

2023

California State Emergency Plan Coordinating Draft



Gavin Newsom
Governor

Nancy Ward
Director
California Governor's Office of Emergency Services



Cal OES
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES



This Page Intentionally Left Blank



State of California
Draft Emergency Operations Plan
Promulgation Section

1

2 Letters of promulgation from the Governor and the Director of the Governor's
3 Office of Emergency Services will be inserted into this section following the
4 public comment period and final review by the Governor.

5 This document is a coordinating draft intended for use during a public review
6 and comment period. This coordinating draft is for developmental purposes only
7 and may require additional editing for grammar, unified voice, and the
8 correction of content format and flow. This document will undergo additional
9 updates based on feedback received from stakeholders and partners. This
10 document should not be considered a final draft.



11

12

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



13 **Record of Changes**

14 The most current copy of this annex, including any changed pages, is available
15 through the Planning and Preparedness Branch of the California Governor's
16 Office of Emergency Services at 3650 Schriever Avenue, Mather, CA 95655.
17 Copies are also available on the [Planning and Preparedness Branch web page](#).

Change #	Date	Summary of Changes
0	2023	Initial publication.

18



19

20

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



21 **Foreword**

22 The 2023 edition of the California State Emergency Plan (SEP) reflects the
23 continued evolution of emergency planning in the state. Changes in the state's
24 disaster profile, consideration of vulnerable populations, and turnover in the
25 emergency management profession make the update of this plan and its
26 continued use more important than ever.

27 The SEP was originally developed for civil defense planning in the 1950s. Over
28 the decades, its focus shifted to California's many natural and human-caused
29 hazards. More recent concerns include the pandemic hazard and
30 climate-driven hazards like drought and wildfire. The SEP is a dynamic document
31 that continues to evolve to improve California's resilience to a changing disaster
32 profile.

33 Since the 1950s, California's approach to the intersection of disasters and social
34 justice has also changed. Whole Community Planning becomes increasingly
35 important as emergency managers consider the needs of the socially
36 underrepresented, individuals with access or functional needs, and culturally
37 diverse communities. Even since the 2017 update to the SEP, the California State
38 Legislature has passed new requirements regarding incorporating access and
39 functional needs and cultural competence into emergency planning. This
40 increased focus on the whole community is reflected in the 2023 SEP.

41 The emergency management community of California is also changing. In
42 response to a growing need, the number of positions in the state emergency
43 management classification has increased since 2017. At the same time, many
44 tenured emergency management professionals at all levels of government
45 have or are retiring. With a new cohort of emergency managers joining the
46 ranks, documents like the SEP are an important source of continuity and
47 education. With the SEP as a guide, Californians will continue to be served
48 before, during, and after disasters during this changing of the guard.

49 The 2023 State Emergency Plan recognizes California's rich and complex history
50 in emergency management and the dedicated personnel that make California
51 a safer place to live and thrive.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Foreword

52

53

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



54 Table of Contents

55	Record of Changes.....	iii
56	Foreword	v
57	Table of Contents	vii
58	Table of Exhibits.....	xv
59	1. Introduction	1
60	1.1. Recent Events in California's Emergency Management	3
61	1.2. California's Cyber and Terrorism Preparedness	5
62	1.3. Climate Impacts on Weather Related Hazards	6
63	1.4. Whole Community Inclusion.....	7
64	1.4.1. <i>Integrating Access and Functional Needs</i>	8
65	1.4.2. <i>Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion</i>	9
66	1.4.3. <i>Listos California</i>	10
67	1.5. Reaching Equity Priority Communities.....	10
68	1.6. Science and Technology in Emergency Management.....	11
69	2. Basic Plan, Purpose, and Scope	17
70	2.1. Purpose and Scope.....	18
71	3. Situation and Assumptions.....	21
72	3.1. Population	21
73	3.2. Economy	24
74	3.3. Geography	25
75	3.4. Hazards and Vulnerabilities	28
76	3.4.1. <i>Earthquake</i>	29
77	3.4.2. <i>Flood</i>	31
78	3.4.3. <i>Wildfire</i>	33
79	3.4.4. <i>Volcanic Event</i>	34



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Table of Contents

80	3.4.5.	<i>Landslide</i>	37
81	3.4.6.	<i>Dam and Levee Failure</i>	37
82	3.4.7.	<i>Severe Weather</i>	38
83	3.4.8.	<i>Tsunami</i>	39
84	3.4.9.	<i>Hazardous Materials Emergency</i>	41
85	3.4.10.	<i>Energy Disruption</i>	42
86	3.4.11.	<i>Food and Agriculture Emergency</i>	44
87	3.4.12.	<i>Civil Unrest</i>	46
88	3.4.13.	<i>Pandemic and Epidemic</i>	46
89	3.4.14.	<i>Terrorist Attack</i>	49
90	3.4.15.	<i>Cyberattack</i>	50
91	3.5.	<i>Assumptions</i>	51
92	4.	Emergency Management Organization	55
93	4.1.	<i>Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)</i>	55
94	4.1.1.	<i>SEMS Organization Levels</i>	55
95	4.1.2.	<i>SEMS Functions</i>	57
96	4.1.3.	<i>National Incident Management System Integration</i>	60
97	4.1.4.	<i>EOC Activation Criteria, SEMS Levels, and Staffing</i>	61
98	4.1.5.	<i>State Operation Center</i>	62
99	4.1.6.	<i>Emergency Operation Center Organization</i>	64
100	4.1.7.	<i>Alternate Facilities</i>	66
101	4.1.8.	<i>Alternate Government Facilities</i>	66
102	4.2.	<i>California's Emergency Management Community</i>	66
103	4.3.	<i>The Role of Government</i>	67
104	4.3.1.	<i>Governor</i>	67
105	4.3.2.	<i>Governor's Office of Emergency Services</i>	67
106	4.3.3.	<i>State Agencies</i>	68
107	4.3.4.	<i>Judicial Branch of State Government</i>	69



108	4.3.5.	<i>Operational Area</i>	70
109	4.3.6.	<i>Local Government</i>	70
110	4.3.7.	<i>Special Districts</i>	70
111	4.3.8.	<i>Tribal Governments</i>	71
112	4.3.9.	<i>Federal Government</i>	71
113	4.3.10.	<i>Other State Governments</i>	72
114	4.3.11.	<i>International Governments</i>	72
115	4.4.	<i>Role of the Private Sector</i>	73
116	4.4.1.	<i>The People of California</i>	73
117	4.4.2.	<i>Businesses</i>	74
118	4.4.3.	<i>Voluntary Organizations</i>	75
119	4.4.4.	<i>Public-Private Partnerships</i>	77
120	5.	Mitigation Programs	79
121	5.1.	<i>State of California Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan</i>	79
122	5.2.	<i>Individual and Business Mitigation Tools</i>	81
123	6.	Emergency Preparedness	83
124	6.1.	<i>Preparedness Planning</i>	83
125	6.2.	<i>Preparedness Campaigns</i>	89
126	6.3.	<i>Preparedness Training</i>	90
127	6.4.	<i>Preparedness Exercises</i>	91
128	6.5.	<i>Prevention and Protection Programs</i>	93
129	6.6.	<i>Grant Programs for Preparedness</i>	95
130	6.7.	<i>Communications and Information Management</i>	97
131	6.8.	<i>Preparing Resources</i>	98
132	7.	Response Concept of Operations	99
133	7.1.	<i>Response Priorities and Strategies</i>	99
134	7.2.	<i>Direction, Control, and Coordination</i>	100
135	7.3.	<i>Alert and Warning – California State Warning Center</i>	105



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Table of Contents

136	7.4.	Intelligence Gathering and Situation Reporting	109
137	7.4.1.	<i>Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center..</i>	110
138	7.5.	Public Information	110
139	7.5.1.	<i>Public Outreach Programs.....</i>	110
140	7.5.2.	<i>Emergency Public Information.....</i>	110
141	7.5.3.	<i>Joint Information System</i>	112
142	7.6.	Incident Resource Management Process	114
143	7.7.	Mutual Aid.....	116
144	7.7.1.	<i>Mutual Aid Regions.....</i>	117
145	7.7.2.	<i>Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan</i>	119
146	7.7.3.	<i>Fire And Rescue Mutual Aid Plan.....</i>	120
147	7.7.4.	<i>Public Health and Medical Assistance</i>	122
148	7.7.5.	<i>Emergency Management Mutual Aid Plan (EMMA)</i>	122
149	7.7.6.	<i>Mutual Aid Coordination</i>	122
150	7.7.7.	<i>Flow of Mutual Aid and Other Resource Requests.....</i>	125
151	7.7.8.	<i>Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC).....</i>	125
152	7.7.9.	<i>1951 Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact</i>	126
153	7.7.10.	<i>Resource Management.....</i>	126
154	7.7.11.	<i>State Agency Mission Tasking.....</i>	127
155	7.8.	Sequence of Events During Disasters.....	128
156	7.8.1.	<i>Before Impact</i>	129
157	7.8.2.	<i>Immediate Impact</i>	130
158	7.8.3.	<i>Sustained Operations.....</i>	132
159	7.8.4.	<i>Transition Responsibility to Recovery Operations</i>	132
160	7.8.5.	<i>Emergency Proclamations.....</i>	134
161	8.	California Emergency Support Functions.....	139
162	8.1.	Coordinating Agencies, Primary, and Supporting Departments	139
163	8.2.	Emergency Management Activities.....	144



