix c). Upon discovery of a reportable quantity of oil discharge, notification must be made to the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) and to the National Response Center (NRC).

B. A "reportable quantity" of oil discharge shall consist of any amount reaching a waterway in California or a land spill of over one barrel (42 gallons).

C. A land spill of less than one barrel may be reported to State OES and to the NRC if it threatens life or the environment.

D. State OES and the Federal NRC both maintain 24-hour toll-free numbers:
State OES (800) 852-7550
Federal NRC (800) 424-8802

E. The numbers provided above are the easiest way to satisfy notification requirements. Notification at the Federal level may also be satisfied by reporting directly to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region IX, (415) 974-8131.

LOCAL AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The primary responsibilities of the local agency(ies) involved in a reportable oil discharge are:

1. Act as on-scene Incident Commander during the early response stages.

2. Ensure that proper notification is made to the State and Federal agencies.

3. Assist, in whatever ways possible, the responding State and Federal agencies.

APPENDIX M

ORDINANCE NO. 76-172

COUNTY ORDINANCE RELATING TO
EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas DOES ORDAIN as follows:

SECTION 1. Purposes. The declared purposes of this ordinance are to provide for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this county in the event of an emergency; the direction of the emergency organization; and the coordination of the emergency functions of this county with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations, and affected private persons

SECTION 2. Definition. As used in this ordinance, "emergency" shall mean the actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within this county caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, or earthquake, or other conditions, including conditions resulting from war or imminent threat of war, but other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of this county, requiring the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat.

SECTION 3. Disaster Council Membership. The Plumas County Disaster Council is hereby created and shall consist of the following:

A. The chairman of the board of supervisors, who shall be chairman.

B. The director of emergency services, who shall be vice-chairman.

C. The assistant director of emergency services.

D. Such chiefs of emergency services as are provided for in a current emergency plan of this county, adopted pursuant to this ordinance.

E. Such representatives of civic, business, labor, veterans, professional, or other organizations having an official emergency responsibility, as may be appointed by the board of supervisors.

SECTION 4. Disaster Council Powers and Duties. It shall be the duty of the Plumas County Disaster Council, and it is hereby empowered, to develop and recommend for adoption by the board of supervisors, emergency and mutual aid plans and agreements and such ordinances and resolutions and rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements. The Disaster Council shall meet upon call of the chairman or, in his absence from the county or inability to call such meeting, upon call of the vice-chairman.

SECTION 5 Director and Assistant Director of Emergency Services.

A. There is hereby created the office of director of emergency services. Such director shall be appointed by the board of supervisors.

B. There is hereby created the office of assistant director of emergency services, who shall be appointed by the director.

SECTION 6. Powers and Duties of the Director and Assistant Director of Emergency Services.

A. The director is hereby empowered to:

(1) Request the board of supervisors to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a "local emergency" if the board of supervisors is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the board of supervisors is not in session Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the director, the board of supervisors shall take action to ratify the proclamation within 7 days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect.

(2) Recommend that the chairman of the board of supervisors request the Governor to proclaim a "state of emergency" when, in the opinion of the director, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency.

(3) Control and direct the effort of the emergency organization of this county for the accomplishment of the purpose of this ordinance.

(4) Direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the emergency organization of this county and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise between them.

(5) Represent this county in all dealings with public or private agencies on matters pertaining to emergencies as defined herein.

(6) In the event of the proclamation of a "local emergency as herein provided, the proclamation of a "state of emergency" by the Governor or the Director of the State Office of Emergency Services, or the existence of a "state of war emergency," the director is hereby empowered:

(a) To make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency; provided, however, such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the board of supervisors;

(b) To obtain vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties found lacking and needed for the protection of life and property and to bind the county for the fair value thereof and, if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use;

(c) To require emergency services of any county officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a "state of emergency" in the county or the existence of a "state of war emergency," to command the aid of as many citizens of this county as he deems necessary in the execution of his duties; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered disaster service workers;

(d) To requisition necessary personnel or material of any county department or agency; and

(e) To execute all of the special powers conferred upon him by this ordinance or by resolution or emergency plan pursuant hereto adopted by the board of supervisors, all powers conferred upon him by any statute, by any agreement approved by the board of supervisors, and by any other lawful authority.

B. The director of emergency services shall designate the order of succession to that office, to take effect in the event the director is unavailable to attend meetings and otherwise perform his duties during an emergency. Such order of succession shall be approved by the board of supervisors.

C. The assistant director shall, under the supervision of the director and with the assistance of emergency service chiefs, develop emergency plans and manage the emergency programs of this county; and shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned by the director.

SECTION 7. Emergency Organization. All officers and employees of this county, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations, and persons who may by agreement or operation of law, including persons impressed into service under the provisions of SECTION 6.a.(6)(c) of this ordinance, be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this county during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of the County of Plumas.

SECTION 8. Emergency Plan. The Plumas County Disaster Council shall be responsible for the development of the County of Plumas Emergency Plan, which plan shall provide for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of this county, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency, or state of war emergency; and shall provide for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization. Such plan shall take effect upon adoption by resolution of the board of supervisors

SECTION 9. Expenditures. Any expenditures made in connection with emergency activities, including mutual aid activities, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property of the county of Plumas

SECTION 10. Punishment of Violations. It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both, for any person, during a state of war emergency, state of emergency, or local emergency, to:

A. Willfully obstruct, hinder, or delay any member of the emergency organization in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this ordinance, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon him by virtue of this ordinance.

B. Do any act forbidden by any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this ordinance, if such act is of such a nature as to give or be likely to give assistance to the enemy, or to imperil the lives or property of inhabitants of this county, or to prevent, hinder, or delay the defense or protection thereof.

C. Wear, carry, or display, without authority, any means of identification specified by the emergency agency of the State.

SECTION 11. Repeal of Ordinance. Ordinance No. 378, relating to civil defense and disasters, adopted by the Plumas County Board of Supervisors on November 5, 1956, is hereby repealed.

SECTION 12. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days from and after its passage.

SECTION 13. Severability. If any provision of this ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications, and to this end the provisions of this ordinance are declared to be severable.

The foregoing ordinance was duly passed and adopted by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Plumas, State of California at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 9th day of November, 1976, by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors: Dean, Olsen, Papenhausen and Ross

NOES: Supervisors: None

ABSENT: Supervisors: Crivello

Leonard Ross
Chairman, Board of Supervisors

ATTEST:

Russell Slater
County Clerk and ex-officio Clerk
of said Board of Supervisors

APPENDIX N

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER CHECKLIST

Below are suggested actions to be taken by the Jurisdiction Public Information Officer (PIO) and/or Emergency Public Information (EPI) staff during the various emergency periods and phases. Additions or deletions may be made depending on the local situation.

DURING ALL PERIODS AND PHASES:

1. Ensure that all information is clear, concise, confirmed, and approved by appropriate authority before release to the media or public. Do not release unconfirmed information or speculate on the extent of the emergency, despite repeated urging by reporters to do so. Never hesitate to say, "I don't know but I'll find out."
2. Monitor published and broadcast EPI for accuracy. Correct serious misinformation whenever possible.
3. Provide sufficient staffing and telephones to efficiently handle incoming media and public calls and to gather status information.
4. Provide information to the public according to the priorities listed in Attachment A-6-B, Emergency Public Information Priorities.
5. Ensure that official spokespersons are thoroughly briefed about all aspect of the emergency situation.
6. Keep the Emergency Services Director informed of all actions taken or planned.
7. Keep PIOs in other jurisdictions and at other government levels appraised of information released.
8. Maintain an EPI release log and a documentary file of all information, instructions, and advice released to the public.

PRE-EMERGENCY PERIOD:

1. Normal Preparedness Phase.
   a. Prepare and add supporting documents, SOPs, checklists, and sample EPI materials as necessary to fully complement and complete the Jurisdiction EPI Plan.
   b. Review Plan periodically and update it as changes occur.
   c. Assign EPI Staff and conduct training exercises on a regular basis. Consideration should be given to training more personnel than required in case the primary EPI Staff, particularly the PIO, are injured or are unable to report for duty.
   d. Coordinate with community PIOs and invite them to supplement EPI Staff during emergencies, if possible.
   e. Coordinate with private response agency PIOs (American Red Cross, Salvation Army) and utility companies so that mutual needs may be fulfilled during emergencies.

f. Ensure that response personnel are aware of the need to promptly inform EPI Staff of all response actions taken during emergencies, and the necessity to provide a spokesperson for the media.

g. Maintain media contact lists (see Attachment A-6-E, Emergency Public Information Contacts).

h. Maintain working relationships with local media representatives and share with them the details of this plan and their responsibilities under this plan. Determine media accreditation and visitor control procedures in coordination with fire/law authorities and the Emergency Services Director.

i. Maintain working relationships with PIOs in other jurisdictions and at other government levels. Maintain telephone contact lists (see Attachment A-6-E).

j. Ensure that all agencies in the jurisdiction are aware that they must coordinate the release of emergency information through the PIO.

k. Periodically review Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) procedures. Develop stock messages with blanks that can be filled in quickly during emergencies.

l. Prepare generalized survival and self-help information for each potential hazard.

2. Increased Readiness Phase.

a. Review and update this plan.

b. Alert EPI Staff to the situation and make tentative shift assignments. Alert Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) Team.

c. Arrange for inspection and installation of communications equipment and other supplies/equipment necessary for EPI functions, including television, radio, maps, automatic telephone answering equipment (if available), display charts, and status boards.

d. Response to media and public calls.

e. Review appropriate stock of EPI material, including EBS messages.

f. Review EPI priorities.

g. Make initial contact with PIOs in other jurisdictions and at other government levels.

EMERGENCY PERIOD:

1. Pre-Impact Phase.

   a. Fully mobilize the EPI Organization, determine shift assignments, and brief EPI Staff on the current situation.

   b. Request EPI Staff support from the next higher level of government or from among community PIOs, or arrange to hire temporary personnel, as necessary.

   c. Release emergency instructions/information to the public as necessary. (See Appendix A, Hazard-Specific Responses, for samples of releases to be made during specific emergencies.)

   d. Release general survival/self-help information as appropriate.

   e. Release "media only" telephone numbers and public number. Response to media/public calls. Record telephone messages for media and public hotlines and update as the situation changes. Release hotline numbers.

   f. Open Media Center if a number of reporters arrive in person at the Emergency Operating Center (EOC).

2. Immediate Impact Phase.

   The following checklist is intended to be complete for EPI response to emergencies that occur without warning. It includes tasks listed under other phases:

   a. Fully mobilize the EPI Organization. Determine and inform staff of shift assignments. Brief current shift on status of emergency situation. Arrange for installation of communications equipment and other supplies/equipment necessary for EPI functions, including television, radio, maps, automatic telephone answering equipment (if available), display charts, and status boards.

   b. Request EPI Staff support from the next higher level of government or from among community PIOs, or arrange to hire temporary personnel, as necessary.

   c. Dispatch on-Scene Public Information Team, if appropriate, to: establish Media Control Point near incident site; maintain liaison with Incident Commander/Emergency Manager; keep EPI/EOC Staff informed (by RACES) of situation; arrange interviews and media tours of the disaster area if such action will not hinder response efforts.

   d. Determine the status of local media outlets and telephone service. Set up RACES information relay system for use by On-Scene Public Information Team and by EPI Staff if telephones are not in service.

   e. Release emergency instructions/information to the public as necessary through the media using Media Contact List. Release appropriate general survival/self-help information. Release "media only" telephone numbers. Record telephone messages for media and public hotlines and update as the situation changes. Release hotline numbers.

f. Follow EBS procedures if system is activated.

g. Respond to media/public inquiry.

h. Open Media Center. Maintain Media Center status boards and maps. Post hard copy of news releases.

i. Gather information on the emergency situation and response actions and maintain EPI status boards and maps. Monitor EOC status boards and resolve conflicts. (PIO should attend periodic EOC briefings and policy meetings.)

j. Consider additional methods of distributing emergency instructions as required.

k. Arrange media briefings/press conferences on a regular or "as needed" basis. Arrange for official spokesperson. Announce briefing times. Arrange media tours/filming (one crew at a time) of EOC and interviews with EOC spokesperson(s), if such action will not hinder response efforts.

l. Produce news releases as required.

m. If the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) is involved in response, make situation reports to OES Region PIO (three times per day) and provide hard copy of news releases (telecopy) for relay to State OES Headquarters,

n. Provide EPI in foreign languages as required.

o. Receive and handle non-emergency calls. Relay calls to other EOC Staff as appropriate.

p. Greet and badge visitors. Conduct situation briefings for visitors. Arrange accommodations and transportation for official visitors and media as necessary.

q. Work with the American Red Cross to release information on procedures for determining the status of relatives/friends in the disaster area.