164 8.3. CA-ESF During EOC Activations 146

165 **9. Recovery Concept of Operations..... 159**

166 9.1. Recovery Goals and Strategies 160

167 9.2. Direction, Control, and Joint Field Office Coordination..... 161

168 9.2.1. *State Direction and Control*..... 162

169 9.2.2. *Joint Field Office Activation or stand up*..... 163

170 9.3. Situational Assessment and Declaration Development 165

171 9.3.1. *Situation Assessment*..... 165

172 9.3.2. *Recovery Section Role in Declaration Development* 166

173 9.4. Recovery Concept of Operations 168

174 9.4.1. *Recovery Branch Role in Preparedness* 169

175 9.4.2. *Recovery Branch Role in Response* 169

176 9.4.3. *Transition of Responsibility to Recovery Operations*..... 170

177 9.5. Recovery Operations 171

178 9.5.1. *Public Assistance (PA)* 171

179 9.5.2. *Individual Assistance (IA)* 172

180 9.5.3. *Recovery Support Functions*..... 174

181 9.5.4. *Hazard Mitigation* 175

182 9.5.5. *Debris Management Operations* 176

183 **10. California Recovery Support Functions 179**

184 10.1. Recovery Support Function Organizational Structure 179

185 10.2. Recovery Support Function Development 181

186 10.3. Emergency Management Activities..... 182

187 10.4. Recovery Support Functions During Activations 184

188 **11. Continuity Planning..... 193**

189 11.1. State Essential Functions 195

190 **12. State Roles and Responsibilities 201**



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Table of Contents

191	12.1.	Business, Consumer, Services and Housing Agency (BCSHA).....	201
192	12.1.1.	<i>Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)</i>	<i>202</i>
193	12.1.2.	<i>Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI).....</i>	<i>202</i>
194	12.1.3.	<i>Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA)</i>	<i>203</i>
195	12.1.4.	<i>Department of Housing and Community Development.....</i>	<i>204</i>
196	12.1.5.	<i>Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)</i>	<i>205</i>
197	12.1.6.	<i>Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH).....</i>	<i>205</i>
198	12.1.7.	<i>Department of Real Estate (DRE).....</i>	<i>205</i>
199	12.2.	California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA).....	206
200	12.2.1.	<i>Air Resources Board (ARB)</i>	<i>207</i>
201	12.2.2.	<i>Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR).....</i>	<i>208</i>
202	12.2.3.	<i>Department of Resources Recycling & Recovery.....</i>	<i>208</i>
203	12.2.4.	<i>Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)</i>	<i>209</i>
204	12.2.5.	<i>Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) .</i>	<i>210</i>
205	12.2.6.	<i>State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)</i>	<i>211</i>
206	12.3.	Government Operations Agency (GovOps).....	213
207	12.3.1.	<i>Department of General Services (DGS)</i>	<i>213</i>
208	12.3.2.	<i>Department of Human Resources (CalHR)</i>	<i>214</i>
209	12.3.3.	<i>Department of Technology (CDT)</i>	<i>215</i>
210	12.3.4.	<i>Franchise Tax Board (FTB).....</i>	<i>215</i>
211	12.3.5.	<i>Department of Tax and Fee Administration (DTFA)</i>	<i>216</i>
212	12.3.6.	<i>Office of Administrative Law (OAL)</i>	<i>216</i>
213	12.3.7.	<i>Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)</i>	<i>216</i>
214	12.3.8.	<i>State Personnel Board (SPB)</i>	<i>217</i>
215	12.3.9.	<i>Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB)</i>	<i>217</i>
216	12.4.	California Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS)	217
217	12.4.1.	<i>Department of Aging (CDA)</i>	<i>217</i>
218	12.4.2.	<i>Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)</i>	<i>218</i>



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Table of Contents

219	12.4.3.	<i>Department of Community Services and Development</i>	218
220	12.4.4.	<i>Department of Developmental Services (DDS)</i>	219
221	12.4.5.	<i>Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)</i>	219
222	12.4.6.	<i>Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC)</i>	220
223	12.4.7.	<i>California Department of Public Health (CDPH)</i>	221
224	12.4.8.	<i>Department of Rehabilitation (DOR)</i>	225
225	12.4.9.	<i>California Department of Social Services (CDSS)</i>	226
226	12.4.10.	<i>Department of State Hospitals (DSH)</i>	227
227	12.4.11.	<i>Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)</i>	227
228	12.4.12.	<i>Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI)</i> ..	229
229	12.4.13.	<i>Office of Systems Integration (OSI)</i>	230
230	12.5.	<i>California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA)</i>	231
231	12.5.1.	<i>California Coastal Commission</i>	231
232	12.5.2.	<i>California Conservation Corps (CCC)</i>	231
233	12.5.3.	<i>California Energy Commission (CEC)</i>	232
234	12.5.4.	<i>State Lands Commission (SLC)</i>	232
235	12.5.5.	<i>California Department of Conservation (DOC)</i>	233
236	12.5.6.	<i>Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)</i>	234
237	12.5.7.	<i>Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)</i>	236
238	12.5.8.	<i>Department of Parks and Recreation (PARKS)</i>	237
239	12.5.9.	<i>Department of Water Resources (DWR)</i>	239
240	12.5.10.	<i>San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission</i>	
241		<i>(BCDC)</i>	240
242	12.6.	<i>Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)</i>	241
243	12.7.	<i>Department of Education (CDE)</i>	242
244	12.8.	<i>Department of Finance (DOF)</i>	243
245	12.9.	<i>Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)</i>	244
246	12.10.	<i>Department of Insurance (CDI)</i>	246
247	12.11.	<i>Department of Justice (DOJ)</i>	247



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Table of Contents

248	12.12. California Department of Veterans' Affairs (CalVet).....	248
249	12.13. Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)	248
250	12.14. Governor's Office of Business & Economic Development.....	249
251	12.15. Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	249
252	12.15.1. Seismic Safety Commission (SSC).....	253
253	12.16. Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR)	254
254	12.16.1. California Volunteers (CalVolunteers)	255
255	12.17. California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA).....	256
256	12.17.1. Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB)	256
257	12.17.2. Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)	256
258	12.17.3. Employment Development Department (EDD)	257
259	12.18. California Lottery (CALottery)	258
260	12.19. California Military Department (CMD)	258
261	12.20. Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	260
262	12.21. California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).....	260
263	12.22. California State Board of Equalization (BOE).....	261
264	12.23. California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)	262
265	12.23.1. California Highway Patrol (CHP)	262
266	12.23.2. California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	263
267	12.23.3. California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	264
268	12.24. Board of Governors, California Community College.....	265
269	12.25. University Systems	265
270	13. Plan Administration.....	267
271	13.1. Plan Development and Maintenance.....	267
272	13.2. Administrative Practices	268
273	13.3. Implementation and Standard Operating Procedures.....	268
274	13.4. Essential Records Retention.....	269
275	13.5. After Action Reports and Corrective Actions.....	269



276 **14. Attachments..... 271**

277 14.1. Authorities and References 273

278 14.2. Acronyms and Abbreviations..... 275

279 14.3. Glossary 291

280 14.4. List of Laws and Regulations Related to Emergency Management.. 319

281 14.5. Relationships Between CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs..... 329

282 14.6. List of Annexes to the State Emergency Plan 331

283 14.7. California Warning System..... 333

284 14.8. End Notes 341

285

Table of Exhibits

286

287 Exhibit 2.1-1 Emergency Plan Interface 19

288 Exhibit 3.1-1 California’s Demographics 21

289 Exhibit 3.1-2 Spoken Languages 22

290 Exhibit 3.1-3 Home Ownership in California 23

291 Exhibit 3.3-1 Map of California 27

292 Exhibit 3.4-1 Volcanic Hazard Areas in California 35

293 Exhibit 4.1-1 SEMS Organization Levels..... 57

294 Exhibit 4.1-2 SEMS Functions 57

295 Exhibit 4.1-3 Comparison of Field and EOC SEMS Functions..... 60

296 Exhibit 7.6-1 Incident Resource Management Process..... 116

297 Exhibit 7.7-1 Mutual Aid Regions..... 118

298 Exhibit 7.7-2 Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid System 124

299 Exhibit 7.7-3 Flow of Requests and Resources 125

300 Exhibit 7.8-1 Response Phase Sequence of Events 138

301 Exhibit 8.1-1 California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESFs) 140

302 Exhibit 8.3-1 State Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix 149

303 Exhibit 9.2-1 Government Level Recovery Responsibilities..... 162

304 Exhibit 9.2-2 Joint Field Office Structure 164

305 Exhibit 9.4-1 Recovery Timeline 168

306 Exhibit 10.1-1 California Recovery Support Functions 180

307 Exhibit 10.4-1 State Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix 187



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Table of Contents

308	Exhibit 11.1-1 State Continuity Essential Functions	196
309	Exhibit 14.5-1 CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs.....	329
310	Exhibit 14.7-1 California Warning System	333
311	Exhibit 14.7-2 Severe Weather Warning	334
312	Exhibit 14.7-3 Flood Forecasts and Warnings.....	335
313	Exhibit 14.7-4 Real Time Earthquake Warning System	336
314	Exhibit 14.7-5 Tsunami Warning System	337
315	Exhibit 14.7-6 California's Portion of the National Warning System (CALWAS) ...	338
316	Exhibit 14.7-7 State Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Notification System	339
317		



318 **1. Introduction**

319 The 2023 California State Emergency Plan, hereinafter referred to as the State
320 Emergency Plan (SEP), is an update to the 2017 State Emergency Plan, and
321 addresses California's response to emergency situations associated with natural
322 or human-caused disasters.

323 California's long history of emergency management dates back to the early
324 20th century when catastrophic events such as the 1906 San Francisco
325 earthquake highlighted California's significant disaster risk. Over the years,
326 California's development and population growth have magnified that risk, and
327 since the release of the previous SEP, the magnitude and complexity of events
328 has only increased. California has experienced unprecedented climate driven
329 impacts from catastrophic wildfires, drought, extreme heat, and flooding. These
330 impacts have sometimes occurred simultaneously creating cascading effects,
331 or they have coincided with other non-climate driven events such as social
332 unrest. Today, the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) has brought global
333 pandemics to the forefront of emergency management and illustrated several
334 unique facets of disasters not seen in other types of incidents in recent history.

335 At the strategic level, COVID-19 required plans for responding to multi-incident
336 events, emphasized critical aspects of disaster logistics, highlighted the
337 importance of private sector supply chains, and drove expanded use of
338 information and teleworking technology. The pandemic also showed us the
339 importance of cultural awareness and strategies for helping equity priority
340 communities. The lessons learned, and best practices derived from COVID-19 will
341 certainly influence emergency management planning in California for years to
342 come.

343 State agencies, local governments, tribal governments, and others must be
344 prepared to respond to emergencies that can occur within their areas of
345 responsibility and must be able to assess whether their capabilities are sufficient
346 to respond effectively. Decisive action on the part of emergency managers,
347 especially those in leadership positions, is necessary for the successful
348 implementation of the SEP.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 1 - Introduction

349 In accordance with the California Emergency Services Act (ESA), this plan
350 describes the methods for conducting emergency operations, the process for
351 rendering mutual aid, the emergency services of governmental agencies, how
352 resources are mobilized, how the public will be informed, and the process to
353 ensure continuity of government during an emergency or disaster.

354 Recovery from an incident is as important as the response to the incident. This
355 plan outlines programs that promote a return to pre-disaster conditions. The 2019
356 California Disaster Recovery Framework (CDRF) recognizes that recovery
357 operations occur in parallel with response along a “continuum” of short-term,
358 intermediate, and long-term phases. The CDRF describes the state’s strategies
359 for recovery and is an annex to the SEP.

360 The concepts presented in the SEP also include mitigation programs to reduce
361 the vulnerabilities to disasters and preparedness activities to ensure the
362 capabilities and resources are available for an effective response. Effective
363 mitigation efforts reduce impacts of hazard events on life, property, and the
364 environment and thereby decrease the cost of response and recovery. These
365 efforts are becoming more important as climate change continues to increase
366 the frequency, intensity, and scale of natural hazard events. Hazard mitigation
367 breaks the cycle of damage and recovery and promotes long-term community
368 resiliency.

369 The SEP is a strategic management document intended to be read and
370 understood before an emergency occurs. It outlines the activities of all
371 California jurisdictions within a statewide emergency management system and
372 embraces the capabilities and resources in the broader emergency
373 management community that includes individuals, businesses,
374 non-governmental organizations, tribal governments, other states, federal
375 government, and international partners. The SEP also seeks to foster inclusion
376 and integration in all aspects of emergency planning so that communities
377 experiencing conditions that put them at disproportionate risk during a disaster
378 have enhanced opportunities to be supported by the state’s emergency
379 services.



380 1.1. Recent Events in California's Emergency Management

381 From January 2017 through December 2021, there were no fewer than 80
382 proclaimed States of Emergency. The following summary highlights several
383 disaster incidents with long-lasting impacts on California.

384 In 2017, after six years of unprecedented drought conditions, California
385 experienced record rainfalls that resulted in Presidential Disaster Declarations in
386 53 of California's 58 counties. That rainfall led to the failure of the Oroville Dam
387 emergency spillway and the evacuation of 188,000 people. In fall of 2017, the
388 Northern California wildfires spread across portions of Napa, Sonoma,
389 Mendocino, Solano, and Lake Counties. The fires destroyed 8,793 homes,
390 caused approximately \$14.5 billion in damages, and resulted in the deaths of 22
391 people.

392 In 2018, the towns of Paradise and Concow in Butte County were nearly
393 destroyed by the Camp Fire. The wildfire was the deadliest and most damaging
394 in the State's history with over 18,000 homes and businesses destroyed, 50,000
395 people displaced, 85 civilian fatalities, several civilian and first responder injuries,
396 and more than \$12 billion in insurance losses. The Camp Fire resulted in the single
397 largest debris removal mission ever managed by the State to clear more than
398 22,000 sites.

399 In July 2019, 6.4 and 7.1 magnitude earthquakes struck near the City of
400 Ridgecrest in Kern County. It was the most powerful earthquake in California in
401 nearly 20 years. Emergency personnel of the City of Ridgecrest responded to
402 nearly a dozen incidents. At the state level, nearly 30,000 bottles of drinking
403 water along with cots, blankets, and comfort kits were provided to support the
404 local response. Damages occurred to at least 100 homes and businesses. Mobile
405 homes were torn off foundations, chimneys fell, gas lines leaked, and some
406 homes caught fire. A new fault line cut the surface across a dry lakebed and
407 caused damage to a local elementary school. The Naval Air Weapons Station
408 also suffered costly damage to its buildings and equipment.

409 Following the Ridgecrest Earthquake, California took a historic step toward
410 making its residents and communities safer by launching an alert system for
411 earthquake early warning through a statewide cell phone application. Cal OES
412 collaborated with the California Geological Survey, Alfred E. Alquist Seismic



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 1 - Introduction

413 Safety Commission, Berkeley Seismology Lab (UC Berkeley), California Institute of
414 Technology, and the United States Geological Survey, to build a network of
415 1,115 seismic stations. This network sends information to the alerting system.
416 Earthquake Warning California, powered by ShakeAlert, is the country's first
417 publicly available, statewide warning system that gives the people of California
418 crucial seconds to take cover before the earthquake is felt.

419 In early 2020, California, along with the world, experienced the largest public
420 health crisis since the 1918 influenza pandemic. The global outbreak of
421 COVID-19 brought unprecedented challenges to the state and the nation.
422 Many Californians lost their lives to a virus that quickly spread through the state's
423 population. The virus significantly impacted priority equity communities, resulting
424 in disproportionate death rates among these populations as well as
425 exasperating mental and physical health disorders (Cokley, 2021). People and
426 businesses were impacted by public health measures such as shutdowns,
427 quarantine and stay at home orders, physical and social distancing, and
428 mandatory masking.

429 The pandemic tested emergency management concepts and required new
430 innovative thinking and approaches to reach solutions that were adaptable as
431 the impacts of the virus changed. Some of these approaches included distance
432 learning for schools, and teleworking for employees and businesses across all
433 sectors.

434 In the summer of 2020, amid the pandemic, the state faced months of civil
435 unrest. Some of the protests gave way to riots and violence in several cities
436 requiring a significant mobilization of mutual aid resources. The civil unrest was
437 followed by another record-breaking fire season. By the end of 2020, nearly
438 10,000 fires had burned over 4.2 million acres causing 33 fatalities and damaging
439 or destroying 10,488 structures (CAL FIRE, 2021). The 2020 fire season had five of
440 the seven largest fires in California history burning at the same time, with the
441 August Complex Fire burning 1,032,648 acres, the state's first "megafire."

442 In 2021, California re-entered severe to extreme drought conditions caused by
443 two consecutive years of low rainfall and snowpack during the rainy seasons
444 (National Integrated Drought Information System, 2021). Wildfires again ravaged
445 the northern part of the state with the Dixie Fire destroying much of the town of
446 Greenville in Plumas County. The Dixie Fire became the largest single source fire



447 and the second largest fire in California history, burning 963,309 acres across five
448 counties. The Caldor Fire burned through several mountain communities in three
449 counties and damaged or destroyed over 1,000 homes, businesses, and other
450 structures and required the evacuation of South Lake Tahoe. Finally, a series of
451 winter storms at the end of 2021 and into 2022 brought record rain and snow fall
452 to the state, causing power outages, widespread debris flows along fire scarred
453 areas, closed highways and roads, and flooding.

454 **1.2. California's Cyber and Terrorism Preparedness**

455 Cyberattacks and terrorism from state and non-state actors remain a serious
456 threat to California's government operations, its people, and its critical
457 infrastructure. To combat these threats, California has risen to the challenge as a
458 national and global leader in its approach to cyber and extremist threats
459 through the creation of the California State Threat Assessment System (STAS) in
460 2004, followed by the establishment of the California Cybersecurity Integration
461 Center (Cal CSIC) in 2015.

462 The STAS is an integral component of the state's ability to identify, track, assess,
463 and analyze threats. The STAS is comprised of the California State Threat
464 Assessment Center (STAC), five regional threat assessment centers within the
465 state, and the statewide terrorism liaison officer (TLO) network. The STAS is a
466 collaboration between public safety agencies to share resources, expertise, and
467 information to detect criminal and terrorist activity. The STAS produces and
468 disseminates timely and actionable threat information for government leaders
469 and policymakers, private sector partners, and the broader public safety and
470 national intelligence communities to support decisions, properly allocate
471 resources, and mitigate threats. The STAS maintains an all-crimes and all-hazards
472 approach to address a variety of threats including but not limited to
473 international terrorism, domestic terrorism, public safety, public health,
474 cybersecurity, foreign intelligence, transnational criminal organizations, and
475 threats to critical infrastructure.