3. Sustained Emergency Phase.

a. Perform all of the above tasks as applicable.

b. Release information about approved vantage points from which persons may view the destruction. In choosing viewing areas, the Emergency Manager should consider safety, traffic flow, and availability of parking areas. (Sightseers should always be discouraged, but, considering human nature, are unavoidable. Giving them an authorized place to go will help keep them away from hazard areas where they might be injured.)

c. Release damage assessment figures when obtained.

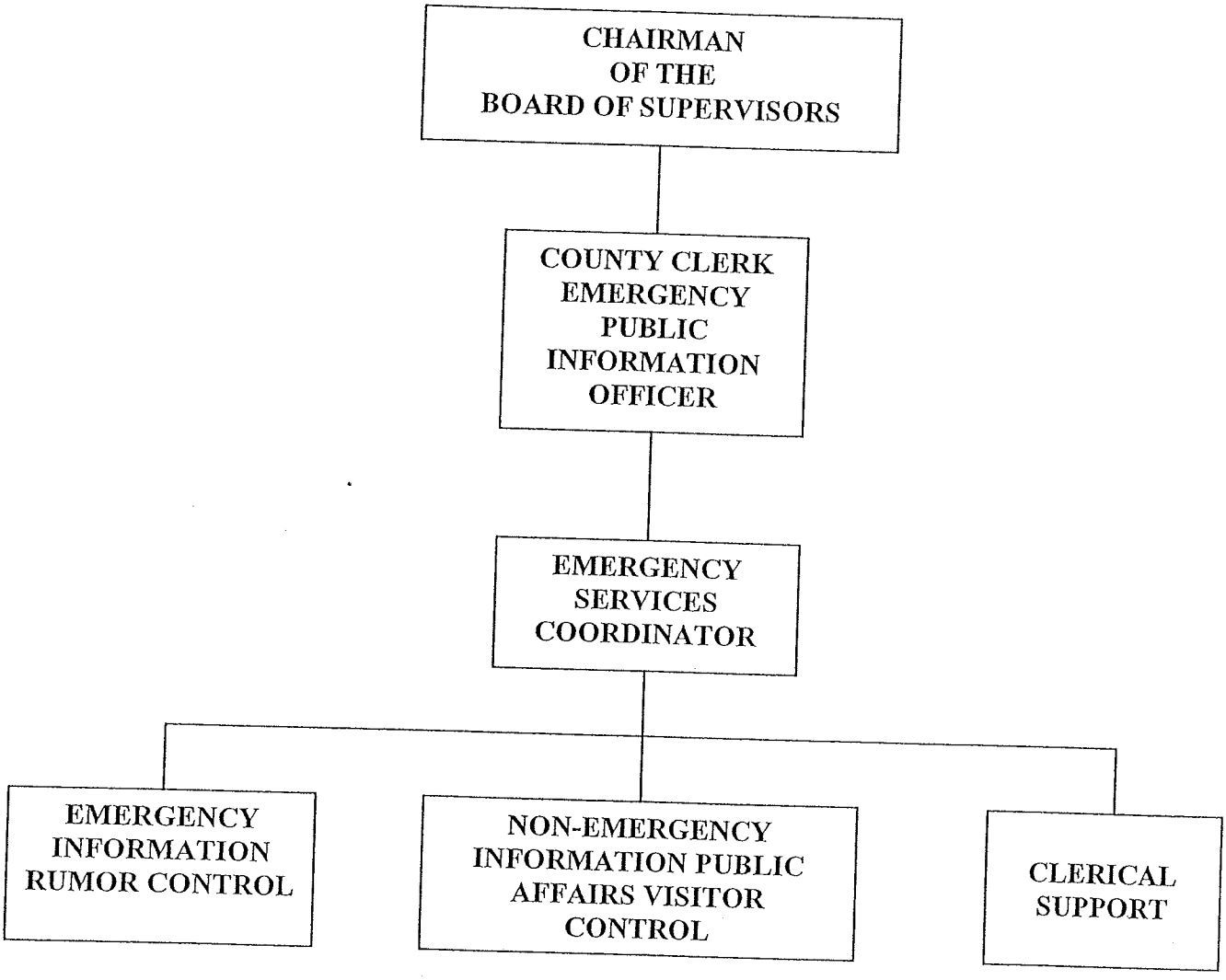
d. Periodically check information staff for signs of agitation or fatigue and reassign or relieve them if possible.

POST-EMERGENCY PERIOD:

1. Continue to release status information on request.
2. Accommodate state and federal information officers and assist them in releasing information on assistance programs if requested to do so.
3. Release information on restoration of utilities and any travel restrictions still in effect.
4. Gather all records kept during all phases of the emergency and prepare a chronological summary of all events, actions taken, inquiries made, and responses given. Collect newspaper clippings and TV videotapes, if available.
5. Survey EPI and EOC Staff and the local media for suggestions to improve EPI response procedures and this checklist in future emergencies.

APPENDIX O

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION ORGANIZATION CHART



The Information Staff to assist the above will be taken from various County Offices.

APPENDIX P

EMERGENCY PUBLIC INFORMATION PRIORITIES

LIFESAVING/HEALTH PRESERVATION INSTRUCTIONS

- What to do (and why).
- What not to do (and why).
- Information (for parents) on status and actions of schools (if in session).
- Hazardous/contamination/congested areas to avoid.
- Curfews.
- Road, bridge, freeway overpass, and dam conditions, and alternate routes to take.
- Evacuation:
  - Routes
  - Instructions (including what to do if vehicle beaks down).
  - Arrangements for persons without transportation.
- Location of mass care/medical/coroner facilities, food safe water. Status of hospital.
- First aid information.
- Firefighting instructions.
- Emergency telephone number (otherwise request people not to use telephone). Stress to out-of-area media that people should NOT telephone into the area. Lines must be kept open for emergency calls.
- Instructions/precautions about utility use, sanitation, how to turn off utilities.
- Essential services available – hospitals, grocery stores, banks, pharmacies, etc.
- Weather hazards (if appropriate).

EMERGENCY STATUS INFORMATION

- Media hotline number. Public hotline number.
- Description of the emergency situation, including number of deaths and injuries, property damage, persons displaced.
- Description of government and private response efforts (mass care, medical, search and rescue, emergency repair, debris clearance, fire/flood fighting, etc.).
- Any of the priority 1 information in summary from on a "nice to know" rather than "vital to know and act upon" basis.
- Status of local and Governor's Proclamation, Presidential Declaration.
- Where people should report/call to volunteer.
- How people in other areas can obtain information about relatives/friends in the disaster area (coordinate with Red Cross on release of this information). How disaster victims can locate family members.

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

Usually this type of information will be released in the Post-Emergency Period because of lack of time and other priorities during other phases.

- State/Federal assistance available.
- Disaster Assistance Center opening dates/times.
- Historical events of this nature.
- Charts/photographs/statistics from past events.
- Human interest stories.
- Acts of heroism.
- Historical value of property damaged/destroyed.
- Prominence of those killed/injured.

APPENDIX Q

RESOURCE LIST

The resources to be utilized in Plumas County in the event of a disaster would be garnered from various public and private entities within the County and from State and Federal sources should local resources be exhausted. The Office of Emergency Services in a resource procurement agency and would activated the following list to acquire the needed equipment and manpower for addressing an incident. In the event of a sustained situation, all grocery outlets would be involved in obtaining and regulating output. Hospitals and emergency medical services would be monitored and staging areas designated if necessary. Following are the entities and equipment available in Plumas County:

ENTITIES

Local/State/Federal

U.S. Forest Service
California Highway Patrol
Plumas County Sheriff's Department
Plumas County Fire Departments
Plumas County Search and Rescue
Plumas County Road Department
CA Department of Transportation
California National Guard
California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection

Private Industry

Sierra Pacific Industries
Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Plumas Sierra Rural Electric
Union Pacific
Burlington Northern

Area Contractors

Approved towing companies
Curtis Hartwig Construction
DC Construction
Double "H" Constructors
Engel Construction
Feather River Materials
Folchi Logging & Construction
H & K Backhoe
Jernigan Construction
John's Backhoe
Joy Engineering
Lopez Construction
McMullen Sand & Gravel
Spanish Creek Aggregate
Turner Excavating
Vierra Construction
White Cap Ready Mix
Wilburn Construction

Equipment Available

Backhoes
Bulldozers
Cranes
Dump Trucks
End Loaders
Extraction equipment
Forklifts
Fire Engines
Helicopters
Jacks
Jackhammers
Lowboys
Petroleum Spill Containment Kits
Potable Water Trucks
Pumps Aerial Ladders
Road Graders
Semis
Street Sweepers
Tractors
Trenchers
Tow Trucks
Vans
Water trucks

APPENDIX R

GLOSSARY

The express purpose of this glossary of standardized terms is to provide common and readily understandable definitions for both hazardous materials emergency response and terrorism in order to facilitate communications and operations among emergency responders when dealing with hazardous materials incidents. **This document is not intended to be a legal or scientific reference.**

Abatement	The actions taken to reduce the amount, degree of the hazard, or intensity of the release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
Absorbent Material	A material designed to pick up and hold liquid hazardous material to prevent contamination spread.
Absorption	1) The process of absorbing or "picking up" a liquid hazardous material to prevent enlargement of the contaminated area; 2) Movement of a toxicant into the circulatory system by oral, dermal, or inhalation exposure.
Acceptable Risk	A risk judged to be outweighed by corresponding benefits or one that is of such a degree that it is considered to pose minimal potential for adverse effects.
Access Control Point	The point of entry and exit which regulates traffic to and from control zones.
ACGIH	See American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
Acid	A hydrogen-containing corrosive material that reacts with water to produce hydrogen ions; a proton donor.
Acute Effect	An adverse action on a human or animal, generally after a single significant exposure, which may be mild or severe. (See Chronic Effect.)
Acute Exposure	Exposure that is short in duration.
Acute Release	Release of a hazardous material that is short in duration.
Acute Toxicity	Any harmful effect produced by a single short-term exposure that may result in severe biological harm or death.