476 The Cal-CSIC has emerged as the premier collaborative public cybersecurity
477 organization, drawing expertise from partner agencies and organizations across
478 the technology sector. The Cal-CSIC is composed of military-trained cyber
479 analysts and experts in cyber defense, response, information technology,
480 cybercrimes, and forensics.



481 The Cal-CSIC also works with cyber experts in the federal government and the
482 state's Cybersecurity Task Force. Created in 2015 and formalized into state law in
483 2018, Cal-CSIC's mission expanded in 2022 to include tracking and responding
484 to cyberattack reports from local educational agencies and developing an
485 outreach plan to help critical infrastructure sectors improve their cybersecurity
486 (CA Education Code, Section 35266) (CA Government Code, Section 8592.50).

487 The Cyber Operations Branch provided expertise to the SolarWinds and "Log4j"
488 investigations and helped combat unemployment insurance fraud with the
489 Employment Development Department Pandemic Unemployment Assistance
490 program. In 2021, the Cyber Threat Intelligence Branch authored 48 unique
491 cyber threat intelligence products, and successfully implemented a near
492 real-time platform for detecting cyber vulnerabilities. Cal-CSIC is engaged in a
493 number of initiatives with partner agencies, such as [Cal-Secure](#), a five year
494 strategic plan listing priorities and capabilities state agencies should develop to
495 strengthen their cybersecurity.

496 **1.3. Climate Impacts on Weather Related Hazards**

497 The growing intensity and frequency of climate impacts is highlighted in the
498 [California Climate Adaptation Strategy](#). This strategy looks at state risks from a
499 multitude of climate impacts such as precipitation changes, rising sea levels,
500 and increasing temperatures. Flooding, drought, extreme heat, coastal
501 inundation and erosion, and wildfires are hazards that impact every facet of life
502 in California. The state's adaptation strategy provides details, using the best
503 available science, to describe how climate will impact different sectors such as
504 forestry, public health, energy, transportation, agriculture, parks and recreation,
505 and emergency management.

506 There have been three updates to this strategy, with the latest update being
507 released in 2021 (California Natural Resources Agency, 2021). Each update has
508 been accompanied by separate scientific assessments to support planning and
509 action. The [2021 California Adaptation Strategy](#) highlights hundreds of actions
510 being taken by the state to combat and prepare for climate hazards.

511 As state, regional, and local entities increasingly prepare and respond to
512 climate hazards, the [California Adaptation Planning Guide](#) (California
513 Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2020), is designed to support local



514 government, regional organizations, and climate collaborative groups to
515 integrate best practices and current science into their adaptation planning
516 efforts. The guide provides helpful resources to local governments as they
517 comply with state requirements for local adaptation planning and provides
518 recommendations and advice on community-level climate change adaptation
519 planning.

520 How we understand weather events informs how we respond. California aims to
521 consider vulnerable populations when responding to weather events. Climate
522 change will affect all people in California but disproportionately impact equity
523 priority communities – defined by educational attainment, race and ethnicity,
524 and age – and individuals with access and functional needs through flooding,
525 heat waves, and poor air quality (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2021).
526 Cal OES will continue to monitor climate trends, predict threats using best
527 available science, and mitigate exacerbated hazards to protect our
528 communities, the economy, and the environment. California will continue to
529 address disaster planning and climate change through the lens of
530 environmental justice and integration of diverse populations, including those
531 with access and functional needs, in the decision-making process (California
532 Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2020).

533 **1.4. Whole Community Inclusion**

534 Diversity is a hallmark of California. In fact, Governor Newsom has said,
535 “California doesn't succeed in spite of our diversity – our state succeeds
536 because of it” (Newsom, 2019). Diversity lends itself to a resilient society and
537 strong economy. There are culturally diverse communities located within
538 California that have differing needs and expectations related to emergency
539 management. These communities may include Indigenous peoples,
540 communities of color, immigrant and refugee communities, or other
541 underserved groups, including those with access and functional needs (AFN)
542 that experience disproportionate impacts from a disaster.

543 The vulnerability of people and groups to hazard events is dynamic, varying with
544 geography and physical location, as well as economic, socio-historical, cultural,
545 and environmental factors. The capacity to anticipate, cope with, and adapt to
546 a hazard is an important factor of vulnerability. Engagement with and
547 understanding of the needs of communities that experience higher risk, a lack of



548 access, or have vulnerabilities helps create a healthier and more resilient state
549 for all residents. California recognizes this and is leading the way in changing
550 how state and local government responds to disasters.

551 Traditional emergency management structures can leave little room for a
552 collaborative community-centered approach to emergency response. Senate
553 Bill 160, passed in 2019, requires emergency managers to integrate cultural
554 competence into their emergency operation plans. Cultural competence
555 means having the ability to understand, value, communicate with, and
556 effectively interact with people across cultures in order to ensure that the needs
557 of all community members are addressed.

558 The state is committed to improving the cultural competency of its emergency
559 management system and making emergency mitigation, planning, response,
560 and recovery efforts more equity centered. With this plan update, whole
561 community planning was used to ensure culturally diverse communities were
562 given the opportunity to voice their needs. This plan seeks to foster equity and
563 inclusion in all aspects of emergency planning so that communities experiencing
564 conditions that put them at disproportional risk during disasters have enhanced
565 opportunities to be supported by the state's emergency services. Individual
566 preparedness also plays a role in this effort. Having awareness of local hazards
567 and maintaining a family readiness guide or emergency plan at home will help
568 to keep ourselves, our families, and our communities safer and more resilient
569 from the threats and hazards described in this plan.

570 **1.4.1. Integrating Access and Functional Needs**

571 The Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN) was established in
572 2008. The OAFN's mission is to identify the needs of individuals with disabilities,
573 older adults, and all others with access or functional needs, and integrate them
574 throughout every facet of the state's emergency management system.

575 The OAFN works statewide across government, community, and private sector
576 partners to help integrate the access and functional needs perspective within
577 the culture and operational posture of the state's emergency management
578 systems. The OAFN responds to major disasters to support the whole community
579 and assists local emergency management officials to ensure effective
580 communication, sheltering, and recovery efforts.



581 The OAFN sponsors the [AFN Library](#) that includes guidance and best practices
582 for local governments, tribal nations, and non-governmental entities to use to
583 mobilize and evacuate people with disabilities and access and functional
584 needs. The OAFN also provides planning resources, guidance, training, and best
585 practices regarding inclusion and integration (refer to [Integrating Access and](#)
586 [Functional Needs within the Emergency Planning Process: Best Practices for](#)
587 [Stakeholder Inclusion](#)).

588 In 2020, OAFN established the Cal OES Statewide Access and Functional Needs
589 Community Advisory Committee to assist Cal OES in its whole community
590 approach to emergency planning. The committee advises Cal OES regarding
591 emerging issues in the community, lessons learned, and best practices.
592 Committee members lend valuable insight in the critical areas of
593 communications, transportation, and sheltering, to ensure the state's
594 emergency management system is inclusive.

595 In response to COVID-19, OAFN was crucial in ensuring the California
596 Vaccination Campaign (CVC) sites in Los Angeles and Oakland, as well as the
597 mobile vaccination clinics in equity priority communities, were accessible to the
598 public. The OAFN provided site guidance to ensure paratransit and on-site
599 accessibility was maintained and secured both in-person and technology-
600 based language interpretation services to support on-site language needs.

601 **1.4.2. Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion**

602 The Cal OES Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI) was established in
603 2022 to support the integration of diversity, equity, and inclusion as core
604 principles throughout Cal OES. The office's work will be founded upon
605 coordination with equity offices in other state, local, and federal agencies, as
606 well as with associations, groups, and individual stakeholders representing equity
607 priority communities disproportionately impacted by disasters in California. The
608 Chief of ODEI and staff provide guidance in the creation and communication of
609 culturally competent guidance on emergency preparedness, identification of
610 impacts to equity priority communities during emergency response and
611 recovery, and how mitigation resources may be distributed.



612 **1.4.3. Listos California**

613 [Listos California](#) in the ODEI, is a transformative initiative launched in 2019 to
614 provide crucial life-saving disaster preparedness resources to every Californian,
615 including diverse and underrepresented populations, older adults, people with
616 disabilities, those living in poverty, and people experiencing language barriers.
617 Listos California work's directly with communities to develop, share, and
618 promote culturally relevant and appropriate materials that reflect their
619 populations. The Listos California webpage features free resources tailored to
620 different segments of the population on topics related to disaster preparedness,
621 such as mental first aid, general emergency preparedness and preparedness for
622 wildfire, floods, and COVID-19.

623 Listos California partners with the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) to
624 offer the [Community Emergency Response Team \(CERT\) Basic Course](#) online in
625 Mandarin and Spanish. Also available in English, the CERT course teaches
626 community volunteers about disaster preparedness and basic disaster response
627 skills. From 2019-2021, Listos California reached nearly four million people with
628 disaster readiness steps (Listos California, 2021).

629 **1.5. Reaching Equity Priority Communities**

630 California is pursuing a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all,
631 including people of color and others who have been historically underserved,
632 marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

633 Advancing equity in emergency management requires engaging
634 representatives of impacted communities and disseminating information to
635 state and local government agencies and non-governmental stakeholders.
636 These interactions should encourage inclusion of methods for protection of and
637 collaboration with individuals with disabilities, immigrant populations, and
638 racially and ethnically diverse communities, including those with limited English
639 proficiency in policies and processes.

640 Emergency managers are encouraged to visit the U.S. Department of
641 Homeland Security webpage on [Civil Rights in Emergencies and Disasters](#) and
642 consider incorporating the practices listed there into their emergency planning
643 and operations.



644 Cal OES and its emergency management partners will continue to enhance
645 prevention and detection capabilities to protect California and its equity priority
646 communities from all hazards and threats, and strengthen the ability to prepare
647 for, respond to, recover from, and provide resources to mitigate the impacts of
648 disasters, emergencies, crimes, and terrorist events.

649 **1.6. Science and Technology in Emergency Management**

650 In the aftermath of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, first responders used
651 horse drawn steam pump engines to fight a futile battle against fires that
652 consumed more than a third of the city. Fast forward to today and the steam
653 pump engine has become a self-propelled, all-terrain, low emission electric fire
654 engine that is configurable to meet multiple missions: water pumper, rescue unit,
655 or as a Type III wildland fire engine. Just as the horse drawn steam pump engine
656 has evolved, so has science and technology that supports California's
657 emergency management systems.

658 California has long been a birthplace for scientific and technological
659 innovation. Lasers (1960), Apple Computers (1976), the Internet (1983), the Rutan
660 Voyager aircraft (1986), and most recently nuclear fusion (2022), have all
661 marked California as a leader in cutting-edge science and technology. The
662 California University Systems (California State and University of California),
663 Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Silicon Valley and many other
664 technology centers play a pivotal role in the state's economy and in nurturing
665 the pace of research and technology startups. Cal OES and its state agency
666 partners work closely with the science and technology community to apply this
667 new knowledge and innovation to save lives, reduce losses, and enhance the
668 state's long-term resilience.

669 Following are examples of how science and technology are helping emergency
670 managers prepare for disasters, improve the state's response and recovery
671 capabilities, and enhance our overall emergency management system.

672 **Science and Research:** Atmospheric River storms coming off the Pacific Ocean
673 are important for water supply in California; however, the most extreme of these
674 storms can lead to flooding. The California Atmospheric River Program was
675 established in 2015 in the Department of Water Resources. It is overseen by the
676 State Climatologist who is developing the science of these storms.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 1 - Introduction

677 Major observational, computational, and educational capacity, including
678 science and engineering, are core elements of the program. Better monitoring
679 and prediction of these storms has the potential to enhance use of existing
680 reservoirs to increase water storage while maintaining flood control capabilities.

681 Cal OES is also funding scientists at the University of California, Berkeley. The
682 scientists are conducting research on Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS) to
683 identify the use of fiber optic cables to provide concentrated monitoring
684 devices in hazardous areas in order to send data at near the speed of light to
685 processing centers. These sensors and cables may be used in Monterey Bay and
686 the Cascadia Subduction Zone outside of Humboldt County, regions with
687 prominent fault lines that may be the cause of disastrous earthquakes. These
688 cables may increase the validity and reliability of earthquake detection in these
689 regions.

690 **Social Media:** The communications landscape has rapidly evolved. There's
691 been a shift in how the public receives news, in what the public wants, and
692 when the public wants crisis information. This shift in information sharing has
693 implications for providing consistent, accurate, and reliable information
694 regarding emergencies. The Office of Crisis Communications and Media
695 Relations at Cal OES uses social media platforms, blogs, and public service
696 announcements to meet these demands and share information with the public
697 and quickly provide updates during emergency events.

698 The California State Warning Center (CSWC) uses the "Dataminr" program to
699 search credible sources such as government agencies, fire, law enforcement,
700 and major news outlets through their social media platforms. This unvetted
701 information acts as a catalyst for early awareness to events that are happening
702 in the state and allows the Cal OES Response Team to apply the necessary level
703 of response.

704 **Communications:** The 9-1-1 system is a critical link for the people of California to
705 request help in times of need. The system has been a success story for 50 years,
706 but legacy hardware has not kept up with new phone technology. Its
707 replacement is the Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG 9-1-1) system. The NG 9-1-1
708 system enables interconnection among a wide range of public and private
709 networks, such as wireless networks, the Internet, and regular phone networks.
710 The new system will allow 9-1-1 centers to receive several types of information



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 1 - Introduction

711 including text, supplemental data like medical information and automatic crash
712 notifications (telematics), and more accurate location information. The NG 9-1-1
713 system will also support the caller sending images and video to 9-1-1; however,
714 phone carriers are not able to support that function at this time. The NG 9-1-1
715 system is being implemented in a phased approach replacing the legacy
716 hardware systems.

717 **Alert and Warning:** Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA) are emergency alert
718 messages sent to the public through their mobile phones. These alerts can target
719 specific geographic areas. Cal OES successfully used WEAs in September 2022
720 to encourage the public to reduce energy consumption during a heat wave,
721 which helped to prevent power outages.

722 **Early Earthquake Warning:** In partnership with scientists at the University of
723 California, Berkeley, the U.S. Geological Survey and the California Geological
724 Survey, Cal OES helps to fund the system that sends Earthquake Early Warning
725 (EEW) alerts statewide and to the public through three cell phone-based
726 pathways. These include the Cal OES sponsored MyShake application, WEAs,
727 and Android-enabled devices. Using the EEW system, individuals and businesses
728 may reduce the chance of injury by alerting facility personnel, controlling
729 generators, alerting classrooms over public announcement systems, opening fire
730 station doors automatically, shutting off kitchen gas lines, and de-energizing
731 control panels.

732 **Wearable Technology:** In the past, the heavy double-layer personal protective
733 gear used by firefighters with the California Department of Forestry and Fire
734 Protection (CAL FIRE) was resulting in large numbers of heat stress injuries.
735 CAL FIRE partnered with the U.S. Army's Natick Soldier Research, Development
736 and Engineering Center and the U.S. Forest Service in 2015 to design new
737 personal protective equipment (PPE) for wildland firefighters that improved
738 radiant thermal protection; reduced heat stress; and improved the form, fit and
739 function of firefighter PPE. The lighter, single layer PPE resulted in work durations
740 up to four times longer allowing firefighters to accomplish significantly greater
741 work output with minimal risk of heat stress.

742 **Computer Software:** Many types of software are used by the state for data
743 collection and management, and to increase situational awareness to support
744 decision making by emergency managers. The State Operations Center (SOC)



745 at Cal OES Headquarters uses software called CalEOC to record and track all
746 disaster response information during an incident. Cal OES also uses cloud-based
747 platforms to stream meetings and data-share with stakeholders. On-line survey
748 tools help to accurately identify equity priority communities impacted by a
749 disaster.

750 **Geographic Information Systems:** Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
751 software is used by Cal OES to develop incident maps detailing building layouts,
752 infrastructure, and other key features. These maps can be used to identify
753 potential hazards and locate victims who may be trapped or need assistance.
754 GIS software is also used to create information dashboards to analyze and
755 present data and statistics, so they are understandable at a glance.

756 The Cal OES Recovery Branch is creating a dashboard that will provide debris
757 flow thresholds using an active rain gauge layer that cross-references known
758 burn scar areas. In addition, Cal OES and its state agency partners often publish
759 maps and dashboards on their websites to inform the public and news media
760 on information related to evacuation routes, shelter locations, and wildfire
761 boundaries.

762 **Fire Integrated Real-time Intelligence System:** The Fire Integrated Real-Time
763 Intelligence System (FIRIS) program is a public-private partnership that provides
764 real-time intelligence on emerging disasters. The program uses two different
765 aircraft that are equipped with multiple sensors that collect data that is used by
766 the [WIFIRE Lab](#) at the University of California, San Diego, to create fire growth
767 models. These models show locations where a current fire is likely to spread.

768 **Next Generation Situation Control Operations and Unified Technology:** The Next
769 Generation Situation Control Operations and Unified Technology (NG-SCOUT)
770 platform is an integrated technology system designed to support emergency
771 management and response operations. The platform provides real-time
772 situational awareness by integrating various data sources, such as satellite
773 imagery, weather data, and sensor networks. The platform includes mapping
774 and visualization tools, data analysis and reporting tools, and communication
775 and collaboration tools. NGSCOUT was developed by Cal OES to help
776 coordinate response efforts across different agencies and organizations during
777 emergencies.



778 **Drones/Unmanned Aerial Vehicles:** The use of drones or unmanned aerial
779 vehicles (UAVs) during emergency response is growing. Drones equipped with
780 cameras are being used in search and rescue operations to help locate
781 trapped or injured individuals. Drones also provide a bird's-eye view of an
782 affected area allowing emergency responders to quickly identify damage and
783 prioritize response.

784 **Artificial Intelligence:** Artificial intelligence (AI) can help train and prepare first
785 responders. For example, AI is being used in a text-to-speech program that
786 analyzes real-time 9-1-1 conversations in comparison to pre-scripted content.
787 The program's analytics are then used to improve the performance of 9-1-1
788 operators and dispatchers.

789 Currently, several cities in California are using an AI platform that assigns a
790 unique, verified digital fingerprint to every element in the city, modeling the
791 entire system, and monitoring the impact of each disaster and weather on a
792 location. That information is leveraged with data on city infrastructure and
793 former disasters to predict the damage when different disasters hit,
794 accomplishing 85 percent accuracy within 15 minutes on a city block-level basis
795 (Torres, 2018).

796 **Science For Disaster Reduction:** The Science for Disaster Reduction Interagency
797 Working Group (SDR) under the National Science and Technology Council works
798 with federal partners like the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
799 and civilian science and technology companies to identify best practices,
800 strategies, and guidance for managing disaster risks. Visit FEMA's [Risk](#)
801 [Management](#) webpage to find technical publications on earthquakes,
802 windstorms, dam safety, building science, and more.