Adjuvant	A substance used in pesticide formulation to aid its action. (Also used in the manufacture of drugs.)
Administering Agency (AA)	The designated unit of a county or city tasked to administer the local implementation of the State and Federal hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know programs. Also known as Certified Uniform Program Agencies (CUPAs).
Adsorption	Process of adhering to a surface.
Aerosols	Liquid droplets, or solid particles dispersed in air, that are of fine enough particle size (0.01 to 100 microns) to remain dispersed for a period of time.
After Action Report	A post-incident analysis report generated by a responsible party or responding agency after termination of a hazardous material incident describing actions taken, materials involved, impacts, etc.
Agency Specific Plan	An emergency plan written by and addressing an individual agency's response actions, capabilities and resources.
AIHA	See American Industrial Hygiene Association.
Airborne Pollutants	Contaminants that are carried/released into the atmosphere or air.
Air Modeling	Mathematical models used to predict movement and concentrations of chemicals in the atmosphere.
Air Monitoring	To measure, record, and/or detect pollutants in ambient air.
Air Purifying Respirators (APR)	Personal Protective Equipment; a breathing mask with specific chemical cartridges designed to either filter particulates or absorb contaminants before they enter the worker's breathing zone. They are intended to be used only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known.
Air Purifying Respirator - powered	An APR with a portable motor to force air through the filtering/purifying cartridges for use only in atmospheres where the chemical hazards and concentrations are known.
Air Quality Management District	A local/regional air pollution agency responsible for regulation and monitoring of air quality.
Alkali	A hydroxide containing (-OH) corrosive material which is soluble in water, neutralizes acids, and is irritating or destructive to tissue.

Ambient Air Quality	Quality of the surrounding atmosphere or circulating air.
American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)	A professional society of persons responsible for full-time industrial hygiene programs, who are employed by official governmental units. Its primary function is to encourage the interchange of experience among governmental industrial hygienists, and to collect and make available information of value to them. ACGIH promotes standards and techniques in industrial hygiene, and coordinates governmental activities with community agencies.
American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)	An organization of professionals trained in the recognition and control of health hazards and the prevention of illness related thereto. It promotes the study and control of environmental factors affecting the health of industrial workers, and provides information and communication services pertaining to industrial hygiene.
American National Standards Institute (ANSI)	The Institute serves as a clearing house for nationally coordinated voluntary safety, engineering and industrial standards developed by industrial firms, trade associations, technical societies, consumer organizations, and government agencies.
American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)	The Society establishes voluntary consensus standards for materials, products, systems, and services. Sponsors research projects, develops standard test methods, specifications, and recommended practices now in use.
Anhydrous	Free from water, dry.
Area Plan	A document established to facilitate emergency response to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material within a city or county. (California Health and Safety Code, Section 25503, Chapter 6.95)
Asbestos	A silicate of calcium or magnesium mineral, the friable form occurring in threadlike fibers; noncombustible and a nonconductor of electricity; a known carcinogen.
Asbestosis	A disease of the lungs caused by the inhalation of fine airborne fibers of asbestos.
Asphyxiant	A vapor or gas that can cause unconsciousness or death by suffocation (lack of oxygen).

Assessment	The process of determining the nature and degree of hazard of a hazardous material or hazardous materials incident.
Assisting Agencies	Any agency that assists the agency having jurisdiction at the scene of a hazardous materials incident by providing a service or support not within the immediate responsibility or capability of the agency having jurisdiction. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)
Association of American Pesticide Control Officials, Inc.	This association consists of officials charged by law with active execution of the laws regulating the sale of economic poisons, and of deputies designated by these officials employed by State, Territorial, dominion, or Federal agencies.
Association of American Railroads	A central coordinating and research agency of the American railway industry.
Authority Having Jurisdiction	1) Provides for the position of Incident Commander at the scene of a hazardous materials incident occurring within their jurisdictional authority boundaries. (Sacramento Fire Department 1990); 2) The organization, office, or individual responsible for approving the equipment, an installation, or a procedure. (NFPA)
Base (Chemical)	A hydroxide containing (-OH) corrosive material that when in a water solution is bitter, more or less irritating, or caustic to the skin.
Base (ICS)	Location at which additional equipment, apparatus, and personnel are assembled for primary support of activities at the incident scene. The command post may be located at the "base". (NIIMS)
Bioassay	Determination of the relative strength and toxicity of a substance (such as a drug) by comparing its effect on a test organism with that of a standard preparation.
Bioaccumulation	Absorption and storage of toxic chemicals from the environment in an organism, usually in body fat.
Biohazard	Infectious agents presenting a risk or potential risk to living organisms, either directly through infection or indirectly through disruption of the environment.
Biohazard Area	Any area in which work has been, or is being performed, with infectious agents or materials.
Biological Agents	Biological materials that are capable of causing acute or long term damage to living organisms. (NFPA 1990, 1-3)

Biological Half-Life	The time required for a living organism to eliminate half of a substance which it takes in.
Biological Treatment	A process by which waste is rendered less hazardous, or is reduced in volume, by relying on the action of microorganisms.
Blasting Agent	A material designed for blasting which has been tested and found to be so insensitive that there is very little probability of accidental initiation to explosion or of transition from deflagration to detonation.
Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE)	A container failure with a release of energy, often rapidly and violently, which is accompanied by a release of gas to the atmosphere and propulsion of the container or container pieces due to an overpressure rupture.
Boom	A floating physical barrier serving as a continuous obstruction to the spread of a contaminant.
Bootie	A sock like over-boot protector worn to minimize contamination.
Breakthrough Time	The elapsed time between initial contact of the hazardous chemical with the outside surface of a barrier, such as protective clothing material, and the time at which the chemical can be detected at the inside surface of the material.
Breathing Zone Air Sample	A sample collected in the breathing area of a worker to assess exposure to airborne contaminants.
Buddy System	A system of organizing employees into work groups in such a manner that each employee of the work group is designated to be observed by at least one other employee in the work group. [8 CCR 5192 (a)(3)]
Buffer Zone	The area of land that surrounds a hazardous waste facility on which certain usages and activities are restricted to protect the public health and safety, and the environment from existing or potential hazards caused by the migration of hazardous waste.
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)	The Federal bureau that enforces and administers firearms and explosive laws, as well as those covering the production, use and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products.
Business Plan	A written plan and inventory developed by a business for each facility, site, or branch that provides emergency response

	guidelines for a release of hazardous materials meeting the requirements of H&SC 25504.
California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP)	The California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program is the federal Accidental Release Prevention (ARP) Program with some state specific requirements. On January 1, 1997, Chapter 6.95, Sections 25531 to 25545.3 HSC repealed statutes for California's former Risk Management and Prevention (RMPP) Program and mandated the new CalARP program.
California Air Resources Board (ARB)	The State board that enforces and implements California and Federal air pollution control laws.
California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)	The State department which enforces provisions of the State Fish and Game Code that prohibits pollution of habitats, waters and ocean waters; and acts as the State Liaison Officer at major off highway hazardous materials incidents.
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF)	A State department that protects rural wild lands and other areas not protected by a fire department and/or a fire protection district.
California Department of Health Services (DHS)	The State department containing the Radiological Health Branch, Office of Drinking Water and Office of Risk Assessment in addition to medical and health services.
California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)	The State department responsible for regulation of storage, transport, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste.
California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	The State department responsible for planning, designing, constructing, operating, and maintaining the State's highway system. It will ensure, in cooperation with other public and private agencies, the identification and containment of hazardous materials and restoration of orderly traffic flow. It will contract with cleanup companies to assist with cleanup.
California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA)	The State division responsible for enforcement of worker safety laws.
California	The State agency consisting of the Departments of Toxic

Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA)	Substances Control and Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the Department of Water Resources and Regional Water Quality Control Boards, the Air Resources Board and the Integrated Waste Management Board. Cal/EPA sets the policy and direction that the member organizations pursue.
California Fire Mutual Aid Plan	A pre-plan agreement comprised of all fire jurisdictions in the State of California to respond and assist in the event of any incident which has been determined to be outside the local fire jurisdiction's capabilities.
California Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting System (CHMIRS)	A mandatory post-incident reporting system to collect statistical data on hazardous material incidents in California. This data includes a description of the disaster, the location, the time and date, the state and local agencies responding, the actions taken by the agencies, and the agency which had primary authority for responding to the disaster. (Chapter 6.95 of the Health and Safety Code, Title 19 CCR, and Government Code Section 8574.8 (d))
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	The State agency with primary responsibility for traffic supervision and control on all State highways constructed as freeways, all State-owned vehicular crossings, and on most State and county highways and roadways in unincorporated areas of the State. The department enforces hazardous materials transportation laws and acts as Incident Commander, the State Liaison Officer, and the Statewide information, assistance, and notification coordinator for all hazardous materials incidents within its jurisdiction.
California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan	Establishes the State policy for law enforcement mutual aid and outlines the procedures for coordination of alerting, dispatching, and utilization of law enforcement personnel and equipment resources.
California Office of Emergency Services (OES)	The State agency responsible for administration of Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95 and Title 19 CCR, and development of Statewide disaster response plans, and coordination of Statewide mutual aid.
California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI)	The organization within the State Office of Emergency Services with the responsibility to standardize curriculum and certify instructors, students, and classes in the area of hazardous materials emergency response for the public and private sectors.
California State Emergency Plan	The document established pursuant to Section 8568 of the California Government Code that addresses the State's response to

	extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and war emergency operations.
California State Fire Marshal (SFM)	A division of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection responsible of protecting rural wild lands and other areas not protected by a fire department and/or a fire protection district. The State Fire Marshal also has primary responsibility for the safety of all interstate and intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines in California.
Canadian Transport Emergency Center (CANUTEC)	A 24 hour, government sponsored hot line for chemical emergencies (the Canadian version of CHEMTREC.)
Carboy	A container, usually encased in a protective basket or crate, used to ship hazardous materials, particularly corrosives.
Carcinogen	An agent that produces or is suspected of producing cancer. (FEMA HMCP)
Cascade System	Several air cylinders attached in series to fill Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) bottles.
Catastrophic Incident	An event that significantly exceeds the resources of a jurisdiction.
Cease and Desist Order	Legal direction to stop any and all activities.
Celsius (Centigrade) **C**	The internationally used scale for measuring temperature, in which 100° is the boiling point of water at sea level (1 atmosphere), and 0° is the freezing point.
Center for Disease Control (CDC)	The federally funded research organization tasked with disease control and research.
California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)	The law that may require Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) at sites where significant activities occur.
CFR	1) Crash, Fire, Rescue personnel; trained in aircraft fire fighting and rescue; 2) Code of Federal Regulations; enforced by federal and state agencies and contains roles for the function of federal government.
CGA	See Compressed Gas Association.
Chemical Abstracts	A numbering system assigned by the American Chemical Society

Service (CAS) **Number**	often used by local and State hazardous materials compliance legislation for tracking chemicals in the workplace and in the community.
Chemical Hazards Response Information System/Hazard Assessment Computer System (CHRIS/HACS)	Developed by the Coast Guard, HACS is a computerized model of the CHRIS manuals (containing chemical-specific data), and is used by Federal on-scene coordinators during a chemical spill/response.
Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA)	The parent organization that operates CHEMTREC.
Chemical Protective Clothing Material	Any material or combination of materials used in an item of clothing for the purpose of isolating parts of the wearer's body from contact with a hazardous chemical. (NFPA 1991,1-3)
Chemical Protective Suit	Single or multi-piece garment constructed of chemical protective clothing materials designed and configured to protect the wearer's torso, head, arms, legs, hands, and feet. (NFPA 1991, 1-3)
Chemical Resistance	The ability to resist chemical attack. The attack is dependent on the method of test and its severity is measured by determining the changes in physical properties. Time, temperature, stress, and reagent may all be factors that affect the chemical resistance of a material.
Chemical Resistant Materials	Materials that are specifically designed to inhibit or resist the passage of chemicals into and through the material by the processes of penetration, permeation or degradation.
Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC)	The Chemical Transportation Center, operated by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA), can provide information and technical assistance to emergency responders. (Phone number- 1-800-424-9300)
Chemnet	A mutual aid network of chemical shippers and contractors. It is activated when a member shipper cannot respond promptly to an incident involving chemicals. (Contact is made through CHEMTREC.)
Chlorep	The chlorine emergency plan, established by the Chlorine Institute,

enables the nearest producer of chlorine to respond to an incident involving chlorine. (Contact is made through CHEMTREC.)