803 The 2023 update to the California State Emergency Plan provides more detail on
804 many of the examples above and gives a solid foundation to the state's
805 emergency response practitioners. The knowledge and capability that scientific
806 research and innovation is providing to the emergency management profession
807 is leading to more resilient communities. Disaster-resilient communities
808 experience much less disruption to life and the local economy following a
809 hazard event, so together, they build a more resilient California.



810

811

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



812 **2. Basic Plan, Purpose, and Scope**

813 There are four parts to the SEP: The Basic Plan, Functional Annexes, Hazard or
814 Threat Specific Annexes, and Plan Supplements.

815 **Basic Plan:** The basic plan describes the fundamental systems, strategies,
816 policies, assumptions, responsibilities, and operational priorities California will use
817 to guide and support inclusive emergency management efforts. Essential
818 elements of the basic plan include:

- 819 • A description of the emergency services provided by governmental
820 agencies and how resources are mobilized.
- 821 • An outline of the methods for carrying out emergency operations and the
822 process for rendering mutual aid.
- 823 • An overview of the system for providing public information.
- 824 • Emphasis on the need for organizational continuity planning to ensure
825 uninterrupted government operations.

826 These elements culminate in a comprehensive emergency management
827 concept of operations that outlines the relationships and responsibilities of state
828 government, its political subdivisions, and other participating organizations.

829 **Functional Annexes:** The SEP includes California Emergency Support Function
830 (CA-ESF) annexes for 18 discipline specific areas of emergency management
831 (CA-ESF 9 and CA-ESF 16 are merged with other CA-ESFs, refer to Section 10 for
832 more information). These annexes describe specific goals, objectives,
833 operational concepts and capabilities, organizational structures, and related
834 policies and procedures.

835 The Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP) is also a functional annex to
836 the SEP, as is the CDRF and its accompanying Recovery Support Functions
837 (RSFs). All of these functional annexes were developed separately from the
838 basic plan and reference existing agency and department plans and
839 procedures. Supporting plans and documents are listed as an attachment to
840 each functional annex.

841 **Hazard or Threat Specific Annexes:** These are integrated plans that describe the
842 policies, situation, concept of operations, and agency responsibilities for



843 particular hazards, threats, or incidents anticipated by the state. Hazard or
844 threat specific plans include the Catastrophic Incident Base Plan, the Southern
845 California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan, the Bay Area Earthquake
846 Plan, the Cascadia Subduction Zone – Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan,
847 and the Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan.

848 **Plan Supplements:** Subsequent plans and procedures developed in support of
849 the State Emergency Plan, such as mutual aid plans, logistics plans, and grant
850 administration plans will be incorporated by reference and maintained
851 separately from the basic plan.

852 A list of current annexes to the SEP is included in Section 14.6 List of Annexes to
853 the State Emergency Plan.

854 2.1. Purpose and Scope

855 The SEP provides a consistent, statewide framework to enable state, local, tribal
856 governments, the federal government, the private sector, and community
857 stakeholders to work together to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover
858 from the effects of emergencies regardless of cause, size, location, or
859 complexity. In accordance with the ESA, this plan is in effect at all times and
860 applies to all levels of state government and its political subdivisions.

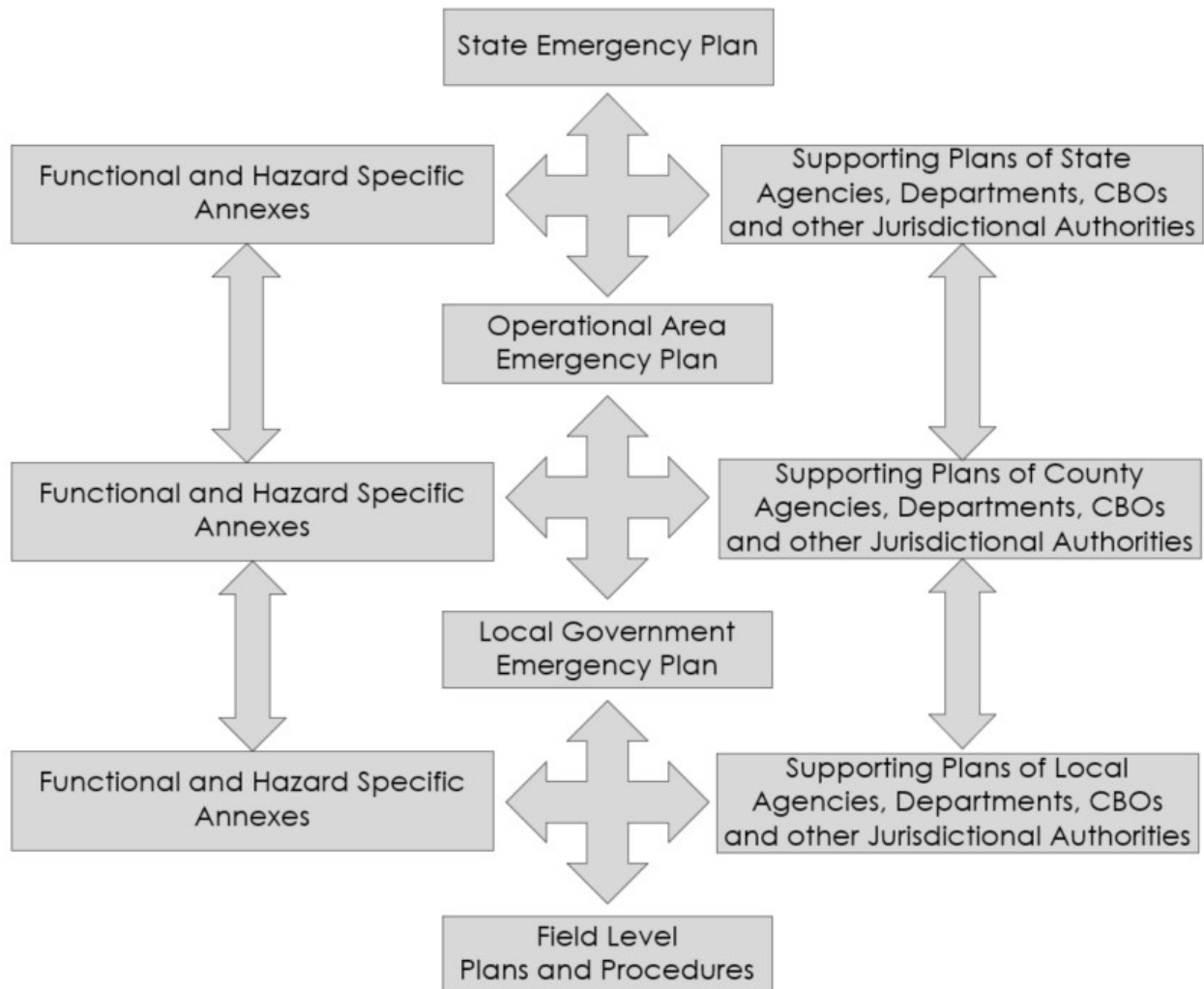
861 The SEP incorporates and complies with the principles and requirements found in
862 federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines. It is intended to conform to
863 the requirements of the California SEMS, the National Incident Management
864 System (NIMS), as well as the California and National Disaster Recovery
865 Frameworks (NDRF) and be consistent with federal emergency planning
866 concepts such as the National Preparedness System, and catastrophic concept
867 of operations (CONOPS) documents developed jointly by FEMA Region IX and
868 the State of California.

869 This plan is part of a larger planning framework that supports emergency
870 management within the state. **Exhibit 2.1-1 Emergency Plan Interface** on the
871 next page illustrates the relationship of the State Emergency Plan to other state
872 plans and its political subdivisions. Through an integrated framework of
873 emergency plans and procedures involving all stakeholders in the emergency
874 management community, California promotes integrated planning and



875 coordination prior to an emergency, ensuring a more effective response and
876 recovery.

877 **Exhibit 2.1-1 Emergency Plan Interface**



878



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 2 – Basic Plan, Purpose, and Scope

879

880

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



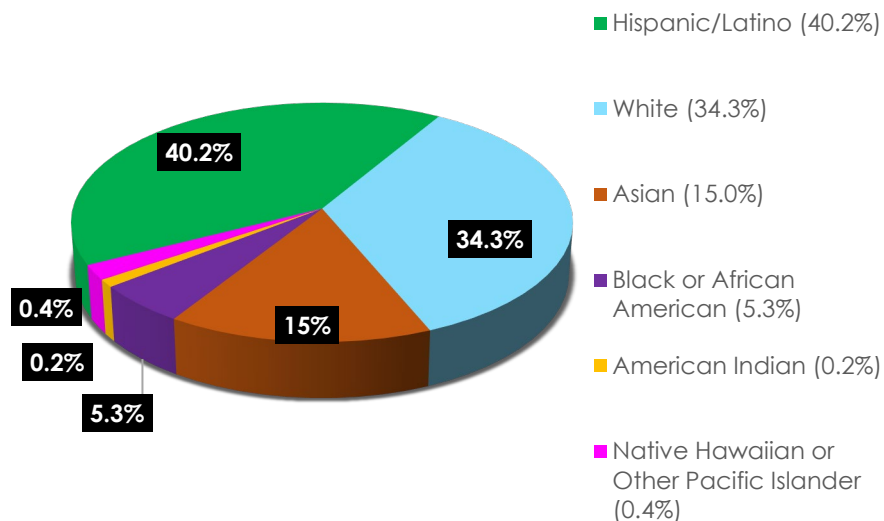
881 **3. Situation and Assumptions**

882 **3.1. Population**

883 California is a complex state. The population, economy, geology, geography,
 884 natural resources, and weather vary significantly from the northern border to the
 885 international border in the south. The state leads the nation in population with
 886 an estimated 39.18 million residents or over 11.5 percent of the United States
 887 (U.S.) population (California Department of Finance, 2022). About 26.4 million
 888 people live in the coastal counties of the state. In addition to the permanent
 889 population, California was the destination of 268 million domestic leisure and
 890 business travelers in 2019, along with 17.7 million international travelers (California
 891 Travel & Tourism, 2019). While California's population growth began slowing in
 892 2010, it is expected to exceed 41.8 million by 2030 (California Department of
 893 Finance, 2021).

894 Part of any successful jurisdictional emergency planning effort requires an
 895 understanding of the populations impacted. California's demographics are
 896 diverse; however, no single ethnic group currently represents a majority of the
 897 population. Refer to **Exhibit 3.1-1 California's Demographics** below for a general
 898 breakdown of the state's demographics (California Department of Finance,
 899 2021).

900 **Exhibit 3.1-1 California's Demographics**



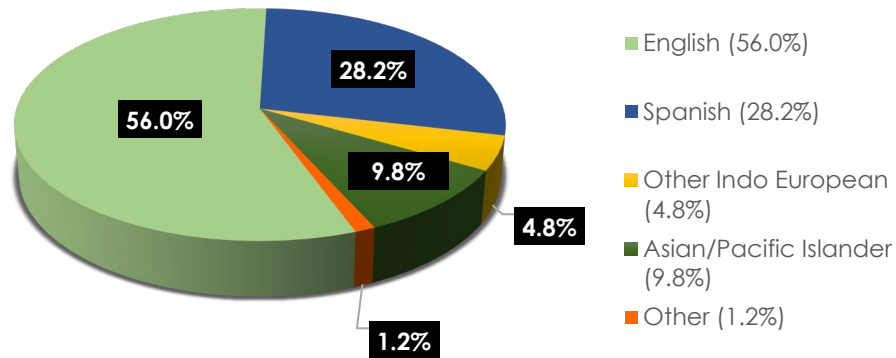
901



902 The Native American people of California bring vibrancy to the state but have
903 the smallest population among the major racial and ethnic groups living here.
904 There are 109 federally recognized California Native American tribal
905 governments and 62 non-federally recognized California Native American Tribes
906 with an estimated total population of 535,468 as of 2021 (United States Census
907 Bureau, 2021).

908 California has more immigrants than any other state. Approximately 27 percent
909 of the state's population is foreign born with the leading countries of origin being
910 Mexico, the Philippines, China, Vietnam, and India (Hans Johnson, 2021). This
911 diversity in population also means a significant linguistic diversity. While English
912 and Spanish are the primary languages, there are at least 200 languages
913 spoken in California (Temelkova, 2021). Refer to **Exhibit 3.1-2 Spoken Languages**
914 below for a representation of the various languages used.

915 **Exhibit 3.1-2 Spoken Languages**



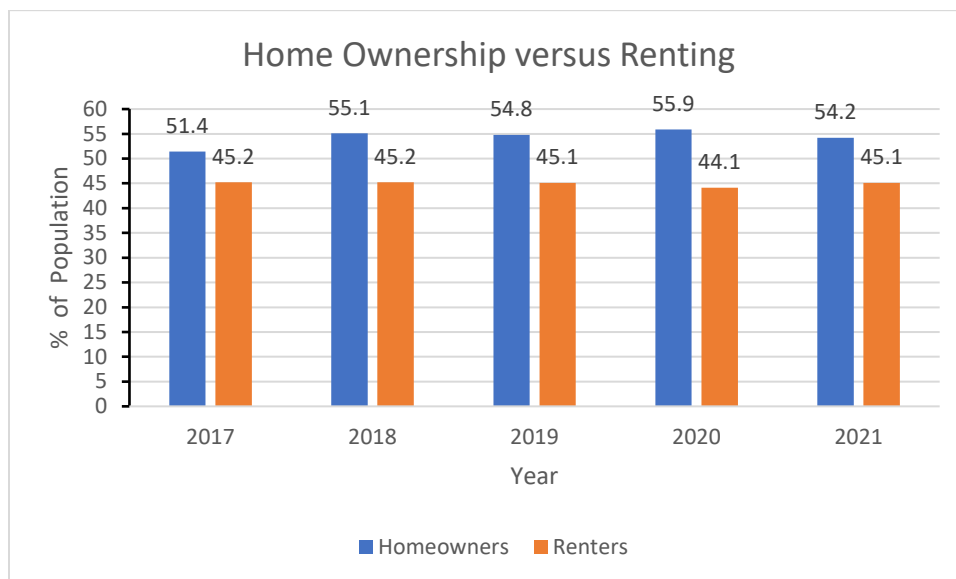
916 Note: Asian/Pacific Islander includes Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean
917 Other Indo European includes Persian, Hindi, and Armenian
918 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year, 2021
919

920 There are over 13.15 million households in California with an average
921 occupancy of three people per household. There are more homeowners than
922 renters with a ratio of 55 percent homeowners to 45 percent renters in 2022, but
923 this gap is shrinking as housing costs continue to climb (iPropertyManagement,
924 2022). People renting tend to move more frequently than homeowners which
925 can lead to them being unaware of their local natural hazards.



926 Individuals experiencing homelessness in the state pose a similar concern, and
 927 their numbers are increasing. According to the California Business, Consumer
 928 Services and Housing Agency there were at least 268,263 people experiencing
 929 homelessness in California in 2021 (California Business, Consumer Services and
 930 Housing Agency, 2021). Additional consideration is needed by state and local
 931 government to ensure people lacking housing stability are included in
 932 emergency planning and response activities. Refer to **Exhibit 3.1-3 Home**
 933 **Ownership in California** below to see home ownership trends for 2017 through
 934 2021.

935 **Exhibit 3.1-3 Home Ownership in California**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Homeownership Rate for California, (percentages are rounded)

936
 937
 938
 939 According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 6.7
 940 million adults in California have some type of disability (Centers for Disease
 941 Control and Prevention, 2020). The state's population is also aging. Between
 942 1970 and 2016, the number of adults aged 60 or over grew from 2.5 million to 7.8
 943 million, an increase of 212 percent. Projections are that by 2030, when the last of
 944 the Baby Boomer generation has reached age 60, there will be an estimated
 945 10.8 million older Californians, and approximately one million of those individuals
 946 will be age 85 or older (California Department of Aging, 2017).

947 Integrating whole community planning and mitigation can help a jurisdiction
 948 prevent gaps and inequities in the way it plans, responds to, and recovers from



949 disasters. This may increase suffering and loss of life among individuals with
950 disabilities, older adults, and others with access or functional needs.

951 California Government Code, Section 8593.3 defines access and functional
952 needs as individuals who have:

- 953 • Developmental, intellectual, or physical disabilities.
- 954 • Chronic conditions or injuries.
- 955 • Limited English proficiency or non-English speaking.

956 Or individuals who are:

- 957 • Older adults, children, or pregnant.
- 958 • Living in institutional settings.
- 959 • Low-income, experiencing homelessness, and/or transportation
960 disadvantaged.

961 The state is divided into 58 counties and subdivided into 482 incorporated cities
962 and towns. The state's counties vary widely in land area, population,
963 geography, and growth. For example, the most populous county, Los Angeles,
964 has 9.86 million inhabitants; while the least populous county, Alpine, has 1,200
965 inhabitants (California Department of Finance, 2022). Eight of the 50 most
966 populous U.S. cities are in California and include Los Angeles, San Diego, San
967 Jose, San Francisco, Fresno, Sacramento, Long Beach, and Oakland (The United
968 State Census Bureau, 2019).

969 **3.2. Economy**

970 California has a strong economy, with a gross state domestic product of \$3.37
971 trillion in 2021. California's economy is fifth in the world (U.S. Bureau of Economic
972 Analysis, 2021). A catastrophic disaster in California could adversely affect the
973 national and world economies (Hughs, 2021).

974 California's economic strength and vitality is attributed to a variety of industries
975 including, but not limited to, agriculture, tourism and hospitality, healthcare,
976 construction, film and television, and technology. California's 11 ports are also
977 major commerce hubs. The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are among
978 the top five busiest ports in the country. Together, these two ports handle about
979 40 percent of U.S. imports from Asia (The Journal of Commerce, online).



980 3.3. Geography

981 California is the third largest state in area in the nation at 163,696 square miles
982 (107.765 million acres) within a land mass that is 770 miles long and 250 miles
983 wide. The state has over 1,000 miles of coastline along the Pacific Ocean, shares
984 990 miles of border with three other states (Oregon to the north, and Nevada
985 and Arizona to the east) and has approximately 140 miles of international border
986 with Mexico to the south.

987 The State of California owns 2.4 million acres with 1.3 million acres of that
988 designated as state parks. There is almost 48 million acres of federal lands in
989 California. This equates to 47.7 percent of California's land area. These lands are
990 managed by 14 agencies and include military bases, national parks,
991 monuments, and forests.

992 Approximately one-third of California's total land area is covered by forest and
993 about 25 percent is covered in deserts. A key inland feature is the Central
994 Valley, a large fertile stretch of farmland that ranks in the top 10 agricultural
995 producers worldwide. The Central Valley is bounded by the Coast Range
996 Mountains to the west, the Sierra Nevada range and Basin and Range Province
997 to the east, the Cascade Range and Klamath Mountains to the north, and the
998 Transverse and Peninsular ranges to the south.