Chlorine Kits — Standardized kits commercially manufactured by contract with the Chlorine Institute to provide equipment to control or stop leaks in chlorine cylinders, tanks, and transportation tank cars.

Chronic Effect — Delayed or slowly developing harm resulting from a chemical exposure which is often hard to recognize.

Clandestine Laboratory — An operation consisting of a sufficient combination of apparatus and chemicals that either have been or could be used in the illegal manufacture/synthesis of controlled substances.

Clean Air Act — A set of national standards for ambient air quality which defines the principal types and levels of pollution that should not be exceeded. This law requires States to develop "State implementation plans" for achieving the ambient air standards in each air quality control region in the State.

Cleanup — Incident scene activities directed toward removing hazardous materials, contamination, debris, damaged containers, tools, dirt, water, and road surfaces in accordance with proper and legal standards, and returning the site to as near a normal state as existed prior to the incident. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

Cleanup Company (Hazardous Waste) — A commercial business entity available for hire to specifically remove, transport, and/or dispose of hazardous wastes; and when appropriate, must meet California Highway Patrol and Department of Toxic Substances Control requirements.

Cleanup Operation — An operation where hazardous substances are removed, contained, incinerated, neutralized, stabilized, cleared up, or in any other manner processed or handled with the ultimate goal of making the site safer for people or the environment. (8 CCR 5192(a)(3))

Clean Water Act (CWA) — Federal legislation to protect the nation's water and set State water quality standards for interstate navigable waters as the basis for pollution control and enforcement. The main objective is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.

Cold Zone — The area outside of the warm zone. Equipment and personnel are not expected to become contaminated in this area. This is the area where resources are assembled to support the hazardous materials

operation.

Colorimetric Tubes — Glass tubes containing a chemically treated substrate that reacts with specific airborne chemicals to produce a distinctive color. The tubes are calibrated to indicate approximate concentrations in air.

Combined Liquid Waste Sampler (COLIWASSA) — A tool designed to provide stratified sampling of a liquid container.

Combustibility — The ability of a substance to undergo rapid chemical combination with oxygen, with the evolution of heat.

Combustible Liquid — Liquids with a flashpoint above 100° F. (49 CFR 173.120 (b)(2).)

Combustion Product — By-products produced or generated during the burning or oxidation of a fuel.

Command — The act of directing, ordering, and/or controlling resources by virtue of explicit legal, agency, or delegated authority. (NIIMS)

Command Post — The location from which the primary command functions are executed, usually co-located with the incident base.

Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) — A program developed by the Chemical Manufacturers Association (CMA) to provide guidance for chemical plant managers to assist them in taking the initiative in cooperating with local communities developing integrated hazardous materials response plans.

Community Right-to-Know — Legislation requiring business establishments to provide chemical inventory information to local agencies or the public.

Company (Fire Usage) — Any piece of fire response equipment having a full complement of personnel. (NIIMS)

Compatibility — The matching of protective chemical clothing to the hazardous material involved to provide the best protection for the worker.

Compatibility Charts — Permeation and penetration data supplied by manufacturers of chemical protective clothing to indicate chemical resistance and breakthrough time of various garment materials as tested against a battery of chemicals. This test data should be in accordance with ASTM and NFPA standards.

Comprehensive — Known as CERCLA or SUPERFUND, it addresses hazardous

Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)	substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste sites. It also requires those who release hazardous substances, as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), above certain levels (known as "reportable quantities") to notify the National Response Center.
Compressed Gas	Any material or mixture having an absolute pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. in the container at 70° F or, regardless of the pressure at 70° F, having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130° F; or any liquid flammable material having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100° F as determined by testing. Also includes cryogenic or "refrigerated liquids" (DOT) with boiling points lower than -130° F at 1 atmosphere.
Compressed Gas Association (CGA)	An association of firms producing and distributing compressed, liquefied, and cryogenic gases; also manufacturers of related equipment. CGA submits recommendations to appropriate government agencies to improve safety standards and methods of handling, transporting, and storing gases; acts as advisor to regulatory authorities and other agencies concerned with safe handling of compressed gases; collaborates with national organizations to develop specifications and standards of safety.
Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO)	A computer data base storage-retrieval system of pre-planning and emergency data for on-scene use at hazardous materials incidents.
Confinement	Procedures taken to keep a material in a defined or localized area.
Consignee	The addressee to whom the item is shipped.
Contact	Being exposed to an undesirable or unknown substance that may pose a threat to health and safety. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)
Container	Any device, in which a hazardous material is stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise handled.
Container, Intermodal, ISO	An article of transport equipment that meets the standards of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) designed to facilitate and optimize the carriage of goods by one or more modes of transportation without intermediate handling of the contents and equipped with features permitting ready handling and transfer from one mode to another. Containers may be fully enclosed with one or more doors, open top, tank, refrigerated, open rack, gondola,

flatrack, and other designs. Included in this definition are modules or arrays that can be coupled to form an intrinsic unit regardless of intention to move single or in multiplex configurations.

Containment — All activities necessary to bring the incident to a point of stabilization and to establish a degree of safety for emergency personnel greater than existed upon arrival.

Contamination — An uncontained substance or process that poses a threat to life, health, or the environment. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3)

Contamination Control Line — The established line around the contamination reduction zone that separates it from the support zone.

Contamination Reduction Zone — Term used by the Coast Guard to identify the area of moderate hazard where threat of contamination spread to the immediate surrounding area is low. It is the area immediately outside of the inner hot zone. (See Warm Zone.)

Contingency Plan — A pre-planned document presenting an organized and coordinated plan of action to limit potential pollution in case of fire, explosion, or discharge of hazardous materials; defines specific responsibilities and tasks.

Control — The procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement.

Control Zones — The designation of areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard. (NFPA 472, sections 1-3) (See Support Zone, Warm Zone, Hot Zone, and Decontamination Corridor.)

Coordination — To bring together, in a uniform and controlled manner, the functions of all agencies on scene. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

Corrosive — The ability to cause destruction of living tissue or many solid materials surfaces by chemical action.

Cost Recovery — A procedure that allows for the agency having jurisdiction to pursue reimbursement for all costs associated with a hazardous materials incident. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

Council on Environmental Alternatives (CEA) — Encourages people to conserve, rather than consume, their environment. The Council concentrates on the area of energy, and provides specific recommendations which encourage individuals to

recognize and assume responsibility for environmentally sound choices available to them.

Cryogenic — Gases, usually liquefied, that induce freezing temperatures of -150° F and below (liquid oxygen, liquid helium, liquid natural gas, liquid hydrogen, etc.).

Damage Assessment — Gathering information on the type, extent, and costs of damage after an incident.

Damming — A procedure consisting of constructing a dike or embankment to totally immobilize a flowing waterway contaminated with a liquid or solid hazardous substance. (EPA, 600/2-77-277)

Dangerous When Wet — A label required for water reactive materials (solid) being shipped under U.S. DOT, ICAO, and IMO regulations. A labeled material that is in contact with water or moisture may produce flammable gases. In some cases, these gases are capable of spontaneous combustion. (49 CFR 171.8)

Declared Emergency — An action taken by a jurisdiction according to the California Emergency Services Act and local ordinances in response to the impact of a real or threatened hazard that exceeds local resources.

Decontamination (Decon) — The physical and/or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident. (Also referred to as "contamination reduction".) (NFPA 472, 1-3)

Decontamination Corridor — A distinct area within the warm zone that functions as a protective buffer and bridge between the hot zone and the cold zone, where decontamination stations and personnel are located to conduct decontamination procedures. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

Decontamination Officer — A position within the FIRESCOPE ICS HM-120 that has responsibility for identifying the decontamination corridor location & types of decontamination, assigning stations, and managing all decontamination procedures.

Decontamination Team — A group of personnel and resources operating within a decontamination corridor.

Degradation — The loss in physical properties of an item of protective clothing due to exposure to chemicals, use, or ambient conditions.

Delayed Toxic Exposure Effect	The condition in which symptoms of an exposure are not present immediately after the exposure, but are delayed for a relatively short period of time (such as pulmonary edema a few hours after an inhalation exposure).
Deleterious Substances	Substances not normally harmful to humans that may be harmful to the environment.
Department of Commerce (DOC)	A Federal agency whose primary mission is to encourage, serve and promote economic development and technological advancement.
Department of Defense (DOD)	The Federal entity that provides the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of our country.
Department of Energy (DOE)	The Federal agency which provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through coordination and administration of the energy functions of the federal government; and to be responsible for long term, high risk research, development and demonstration of energy technology, the marketing of federal power, energy conservation, the nuclear weapons program, regulation of energy production and use, and a central energy data collection and analysis program.
Department of Justice (DOJ)	The Federal department which serves as counsel for the citizens of the Nation; represents them in enforcing the law in the public interest; through its thousands of lawyers, investigators, and agents it plays a key role in protection against criminals and subversion, in insuring healthy competition of business in our free enterprise system, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws; plays a significant role in protecting citizens through its efforts for effective law enforcement, crime prevention, crime detection, and prosecution and rehabilitation of offenders; conducts all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States is concerned; and represents the Federal Government in legal matters.
Department of Labor (DOL)	The purpose of the Department of Labor is to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.
Department of State (DOS)	This department advises the President in formulation and execution of foreign policy; promotes long-range security and well-being of the United States; determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interest, makes recommendations on policy and

future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out established policy; engages in continuous consultation with the American public, the Congress, other U.S. departments and agencies, and foreign governments.

Department of Transportation (DOT) — This agency assures the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal government and develops national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient and convenient transportation at the lowest possible cost.

Desiccant — A substance, such as silica gel, that removes moisture (water vapor) from the air to maintain a dry atmosphere in containers of food or chemical packaging.

Detectors ....

- **Combustible Gas Indicator** (CGI) **detector** — Measures the presence of a combustible gas or vapor in air.
- **Corrosivity** (pH) **detector** — A meter or paper that indicates the relative acidity or alkalinity of a substance, generally using an international scale of 0 (acid) through 14 (alkali-caustic). (See pH.)
- **Flame Ionization detector** (FID) — A device used to determine the presence of hydrocarbons in air.
- **Gas Chromatograph/ Mass Spectrometer detector** (GC/MS) — An instrument used for identifying and analyzing organics.
- **Heat detector** — An instrument used to detect heat by sensing infra-red waves.
- **Photoionization Detector** (PID) — A device used to determine the presence of gases/vapors in low concentrations in air.
- **Radiation Beta Survey detector** — An instrument used to detect beta radiation.
- **Radiation Dosimeter detector** — An instrument that measures the amount of radiation to which a person has been exposed.
- **Radiation Gamma Survey detector** — An instrument used for the detection of ionizing radiation, principally gamma radiation, by means of a gas-filled tube.
- **Temperature detector** — An instrument, either mechanical or electronic, used to determine the temperature of ambient air, liquids, or surfaces.

DHS — See California Department of Health Services.

Dike — An embankment or ridge, natural or man made, used to control the

movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials.

Dike Overflow A dike constructed in a manner that allows uncontaminated water to flow unobstructed over the dike while keeping the contaminant behind the dike.

Dike Underflow A dike constructed in a manner that allows uncontaminated water to flow unobstructed under the dike while keeping the contaminant behind the dike.

Dispersion To spread, scatter, or diffuse through air, soil, surface or ground water.

Disposal Drum A reference to a specially constructed drum used to overpack damaged or leaking containers of hazardous materials for shipment.

Diversion The intentional, controlled movement of a hazardous material to relocate it into an area where it will pose less harm to the community and the environment. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)

Division That organizational level within the ICS having responsibility for operations within a defined geographic area. The "Division" Officer directs approximately 5 Companies, and answers to the "Operations" Officer.

Dose The amount of substance ingested, absorbed, and/or inhaled per exposure period.

Double gloving A set of gloves worn over those already in place for enhanced protection.

Downwind In the direction in which the wind blows.

Dust Solid particles generated by handling, crushing, grinding, rapid impact, detonation, and decrepitation of organic or inorganic materials such as rock, ore, metal, coal, wood, and grain.

Ecology A branch of science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments.

Economic Poison As defined in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), an economic poison is "any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any insects, rodents, nematodes, fungi, or weeds, or any other forms of life declared to be pests . . . any substance intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant." As

defined, economic poisons are generally known as pesticides.

Ecosystem — A habitat formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their environment.

Edema — The swelling of body tissues resulting from fluid retention.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS) — Functions as required to provide emergency medical care for ill or injured persons by trained providers.

Emergency Medical Services Agency — Plans and coordinates local public and private emergency medical services systems. Sets the local standards for medical care and transport of victims. California Health and Safety Code Section 1058 vests authority for patient care management in the most qualified medical care provider.

Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA) — The State agency responsible for developing general guidelines for triage and handling of contaminated/exposed patients; develops and promotes hazardous materials training for emergency medical responders in the field and hospital emergency rooms; identifies and coordinates the procurement of medical assistance, supplies, and hospital beds when local and/or regional resources are depleted; and coordinates the evaluation of casualties to other areas of the State.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) — The secured site where government officials exercise centralized coordination in an emergency. The EOC serves as a resource center and coordination point for additional field assistance. It also provides executive directives to and liaison for State and federal government representatives, and considers and mandates protective actions.

Emergency Operations Plan — A document that identifies the available personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other resources in the jurisdiction, and states the method or scheme for coordinated actions to be taken by individuals and government services in the event of natural, man-made, and attack related disasters.

Emergency Reserve Account for Hazardous Material Incidents — A fund administered by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control to finance actions only for the purpose of remediation or prevention of threats of fire, explosion or human health hazards resulting from a release or potential release of a hazardous substance. (Health and Safety Code 25354)

Emergency Response — Response to any occurrence which has or could result in a release of a hazardous substance. (8 CCR 5192), (19 CCR 2402)

Emergency Response Organization	An organization that utilizes personnel trained in emergency response. (19 CCR 2402)
Emergency Response Personnel	Personnel assigned to organizations that have the responsibility for responding to different types of emergency situations. (NFPA 1991, 1-3)
Empty Packaging	Any packaging having a capacity of 110 gallons or less that contains only the residue of a hazardous material in table 2 of 49 CFR 172.504.
Endothermic	A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by absorption of heat.
Engine (fire usage)	Any emergency response vehicle providing specified levels of pumping, water, hose capacity, and personnel.
Entry Point	A specified and controlled location where access into the hot zone occurs at a hazardous materials incident.
Entry Team Leader	The entry leader is responsible for the overall entry operations of assigned personnel within the hot zone. (FIRESCOPE ICS-HM)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The purpose of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and enhance our environment today and for future generations to the fullest extent possible under the laws enacted by Congress. The Agency's mission is to control and abate pollution in the areas of water, air, solid waste, pesticides, noise, and radiation. EPA's mandate is to mount an integrated, coordinated attack on environmental pollution in cooperation with State and local governments.
EPA	See Environmental Protection Agency.
Etiological Agent	A viable microorganism or its toxin, which causes or may cause human disease.
Evacuation	The removal of potentially endangered, but not yet exposed, persons from an area threatened by a hazardous materials incident. (FIRESCOPE ICS-HM)
Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)	Military or civilian bomb squads.
Extremely Hazardous	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses this term for

Substances (EHS)	chemicals which must be reported pursuant to SARA, Title III. The list of these substances and the threshold planning quantities are identified in 40 CFR 355. Releases of extremely hazardous substances as defined by EPA must be reported to the National Response Center. In California, the term Acutely Hazardous Material (AHM) is used. They are identical to the EHS in 40 CFR.
Extremely Hazardous Waste	Any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling injury or serious illness caused by the hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes because of its quantity, concentration or chemical characteristics.
Exclusion Zone	See Hot Zone.
Exothermic	A process or chemical reaction which is accompanied by the evolution of heat.
Explosion-proof Equipment	Instruments whose enclosure is designed and constructed to prevent the ignition of an explosive atmosphere. Certification for explosion proof performance is subject to compliance with ASTM standards.
Explosive	Any chemical compound, mixture, or device, of which the primary or common purpose is to function by explosion, i.e., with substantial instantaneous release of gas and heat. (49 CFR 173.50)
Exposure	The subjection of a person to a toxic substance or harmful physical agent through any route of entry.
Fahrenheit	The scale of temperature in which 212° is the boiling point of water at 760 mm Hg and 32° is the freezing point.
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)	An act that requires pesticides to be registered and labeled, makes it illegal to detach or destroy pesticide labels, and provides for pesticide inspections. An amendment to FIFRA now requires EPA to determine whether a pesticide "will perform its intended function without causing unreasonable adverse effects on the environment" or human health.
Federal Water Pollution Control Act (WPCA)	See Clean Water Act.
Fibrosis	A condition marked by an increase of interstitial fibrous tissue.
Filter Canister	A container filled with sorbents and catalysts that removes gases

and vapors from air drawn through the unit. The canister may also contain an aerosol (particulate) filter to remove solid or liquid particles. (Air purifying canister type breathing apparatus are not approved for use during emergencies by the fire service in California.)

First Responder

The first trained person(s) to arrive at the scene of a hazardous materials incident. May be from the public or private sector of emergency services.

First Responder, Awareness Level

Individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. (8 CCR 5192(q)(6))

First Responder, Operations Level

Individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property, or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, and prevent exposures. (8 CCR 5192(q)(6))

Flammable Liquid

Any liquid having a flash point below 100° F (37.8° C). (49 CFR 173.115(a))

Flammable Range

A mixture of flammable gas, as mixed with air, expressed as a percent. Each gas has a range including a lower limit and upper limit and between these limits the mixture is flammable (explosive).

Flammable Solid

Any solid material, other than one classed as an explosive, which under conditions normally incident to transportation is liable to cause fires through friction, retains heat from manufacturing or processing, or which can be ignited readily and when ignited burns so vigorously and persistently as to create a serious transportation hazard. Included in this class are spontaneously combustible and water-reactive materials. (49 CFR 173.150)

Flashpoint

The minimum temperature of a liquid at which it gives off vapors sufficiently fast to form an ignitable mixture with air and will flash when subjected to an external ignition source, but will not continue to burn.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	Performs, directs, and coordinates detection and control activities which protect consumers against adulterated, misbranded, or falsely advertised foods, drugs, medical devices, and hazardous products.
Full Protective Clothing	Protective clothing worn primarily by fire fighters which includes helmet, coat, pants, boots, gloves, and self-contained breathing apparatus designed for structural fire fighting. It does not provide specialized chemical protection.
Fully Encapsulating Suits	Chemical protective suits that are designed to offer full body protection, including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA), are gas tight, and meet the design criteria as outlined in NFPA Standard 1991.
Fume	Airborne dispersion consisting of minute solid particles arising from the heating of a solid material such as lead, in distinction to a gas or vapor. This physical change is often accompanied by a chemical reaction, such as oxidation. Fumes flocculate and sometimes coalesce. Odorous gases and vapors should not be called fumes.
Gas	A state of matter in which the material has very low density and viscosity; can expand and contract greatly in response to changes in temperature and pressure; easily diffuses into other gases; readily and uniformly distributes itself throughout any container. A gas can be changed to a liquid or solid state by the combined effect of increased pressure and/or decreased temperature.
Gelling	A process of adding a specific material that is designed to coagulate a liquid facilitating its isolation and removal.
Grounding	Method whereby activities that may generate static electricity will be prevented from discharging a spark and thereby not produce an ignition point.
Group	Groups are established to divide the incident into functional areas of operation.
Habitat	The native environment of an animal or plant; the natural place for life and growth of an animal or plant.
Halons	Fire suppressing gases that are composed of straight chain carbon atoms with a variety of halogen atoms attached.

Halogens A chemical family that includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.

Hazard Any situation that has the potential for causing damage to life, property, and/or the environment.

Hazard Class The classification of hazardous materials as categorized and defined by the Department of Transportation in 49 CFR. The Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR Part 172.101) designates specific materials as hazardous for the purpose of transportation. It also classifies each material and specifies requirements pertaining to its packaging, labeling, and transportation.

- **Class 1: Explosives**
  - Division 1.1 Explosives with a mass explosion hazard
  - Division 1.2 Explosives with a projection hazard
  - Division 1.3 Explosives with predominantly a fire hazard
  - Division 1.4 Explosives with no significant blast hazard
  - Division 1.5 Very insensitive explosives
  - Division 1.6 Extremely insensitive explosive articles

- **Class 2: Gases**
  - Division 2.1 Flammable gases
  - Division 2.2 Nonflammable gases
  - Division 2.3 Poison gas
  - Division 2.4 Corrosive gases

- **Class 3: Flammable liquids.**
  - Division 3.1 Flashpoint below -18oC (0oF)
  - Division 3.2 Flashpoint -18oC and above, but less than 23oC (73oF)
  - Division 3.3 Flashpoint 23oC and up to 61oC (141oF)

- **Class 4: Flammable solids; spontaneously combustible materials; & materials that are dangerous when wet**
  - Division 4.1 Flammable solids
  - Division 4.2 Spontaneously combustible materials
  - Division 4.3 Materials that are dangerous when wet

- **Class 5: Oxidizers and organic peroxides**
  - Division 5.1 Oxidizers

- Division 5.2 Organic peroxides

- **Class 6: Poisons and etiologic materials**
  - Division 6.1 Poisonous materials
  - Division 6.2 Etiologic (infectious) materials

- **Class 7: Radioactive materials**
  - Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously gives off ionizing radiation. It has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram.

- **Class 8: Corrosives**
  - A material, liquid or solid, that causes visible destruction or irreversible alteration to human skin or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum.

- **Class 9: Miscellaneous**
  - A material which presents a hazard during transport, but which is not included in any other hazard class (such as a hazardous substance or a hazardous waste).

- **ORM-D: Other regulated material**
  - A material which, although otherwise subjected to regulations, presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging.

Hazardous Air Pollutant — An airborne pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or serious illness.

Hazardous Chemical — A term used by the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to denote any chemical that would be a risk to employees if exposed in the workplace. The list of hazardous chemicals is found in 29 CFR.

Hazardous Material (Hazardous materials) — A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in deaths or serious illness; and/or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to humans or the environment.

Hazardous Material Categorization (HAZCAT) — A field analysis process to determine basic hazardous materials hazard classification and some chemical and physical properties of unknowns.

Hazardous Material Incident Contingency Plan (HMICP)

The State's hazardous materials emergency plan published by OES pursuant to Government Code §8574.17.

Hazardous Materials Emergency

The release or threatened release of a hazardous material that may impact the public health, safety and/or the environment.

Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT)

An organized group of employees, designated by the employer, who are expected to perform work to handle and control actual or potential leaks or spills of hazardous substances requiring possible close approach to the substance. A Hazardous materials Team may be a separate component of a fire brigade or a fire department or other appropriately trained and equipped units from public or private agencies.

Hazardous Materials Response Team -- Technician Level

Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), trained to function at the hazardous materials incident at the Technician Level in accordance with NFPA 472, Chapter 3 (1990). Additionally, personnel on the team are capable of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

  a. Group Supervisor
  b. Entry Leader
  c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
  d. Site Access Control Officer
  e. Decontamination Leader
  f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

☞ *Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.*

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained to include but not be limited to entry with splash protective clothing:

  a. Entry Team - 2
  c. Backup Team – 2

Hazardous Materials Response Team -- Specialist Level

Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), trained to function at the hazardous materials incident at the Specialist Level in accordance with NFPA Standard 472, Chapter 4 (1990). Additionally, personnel on the team are capable of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

  a. Group Leader
  b. Entry Team Leader
  c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
  d. Site Access Control Officer
  e. Decontamination Leader
  f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

☞ *Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.*

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained for entry with vapor protective clothing:

  a. Entry Team - 2
  d. Backup Team – 2

Hazardous Materials Response Team -- Specialty

Consists of an organized group of employees, designated by the employer in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(6), who are trained in the hazards of specific hazardous substances, and/or specific techniques or support services, and/or the provision of specialized technical advice and assistance in compliance with 8 CCR 5192(q)(5). The Team is capable, either within their own team or in agreement with a Hazardous Materials Response Team on scene, of the following:

- The ability to carry out the duties of these positions as identified in FIRESCOPE ICS-HM-120:

  a. Group Supervisor
  b. Entry Team Leader
  c. Hazardous Material Safety Officer
  d. Site Access Control Officer
  e. Decontamination Leader
  f. Technical Specialist-Hazardous Material Reference

☞ *Note: Multiple positions can be handled by one person dependent upon the complexity and/or severity of the incident.*

- Members are assigned positions in accordance with 8 CCR 5192 appropriately trained to include but not be limited to entry

with splash protection:

a. Entry team - 2

b. Backup team – 2

Hazardous Substance Hazardous Substance, as used by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, encompasses every chemical regulated by both the Department of Transportation (hazardous materials) and the Environmental Protection Agency (hazardous waste), including emergency response (8 CCR 5192).

Hazardous Waste 1) Waste materials or mixtures of waste which require special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage health and/or the environment;
2) The Environmental Protection Agency uses the term hazardous waste for chemicals that are regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and are listed in 40 CFR 261.33 (d). Environmental Protection Agency or California Department of Toxic Substances Control regulated hazardous waste, when in transport, must also meet 49 CFR parts 170 through 179. California's list of hazardous waste is more inclusive than EPA's.

Hazardous Waste Facility Any location used for the treatment, transfer, disposal or storage of hazardous waste as permitted and regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Hazardous Waste Generation The act or process of producing hazardous waste.

Hazardous Waste Landfill An excavated or engineered area on which hazardous waste is deposited and covered. Proper protection of the environment from the materials to be deposited in such a landfill requires careful site selection, good design, proper operation, leachate collection & treatment, and thorough final closure.

Hazardous Waste Leachate Any liquid that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste placed in or on the ground.

Hazardous Waste Management Systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform The shipping document, originated and signed by the waste generator or an authorized representative, that contains the information required by law and must accompany shipments of hazardous waste. (40 CFR 262, Subpart B)

Hazardous Waste Site	A location where hazardous wastes are located.
Health Hazard, Chemical	Any chemical or chemical mixture, whose physical or chemical properties may cause acute or chronic health effects [8 CCR 5192 (a)(3)].
Heavy Metal	A high density metallic element that may demonstrate health hazards as a result of exposure and may contribute to contamination of the environment. This includes chromium (Cr), beryllium (Be), lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd) and others.
Hepatotoxic	A substance that negatively affects the liver.
Herbicide	An agricultural chemical intended for killing plants or interrupting their normal growth. (See Pesticides.)
High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)	A procedure used in organics analysis to separate chemical mixtures based on differential ionic absorption to various substrates.
Hot Tapping	A sophisticated method of welding on and the cutting of holes through liquid, compressed gas vessels, and piping for the purpose of relieving pressure and/or removing product.
Hot Zone	An area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the "exclusion zone", the "red zone", and the "restricted zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3)
Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (HMTA)	The Hazardous Materials Transportation Act of 1975 (HMTA), is the major transportation-related statute affecting transportation of hazardous cargoes Regulations apply to ". . . any person who transports, or causes to be transported or shipped, a hazardous material; or who manufactures, fabricates, marks, maintains, reconditions, repairs, or tests a package or container which is represented, marked, certified, or sold by such person for use in the transportation in commerce of certain hazardous materials."
Hygroscopic	A substance that has the property of absorbing moisture from the air, such as silica gel.
Hypergolic	Two chemical substances that spontaneously ignite upon mixing.

Ignitable Material	Any material having, as a liquid, a flash point less than 140° F or, if not a liquid, is capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes.
Ignition Temperature	The minimum temperature at which a material will initiate or maintain combustion.
Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH)	An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere. (8 CCR 5192(a)3)
Information Officer (IO)	The individual assigned to act as the liaison between the Incident Commander and the news media, as well as other groups.
Incident	An event involving a hazardous materials or a release or potential release of a hazardous material.
Incident Action Plan (IAP)	A plan developed at the field response level which contains objectives reflecting the overall incident strategy and specific tactical actions and supporting information for the next operational period. The plan may be oral or written.
Incident Command	A disciplined method of management established for the specific purpose of control and direction of resources and personnel.
Incident Commander (IC)	The individual responsible for overall management of the incident at the field level.
Incident Command Post	See Command Post.
Incident Command System (ICS)	The combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.
Incompatible Waste	Waste unsuitable for commingling with another waste or material.
Industrial Wastes	Unwanted materials produced in or eliminated from an industrial operation.
Infectious Waste	Waste containing pathogens; may consist of tissues, organs, body parts, blood, and body fluids.
Ingestion	The process of taking substances such as food, drink, and

medicine into the body through the mouth.

Inhibitor — A chemical added to another substance to prevent or slow down an unwanted or sudden occurrence of chemical change.

Inorganic Compounds — Chemical compounds that do not contain the element carbon with the exception of carbon oxides and carbon sulfides.

Insecticide — A chemical product used to kill and control insects. (See Pesticides.)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) — An association of air carriers that develop guidelines for transportation of cargo.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) — An organization that develops the principles and techniques of international air navigation and fosters the planning and development of international air transport so as to insure safe and orderly growth.

Investigate — To systematically search or inquire into the particulars of an incident, and collect the necessary evidence to seek criminal and/or civil prosecution.

Irritant — A material that has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic, or other similar property that can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort. (49 CFR)

Isolating the Scene — Preventing persons and equipment from becoming exposed to a release or threatened release of a hazardous material by the establishment of site control zones.

Jurisdiction Specific Plan — A plan that details emergency activities, capabilities, responsibilities and resources within an area, agency, facility or political subdivision.

Labpack — Putting multiple small containers of chemicals with compatible chemical characteristics in a disposal drum with absorbent material.

Lacrimation — Tearing produced by eye irritation.

LC_{50} (lethal concentration, 50%) — The amount of a toxicant in air which is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time.

LD_{50} (lethal dose, — The amount of a toxicant administered by other than inhalation

50%)	which is deadly to 50% of the exposed lab animal population within a specified time.
Leak	The uncontrolled release of a hazardous material which could pose a threat to health, safety, and/or the environment.
Leak Control Compounds	Substances used for the plugging and patching of leaks in non-pressure containers.
Leak Control Devices	Tools and equipment used for the plugging and patching of leaks in non-pressure and some low-pressure containers, pipes, and tanks.
Level of Protection	In addition to appropriate respiratory protection, designations of types of personal protective equipment to be worn based on NFPA standards. • ***Level A*** - Vapor protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies. • ***Level B*** - Liquid splash protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies. • ***Level C*** - Limited use protective suit for hazardous chemical emergencies.
Level One Incident	Hazardous materials incidents which can be correctly contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing equipment, supplies, and resources immediately available to first responders having jurisdiction, and whose qualifications are limited to and do not exceed the scope of training as explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code (CGC), Chapter 1503, with reference to "First Responder, Operational Level".
Level Two Incident	Hazardous materials incidents which can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing the resources of a Hazardous Materials Response Team, which requires the use of specialized chemical protective clothing, and whose qualifications are explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code (CGC), Chapter 1503, with reference to "Hazardous Materials Technician Level".
Level Three Incident	A hazardous materials incident which is beyond the controlling capabilities of a Hazardous Materials Response Team (Technician or Specialist Level) whose qualifications are explained in 8 CCR 5192, or California Government Code, Chapter 1503; and/or requires the use of two or more Hazardous Materials Response Teams; and/or must be additionally assisted by qualified specialty teams or individuals.

Local Disaster Plan	A plan developed and used by local government for extraordinary events.
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	A committee appointed by a State emergency response commission, as required by SARA Title III, to formulate a comprehensive emergency plan for its corresponding Office of Emergency Services mutual aid region.
Local Government	Local agencies as defined in Government Code §8680.2 and special districts as defined in Calirornia Code of Regulations, Title 19 Division 2, Chapter 5, NDAA, §2900 (y).
Localized Exposure	Contact with a limited area, usually an external body surface.
Logistics Chief	That organizational position within the ICS having responsibility for summoning and managing support, apparatus, equipment and personnel.
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	The lowest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated by spark, shock, or fire, etc.
Macroencapsulation	The isolation of a waste by embedding it in, or surrounding it with, a material that acts as a barrier to water or air (e.g., clay and plastic liners).
Manifest, Uniform Hazardous Waste	A document required by 40 CFR 262 to accompany any shipment of hazardous waste from the point of generation to the point of final disposal/destruction. (See Shipping Papers and Hazardous Waste Manifest, Uniform)
Marking	The required descriptive name, instructions, cautions, weight, or specifications or combination thereof on containers of hazardous materials/hazardous waste.
Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)	A document which contains information regarding the specific identity of hazardous chemicals, including information on health effects, first aid, chemical and physical properties, and emergency phone numbers.
Melting Point	The temperature at which a material changes from a solid to a liquid.
Microorganism	A living organism not discretely visible to the unaided eye.
Midnight Dumping	Illegal disposal of hazardous materials.

Mist	Suspended liquid droplets generated by condensation from the gaseous to the liquid state or by breaking up a liquid into a dispersed state, such as by splashing, foaming, or atomizing. A mist is formed when a finely divided liquid is suspended in air.
Mitigation	Any action employed to contain, reduce, or eliminate the harmful effects of a spill or release of a hazardous material.
Monitoring	The act of systematically checking to determine contaminant levels and atmospheric conditions.
Monitoring Environmental Contamination	Use of instruments and other techniques to determine the presence or levels of hazardous materials.
Monitoring Equipment	Instruments and devices used to identify, qualify, and/or quantify contaminants.
Mutagen	A substance capable of causing genetic damage.
Mutual Aid	An agreement to supply, if available, specifically agreed upon aid or support in an emergency situation between two or more agencies, jurisdictions, or political sub-divisions without the expectation of reimbursement.
Narcosis	Stupor or unconsciousness produced by chemical substances.
National Contingency Plan (NCP)	Created by CERCLA to define the federal response authority and responsibility for oil and hazardous material spills.
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)	An international voluntary membership organization to promote improved fire protection and prevention, establish safeguards against loss of life and property by fire, and writes and publishes the American National Standards.
National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS)	A standardized systems approach to incident management that consists of five major sub-divisions collectively providing a total systems approach to all-risk incident management.
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	A Federal agency which, among other activities, tests and certifies respiratory protective devices, air sampling detector tubes, and recommends occupational exposure limits for various substances.
National Oceanic and Atmospheric	The agency responsible to serve as scientific support coordinator for a federal on scene coordinator. Assists in oil spill and air toxics

Administration (NOAA)	modeling and meteorological monitoring and oceanic research.
National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN)	The 24-hour national hotline (1-800/858-PEST) operated by the Texas Tech University School of Medicine providing toll-free information about pesticide safety, application, chemistry and toxicology to callers in the U.S., Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Questions are answered directly or via next day mail.
National Response Center (NRC)	A communications center operated by the United States Coast Guard headquarters located in Washington, DC. They provide information on suggested technical emergency actions, and must be notified by the spiller within 24 hours of any spill of a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
Necrosis	Death in a particular part of a living tissue.
Nephrotoxic	A substance that negatively affects the kidneys.
Neurotoxic	A substance that negatively affects the nervous system.
Neutralization	The process by which acid or alkaline properties of a solution are altered by addition of certain reagents to bring the hydrogen and hydroxide concentrations to equal value (pH 7 is neutral).
Non-flammable Gas	Any material or mixture, in a cylinder or tank, other than poison or flammable gas, having an absolute pressure in the container exceeding 40 psi at 70° F, or having an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130° F. (49 CFR)
North American (NA) **Identification Number**	A four-digit number, preceded by "NA", used in the United States and Canada to identify a hazardous material or group of hazardous materials in transportation.
Not Otherwise Specified (NOS or n.o.s.)	In shipping regulations, the term is used for classes of substances to which restrictions apply, but for which the individual members of the class are not listed in the regulations.
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)	Component of the United States Department of Labor; an agency with safety and health regulatory and enforcement authorities for most United States industries, businesses and States.
Odor Threshold	The lowest concentration in the atmosphere which can be detected by the human sense of smell. Often a poor indicator of toxicity risk.
Office of Hazardous	A Federal agency tasked with the research and recommended

Materials Safety (OHMS)	revisions to 49 CFR.
Oil	Any of numerous mineral, vegetable, and synthetic substances and vegetable and animal fats that are generally slippery, combustible, viscous, liquid or liquefiable at room temperature.
Oil Spill Cleanup Agent	Any material used in removing oil from the environment, including inert sorbent materials, approved chemical dispersants, surface collecting agents, sinking agents, and biological additives.
Olfactory	Pertaining to the sense of smell.
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC)	As explained in the National Contingency Plan, it is the pre-designated Federal official who coordinates Federal activities at a hazardous material incident, and monitors the incident for compliance with Federal pollution laws.
Operations	The coordinated tactical response of all field operations in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.
Oral Toxicity	Adverse effects resulting from taking a substance into the body through the mouth.
Organic Peroxide	Strong oxidizers, often chemically unstable, containing the -o-o- structure. They react readily with solvents or fuels resulting in an explosion or fire.
Overpack	An enclosure used to consolidate two or more packages of hazardous material. "Overpack" does not include a freight container.
Oxidizer	A chemical, other than a blasting agent or explosive, that initiates or promotes combustion in other materials thereby causing fire either of itself or through the release of oxygen or other gases. (49 CFR 173.151)
Oxygen Deficiency	A concentration of oxygen insufficient to support life.
Oxygen Deficient Atmosphere	An atmosphere which contains an oxygen content less than 19.5 % by volume at sea level.
Pacific Strike Team	The National Strike Force pollution control team equipped and trained to assist in responses to oil or chemical incidents occurring in the western United States and administered by the United States Coast Guard.

Pallets	A low portable platform constructed of wood, metal, plastic, or fiberboard, built to specified dimensions, on which supplies are loaded, transported, or stored in units.
Parts Per Billion (ppb)	A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999,999 other units.
Parts Per Million (ppm)	A unit for measuring the concentration of a particular substance equal to one (1) unit combined with 999,999 other units.
Pathogen	Any disease producing organism, including viruses.
PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment	Any electrical equipment, including transformers, that contains at least 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm of PCBs. (40 CFR 761.3)
PCB Item	An item containing PCBs at a concentration of 5 ppm or greater. (40 CFR 761.3)
PCB Transformer	Any transformer that contains 500 ppm of PCBs or greater. (40 CFR 761.3)
Penetration	The movement of liquid molecules through a chemical protective clothing, suit, garment or material.
Permeation	The movement of vapor or gas molecules through a chemical protective garment material.
Permeation Kits	Kits assembled for the purpose of testing on-site an unknown liquid substance for permeability of chemical protective clothing.
Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)	The employees' permitted exposure limit to any material listed in Table Z-1, Z-2, or Z-3 of OSHA regulations, section 1910.1000, Air Contaminants.
Persistent Toxic Substance	A material or waste that resists natural degradation or detoxification and may present long term health and environmental hazards.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	Equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident. Adequate personal protective equipment should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing. Personal protective equipment includes- personal protective clothing, self contained positive pressure breathing apparatus, and air purifying respirators. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

Pesticides	A chemical or mixture of chemicals used to destroy, prevent, or control any living organism considered to be a pest.
pH	A numerical designation of the negative logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration. A pH of 7.0 is neutrality; higher values indicate alkalinity and lower values indicate acidity.
Plugging and Patching Kits	Kits commercially available or privately assembled for the purpose of providing capabilities for emergency plugging and patching of leaking containers, pipes, and tanks.
Plume	A vapor, liquid, dust or gaseous cloud formation which has shape and buoyancy.
Pneumonitis	Inflammation of the lungs characterized by an outpouring of fluid in the lungs.
Poison Control Centers	California is served by four certified and designated regional poison control centers. Each PCC is available 24 hours a day and can provide immediate health effects, scene management, victim decontamination, and other emergency medical treatment advice for hazardous materials emergencies. A physician specializing in medical toxicology is available for back-up consultation.
Pollution	Contamination of air, water, land, or other natural resources that will or is likely to create a public nuisance and cause health and environmental harm.
Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB)	One of several aromatic compounds containing two benzene nuclei with two or more chlorine atoms.
Polymerization	A chemical reaction, usually carried out with a catalyst, heat, or light, and often under high pressure, which generates high temperature and when uncontrolled may be violent.
Post Emergency Response	That portion of an emergency response performed after the immediate threat of a release has been stabilized or eliminated and cleanup of the site has begun.
Post-Incident Analysis	The termination phase of an incident that includes completion of the required forms and documentation for conducting a critique.
Pre-incident Planning	The process associated with preparing for the response to a hazard by developing plans, identifying resources, conducting exercises,

	and other techniques to improve an agency's or organization's response capabilities.
Prevention Plan	See California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP).
Product Substitution	Replacing a hazardous substance in a process with a less hazardous substance.
Proper Shipping Name	The DOT designated name for a commodity or material. (49 CFR 172.101)
Proposition 65	California Safe Drinking Water Act of 1986.
Protective Clothing	See Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).
Pulmonary	Pertaining to the lungs.
Pyrophoric	A substance that ignites spontaneously in dry or moist air at or below 130° F. (49 CFR 173.115(c))
Qualitative Fit Test	A physical testing of a breathing apparatus face piece to the wearer, performed in an atmosphere of amyl acetate or irritant smoke to evaluate whether the wearer can detect the contaminant, indicating mask leakage and improper fit.
Radiation Absorbed Dose (RAD)	A basic unit of absorbed dose of ionizing radiation.
Radioactive	The spontaneous disintegration of unstable nuclei accompanied by emission of nuclear radiation.
Radioactive Material (RAM)	Any material, or combination of materials, that spontaneously emits ionizing radiation and has a specific activity greater than 0.002 microcuries per gram. (49 CFR 173.389)
Recorder	See Technical Specialist - Hazardous Materials Reference.
Recovery Drum	See Disposal Drum.
Reference Library	A selection of chemical text books, reference books, microfiche, and computer data programs typically carried by a hazardous materials response team.
Regional Plan	A hazardous material plan developed pursuant to SARA Title III.
Regional Response	Composed of representatives of the Federal agencies and a

Team	representative from each State in the ten Federal EPA regions as specified in the NCP.
Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)	This agency in conjunction with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) is charged with managing statewide water quality.
Release, Threatened Release	The actual or potential spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment, including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles of any hazardous material.
Remedial Action	Actions taken to mitigate the effects of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material to protect health or the environment.
Removal Action	See Mitigation.
Reportable Incident	Any incident that has or may impact the public health, safety or the environment, or is otherwise required by law to be reported.
Reportable Quantity (RQ)	The designated amount of a specific material that if spilled or released requires immediate notification to the National Response Center (NRC). (49 CFR 172.101, 40 CFR 117.3, 173. and 302.6)
Rescue	The removal of victims from an area determined to be contaminated or otherwise hazardous by appropriately trained and equipped personnel.
Residue	A material remaining in a package after its contents have been emptied and before the packaging is refilled, or cleaned and purged of vapor to remove any potential hazard.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	The Federal framework for the proper management and disposal of hazardous wastes. This program is administered by EPA and may be delegated to the States.
Respiratory Protective Equipment	See SCBA and Air Purifying Respirators.
Response	That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in controlling a hazardous material incident. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

Responsible Party (RP)	A legally recognized entity (person, corporation, business, or partnership, etc.) that has a legally recognized status of financial accountability and liability for action necessary to abate and mitigate adverse environmental and human health and safety impacts resulting from a non-permitted release or discharge of hazardous material; the person or agency found legally accountable for the cleanup of the incident.
Risk Analysis	A process to analyze the probability that harm may occur to life, property, and the environment and to note the risks to be taken to identify the incident objectives.
Risk Management	Decision-making process which involves such considerations as risk assessment, technological feasibility, economic information about costs and benefits, statutory requirements, public concerns, and other factors.
Risk Management Prevention Plan (RMPP)	This program has been replaced by the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP).
Roentgen	A measure of the charge produced in air created by ionizing radiation, usually in reference to gamma radiation.
Roentgen Equivalent Man (REM)	The unit of dose equivalent; takes into account the effectiveness of different types of radiation.
Rupture	The physical failure of a container or mechanical device, releasing or threatening to release a hazardous material. (Sacramento Fire Department HMRT)
Safety Officer	Selected by the Incident Commander, a person at an emergency incident responsible for assuring that all overall operations performed at the incident by all agencies present are done so with respect to the highest levels of safety and health. The Safety Officer shall report directly to the Incident Commander.
Salvage Drum	See Recovery Drum.
Sample	To take a representative portion of the material for evidence or analytical purposes.
SARA Title III Regional Plan	See Regional and Local Plan.
SCBA	See "Self Contained Breathing Apparatus".
Scenario	An outline of a natural or expected course of events.

Scene	The location impacted or potentially impacted by a hazard.
Secondary Materials	Spent materials, sludges, by-products, scrap metal and commercial chemical products recycled in ways that differ from their normal use.
Selective Toxicity	The capacity of a chemical to injure one kind of living matter without harming another, even though the two may be in intimate contact.
Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)	A positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or combination SCBA/supplied air breathing apparatus certified by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), or the appropriate approval agency for use in atmospheres that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH). (NFPA 1991, 1-3)
Sensitizer	A substance which on first exposure causes little or no reaction in humans or test animals, but which on repeated exposure may cause a marked response not necessarily limited to the contact site.
Sheltering In Place/In Place Protection	To direct people to quickly go inside a building and remain inside until the danger passes.
Shipping Papers	Generic term used to refer to documents that must accompany all shipments of goods for transportation. These include Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests, Bills of Lading, Consists, etc. Shipping papers are intended to describe what hazardous materials are contained within the shipment, if any.
Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL)	See Threshold Limit Value –Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL).
Site	Any facility or location within the scope of 8 CCR 5192(a)(3).
Skimmer	Physical systems whereby a liquid phase is recovered from another liquid phase due to polarity differences and stored or transferred for further processing. Typical use is to remove petroleum products floating on a water body.
Sludge	Accumulated solids, semisolids, or liquid waste generated from wastewaters, drilling operations, or other fluids.
Smoke	An air suspension (aerosol) of particles, often originating from

combustion or sublimation.

Solidification — Process whereby a contaminant is permanently immobilized in a substrate to prevent future migration away from the container.

Solubility — The ability or tendency of one substance to blend uniformly with another.

Solvents — A liquid substance capable of dissolving or dispersing one or more other substances to form a uniformly dispersed mixture.

Spill — The release of a liquid, powder, or solid hazardous materials in a manner that poses a threat to air, water, ground, and to the environment. (See Incident)

Spiller — See Responsible Party.

Spontaneously Combustible — See Pyrophoric.

Stabilization — The period of an incident where the adverse behavior of the hazardous material is controlled. (NFPA 472, 1-3)

Staging Area — The area established for temporary location of available resources closer to the incident site to reduce response time.

State Warning Center (OES Warning Center) — The Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center facilitates emergency communications with government agencies at all levels. The Warning Center monitors seismic activity, weather and other conditions that could cause a disaster and is the central reporting office for any release or threatened release of a hazardous material. The Warning Center is the initial point in the state where coordination begins to mobilize federal, state and local agencies during a disaster.

Storage — Containment of hazardous materials on a temporary basis in such a manner as to not constitute disposal of such materials.

Strict Liability — The responsible party is liable even though they have exercised reasonable care.

Superfund Amendments & Reauthorization Act (SARA) — Created for the purpose of establishing Federal statutes for right-to-know standards, emergency response to hazardous materials incidents, re-authorized the Federal superfund, and mandated States to implement equivalent regulations/requirements.

Support Zone	See Cold Zone.
Surface Impoundment	A natural depression, human made excavation or diked area designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or waste containing free liquids.
Synergistic Effect	The combined effect of two chemicals which is greater than the sum of the effect of each agent alone.
Systemic	Pertaining to the internal organs and structures of the body.
Systemic Toxic Exposure	Toxic effects to the body as a whole spreading via the bloodstream and often displaying delayed symptoms.
Team Leader	See Entry Team Leader.
Technical Specialist -- Hazardous Materials Reference	Person assigned to document activities of the Hazardous Material Team and gather information relevant to the chemicals involved and their hazards.
Teratogen	A substance or agent that can result in malformations of a fetus.
Teratogenicity	Ability to produce birth defects.
Termination	That portion of incident management where personnel are involved in documenting safety procedures, site operations, hazards faced, and lessons learned from the incident. Termination is divided into three phases- Debriefing, Post-Incident analysis, and Critique. (NFPA 472, 1-3) (See Post-Incident Analysis.)
Thieving Rod	A glass rod used like a coliwassa, except the liquid is contained in the tube by a vacuum pressure.
Threshold	The point where a physiological or toxicological effect begins to be produced by the smallest degree of stimulation.
Threshold Limit Value (TLV)	The value for an airborne toxic material that is to be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and represents the concentration to which nearly all workers may be exposed 8 hours per day over extended periods of time without adverse effects.
Threshold Limit Value - Ceiling (TLV-C)	The concentration that should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure.

Threshold Limit Value - Time Weighted Average (TLV-TWA)	An exposure level under which most people can work consistently for 8 hours a day, day after day, with no harmful effects.
Threshold Limit Value Short Term Exposure Limit (TLV-STEL)	A 15-minute time-weighted coverage exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a work day, nor repeated more than 4 times per day, even if the 8-hour time-weighted average is within the Threshold Limit Value (TLV).
Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	The quantity designated for each extremely hazardous substance that triggers a required notification by facilities to the State emergency response commission that such facilities are subject to reporting under SARA Title III.
Totally Encapsulated Suits	Special protective suits made of materials that prevent toxic or corrosive substances or vapors from coming in contact with the body (see Fully Encapsulated Suit.)
Toxic	Poisonous; relating to or caused by a toxin; able to cause injury by contact or systemic action to plants, animals or people.
Toxic Chemicals	EPA uses this term for chemicals whose total emissions and releases must be reported annually by owners and operators of certain facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical as identified in SARA Title III.
Toxicity	A relative property of a chemical agent that refers to its harmful effect on some biological mechanism and the conditions under which this effect occurs.
Traffic Control/Crowd Control	Action(s) by law enforcement to secure and/or minimize exposure of the public to unsafe conditions resulting from emergency incidents, impediments and congestion.
Treatment	Any method, technique, or process which changes the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste, or removes or reduces its harmful properties or characteristics for any purpose.
United Nations (UN) **Identification Number**	When UN precedes a four-digit number, it indicates that this identification number is used internationally to identify a hazardous material.
Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)	The highest concentration of the material in air that can be detonated.

Upwind	In or toward the direction from which the wind blows.
Vapor	An air dispersion of molecules of a substance that is normally a liquid or solid at standard temperature and pressure.
Vapor Dispersion	The movement of vapor clouds in air due to turbulence, gravity, spreading, and mixing.
Vapor Protective Suit	See Levels of Protection.
Vulnerability	The susceptibility of life, the environment, and/or property, to damage by a hazard.
Warm Zone	The area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support takes place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. This is also referred to as the "decontamination", "contamination reduction", "yellow zone", or "limited access zone" in other documents. (NFPA 472, 1-3)
Water Reactive	Having properties of, when contacted by water, reacting violently, generating extreme heat, burning, exploding, or rapidly reacting to produce an ignitable, toxic, or corrosive mist, vapor, or gas.

APPENDIX "G"

RELATION TO PLUMAS COUNTY GENERAL PLAN

The following table shows the relationship of the components of the Plumas County General Plan to the hazards identified and the goals for each hazard that tie to that component of the General Plan. The components of the General Plan. Those components are indicated in red.

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
Land Use Element								
Uses of land for:								
housing	4,6,7	4,6,7	4,6,7,8	4,6,7	4,6,7	4,6,7	4,6,7	4,6,7
business	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,8,9,	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9	7
industry	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,8,9,	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9	4,6,7,9
open space, including:								
agriculture								
natural resources								
recreation								
scenic beauty								
education	2,3,4,5 7,8,10	2,3,4,5 7,8,10	2,3,4,5 7,8,10	2,3,4,5 7,8,10	2,3,4,5 7,8,10	2,3,4,5 7,8,10	2,3,4,5 7,8,10	2,3,4,5 7,8,10
public buildings and grounds	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8
solid and liquid waste disposal facilities	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8	2,3,5,7 8
other categories								
Standards of population density	7	7	7,8	7	7	7	7	7
Standards of building intensity	7	7	7,8	7	7	7	7	7
Areas subject to flooding (annually reviewed)			1,8, 10,11	1,8, 10,11	1,8, 10,11			
Land use category for timber production								
Impact of growth on military readiness								7,8,11

		All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
Circulation Element									
Location and extent of existing and proposed:									
	major thoroughfares	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9
	transportation routes	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9
	terminals	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9
	military airports and ports	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9	3,5,8,9
	local public utilities and facilities	2,3,5,8,9	2,3,5,8,9	2,3,5,8,9	2,3,5,8,9	2,3,5,8,9	2,3,5,8,9	2,3,5,8,9	2,3,5,8,9
Correlated with land use element									

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
Housing Element								
Identification and analysis of existing and projected housing needs								
Statement of :								
goals								
polices								
quantified objectives								
financial resources								
scheduled programs								
for:								
preservation, improvement, and development of housing								
Identification of adequate sites for housing, including								
rental housing								
factory built housing								
mobilehomes								
Make adequate provision for existing and projected needs of all economic segments of the community								

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
Conservation Element								
Conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources, including:								
water and its hydraulic force						1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		
forests								
soils								
rivers						1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		
other waters						1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		
harbors								
fisheries								
wildlife								
minerals			3,4,5, 8,9,11	3,4,5, 8,9,11	3,4,5, 8,9,11			3,4,5, 8,9,11
other natural resources								
Consider effect of development on natural resources located on public lands, including military installations								
Portion including waters shall be developed in coordination with countywide, district and city agencies that have developed, conserved water for any purpose for the county						1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		
Coordination shall include the discussion and evaluation of any water supply and demand information described in						1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		

Government Code Section 65352.5	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
Conservation Element								
The element may also cover:								
reclamation of lands and waters								
prevention and control of pollution of streams and other waters								
regulation of use of land in stream channels and other areas required for accomplishment of the conservation plan								
prevention, control, and correction of the erosion of soils, beaches, and shores								
protection of watersheds			1,4,6	1,4,6	1,4,6	1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		
location, quantity, and quality of rock, sand, and gravel resources			3,4,5, 8,9,11	3,4,5, 8,9,11	3,4,5, 8,9,11			3,4,5, 8,9,11
flood control			1, 2, 3, 4, 5,6, 7, 8,					

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
Open Space Element								
Open space for the preservation of natural resources,including:								
areas required for the preservation of plant and animal life, including:								
areas required for ecologic and other scientific study purposes								
rivers, streams, bays, and estuaries								
areas adjacent to military installations, military training routes, and restricted air space that can provide additional buffer zones to military activities and complement the resource values of military lands								
coastal beaches, lakeshores, banks of rivers and streams, and watershed lands								

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
Open space used for the managed production of resources, including:								
forest lands rangeland agricultural lands areas of economic importance for the production of food or fiber								
areas required for recharge of:								
ground water basins						1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		
bays estuaries marshes								
rivers						1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		
streams						1,2,3,6, 7,8,9,10, 11		
which are important for the management of commercial fisheries								
areas containing major mineral deposits			3,4,5, 8,9,11	3,4,5, 8,9,11	3,4,5, 8,9,11			3,4,5, 8,9,11
Open space for outdoor recreation, including:								
areas of outstanding scenic, historic and cultural value	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

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	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes, including access to:								
lakeshores								
beaches								
rivers								
streams								
areas which serve as links between major recreation and open-space reservations, including:								
utility easements								
banks of rivers and streams								
trails								
scenic highway corridors								
Open Space for public health and safety, including areas which require special management or regulation because of hazardous or special conditions such as:								
earthquake fault zones		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11						
unstable soil areas								
flood plains			1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11			
watersheds								
areas of high fire risks							1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11	

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
areas required for protection of:								
water quality								
water reservoirs						1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11		
areas required for the protection and enhancement of air quality								
Noise Element								
Identify and appraise noise problems in the community								
Analyze and quantify current and projected noise levels for the following sources:								
highways and freeways primary arterials major local streets								
passenger and freight on-line railroad operations								
ground rapid transit systems								
Commercial, general aviation, heliport, helistop, and military airport operations, aircraft overflights, jet engine test stands, and all other ground facilities and maintenance functions related to airport operations								
local industrial plants								

		All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
other ground stationary noise sources, including military installations, identified by local agencies as contributing to the community noise environment									
Noise contours shall be shown for all the noise sources									
The noise contours shall be used as a guide for establishing a pattern of land uses in the land use element that minimizes the exposure of community residents to excessive noise									
Include implementation measures and possible solutions that address existing and foreseeable problems									
Serves as a guideline for compliance with state noise insulation standards									
Safety Element									
Protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of:									
seismically induced:									
	surface rupture		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11						

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
ground shaking		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11						
ground failure		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11						
tsunami								
seiche			1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11					
dam failure				1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11				
slope instability leading to:								
mudslides		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11			1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11			
landslides		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11			1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11			
subsidence		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11						

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
liquefaction		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11						
other seismic hazards identified pursuant to Chapter 7.8 of the Public Resources Code other geologic hazards								
flooding			1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11					
urban and wildland fires							1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11	
Includes mapping of known seismic and geologic hazards		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11						
Shall address, as related to identified fire and geologic hazards:								
evacuation routes		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11					1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11	
military installations		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11					1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11	1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11

	All Hazard	Earth-quake	Flood	Dam & Levee	Winter Storm	Drought	Wild Fires	Terrorism
peakload water supply requirements		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11					1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11	
minimum road widths		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11					1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11	
clearances around structures		1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11					1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11	
Consult with Division of Mines and Geology and Office of Emergency Services for purpose of including information known by and available to them	1,2,3 4,5,6 7,8,9 10,11							