999 California's geologic and geographic extremes are demonstrated by the fact
1000 the state has both the highest (Mount Whitney) and the lowest (Badwater Basin,
1001 Death Valley National Park) elevation points within the continental U.S. Given
1002 this diversity, the climatic conditions vary significantly from hot desert to alpine
1003 tundra, depending on latitude, elevation, and proximity to the coast. Most of
1004 California has cool, rainy winters and dry summers. Areas near the ocean
1005 typically experience cooler summers and warmer winters, while inland areas
1006 experience hotter summers and colder winters.

1007 Northern California generally receives more rainfall than the southern part of the
1008 state. High desert climates are found east of the Sierra Nevada, and the
1009 Transverse and Peninsular ranges of southern California. The high deserts, that
1010 include the Mojave Desert, the Owens Valley, and the Modoc Plateau, are part
1011 of the Great Basin region and experience hot summers and cold winters. The low
1012 deserts east of the southern California mountain ranges, including the



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1013 Imperial Valley, Coachella Valley, and the lower Colorado River basin, are part
1014 of the Sonora Desert with hot summers and mild winters.

1015 Two river systems, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, form the principal
1016 freshwater system in California. The Sacramento River flows south for 377 miles
1017 from the Cascade Range near Mount Shasta. The San Joaquin River flows
1018 northwest for 350 miles from the Sierra Nevada Mountain range near Yosemite.
1019 Both rivers feed into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which serves as a
1020 critical water supply hub for California and contains a rich and productive
1021 habitat. With dredging, these river systems are large and deep enough that
1022 several inland cities, most notably Stockton and West Sacramento, are harbor
1023 communities that can dock ocean-going vessels. Water from the
1024 Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta provides drinking water for nearly 23 million
1025 people, almost two-thirds of California's population, and provides irrigation
1026 water to the Central Valley.

1027 California's coast and adjacent ocean waters (three geographical miles from
1028 the coast, reefs, outermost islands, and where inland waters meet the sea)
1029 cover approximately 5,285 square miles (Gurish). Their natural beauty attracts
1030 tourism and provides important resources. The coastline encompasses beaches,
1031 rocky cliffs, harbors, and estuaries, as well as coastal communities that range
1032 from metropolitan cities to rural towns. The Marine Life Protection Act of 1999
1033 established a network of marine protected areas (MPAs) along the entire length
1034 of the coast to help manage and protect California's marine ecosystems.

1035 Refer to **Exhibit 3.3-1 Map of California** on the next page to understand the
1036 relationships between the state's topography, rivers, forests, deserts, central
1037 valley, coastal features, and cities.



1038

Exhibit 3.3-1 Map of California



1039

1040

1041

1042

*California's territorial boundaries extend three nautical miles beyond the outermost islands, reefs, and rocks, and coast (Source: Overview of California Ocean and Coastal Laws with Reference to the Marine Environment).



1043 3.4. Hazards and Vulnerabilities

1044 A hazard represents an event or physical condition that has the potential to
1045 cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural
1046 losses, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of
1047 harm or loss. California's Enhanced SHMP shows that earthquakes, floods, and
1048 wildfires are the predominant hazards that historically have resulted in the
1049 highest disaster losses. Secondary hazards include levee failure, landslides, and
1050 tsunamis. For a complete list of hazards considered by the state for mitigation
1051 purposes, please refer to the Enhanced [SHMP](#).

1052 Vulnerability indicates the level of exposure of human life, property, and the
1053 environment to damages from natural and human-caused hazards. California
1054 and its people are vulnerable to a wide range of hazards that threaten
1055 communities, businesses, government, and the environment.

1056 Densely populated counties are found in southern California, the San Francisco
1057 Bay Area, Delta region, and Central Valley. Many of these regions are
1058 threatened by multiple hazards.

1059 The severity of emergencies is determined not only by the occurrence of natural
1060 events (that may be increasing in magnitude and frequency due to climate
1061 change), but also on the level of exposure and socio-economic vulnerability to
1062 those events. In recent years, California has faced consecutive disasters that
1063 have resulted in significant cascading social, political, economic, and
1064 environmental impacts. Vulnerable populations have experienced the harshest
1065 of these effects, as they are more likely to suffer from heavy weather, fire, and
1066 poor air quality. Recovery efforts are still on-going with this update.

1067 Climate impacts, including extreme weather events, sea level rise, precipitation
1068 patterns, and severe and frequent wildfires, present new risks that impact all
1069 phases of emergency management. Climate change is already affecting
1070 temperatures across California. Present day (1986 - 2016) temperatures
1071 throughout the state have warmed above temperatures recorded during the
1072 first six decades of the 20th century (1901 - 1960). With rising temperatures,
1073 especially during dry summer periods, the state has experienced some of the
1074 deadliest and most destructive wildfires in its history. Five of the 20 largest
1075 California wildfires occurred in 2020, burning a record 4.3 million acres,



1076 damaging or destroying 11,116 structures and killing 33 people. In addition to
1077 extreme heat and wildfires, sea levels along the coast of central and southern
1078 California increased over 5.9 inches during the 20th century (Bedsworth, 2019).

1079 Given the current effects of climate change, and the anticipated consequence
1080 projected for the future, the climate must be considered in all phases of
1081 emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.
1082 California continues to move forward and work with stakeholders, all levels of
1083 government, and federal and international partners to build climate adaptation
1084 and community resiliency strategies into planning and preparedness efforts. The
1085 Enhanced SHMP incorporates climate beginning with the 2007 update, and the
1086 state continues to work to build community resiliency through mitigation actions,
1087 helping to lessen the impacts of, and recovery from, emergency events.

1088 Examples of California hazards and vulnerabilities listed in the Enhanced SHMP
1089 are detailed below.

1090 **3.4.1. Earthquake**

1091 More than 70 percent of California's population resides within 30 miles of an
1092 earthquake fault where strong ground shaking could occur in the next 50 years.
1093 Statewide, approximately 27 million people live in areas that could experience
1094 shaking intensities strong enough to damage many types of structures. In 17
1095 counties, more than 90 percent of the population lives where shaking can be
1096 strong.

1097 While earthquakes occur every day in California, few are large enough to be
1098 felt or require a state level response. However, those infrequent large magnitude
1099 earthquakes have the potential to impact life safety, cause extensive injuries,
1100 and can result in significant economic, property, and infrastructure damage.

1101 The San Andreas Fault System forms the tectonic boundary of the Pacific Plate
1102 and the North American Plate that move horizontally past one another at the
1103 rate of approximately 1.5 inches per year, with the Pacific Plate moving toward
1104 the northwest. This movement results in strike-slip earthquakes along the San
1105 Andreas Fault and other associated faults, some of which have historically been
1106 the most damaging earthquakes in California.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1107 The San Andreas Fault, which extends from Cape Mendocino in the north
1108 through California for more than 800 miles to the Salton Sea, is California's
1109 largest fault system. This system includes an intricate network of branching faults
1110 of which about 200 are considered potentially hazardous based on geologic
1111 records.

1112 Off the coast of Cape Mendocino is the Mendocino Triple Junction, a region
1113 where the Pacific Plate, North American Plate, and the Gorda Plate collide,
1114 forming one of the most seismically active regions on Earth. This junction forms
1115 the point where the northern end of the San Andreas Fault transitions to the
1116 southern end of the Cascadia Subduction Zone, which extends offshore of
1117 California's northern coast. This region is a source of damaging earthquakes.

1118 Growing urbanization and increasing reliance on complex infrastructure
1119 including electricity, water, telecommunications, and transportation magnify
1120 California's earthquake vulnerability. Highly populated and major agricultural
1121 regions in California could be exposed to potentially damaging shaking,
1122 landslides, and liquefaction from earthquakes. It has been shown that areas with
1123 high minority populations are more likely to experience more significant
1124 economic loss compared to areas with predominantly white populations.
1125 Identifying the potential risks of damage, loss of life, and economic devastation
1126 is important for mitigation efforts (Noriega, 2012).

1127 Using FEMA Hazus Program data, a nationally standardized risk modeling
1128 methodology, the California Geological Survey (2016) calculated the
1129 annualized earthquake loss, the estimated long-term value lost for buildings due
1130 to earthquake in any single year in California to be \$4.6 billion adjusted to 2022
1131 dollars. This is an average potential loss in any given year, the actual loss in a
1132 specific year could be higher or lower. Over 70% of these losses are expected to
1133 occur within three geographic areas due to their proximity to seismic faults: Los
1134 Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, and
1135 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario. The Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana area
1136 has the potential to account for \$1.6 billion (35 percent) of that annual average,
1137 the most of the three geographical areas (FEMA, 2017).



1138 **3.4.2. Flood**

1139 Flooding poses a serious risk to life, property, and public health and safety and
1140 could devastate the state's economy. Flooding can affect the state at different
1141 times and in different ways based on the complexities and diversity of the land,
1142 hydrology, and climate. In the past half-century, California has experienced
1143 numerous extreme weather events resulting in flood-related disasters across the
1144 state. These widespread flood events require significant emergency response
1145 and recovery efforts, typically resulting in the issuance of a Governor
1146 Proclamation of a State of Emergency and, in many cases a Presidential Disaster
1147 Declaration, for the affected areas. The cost of response efforts and extensive
1148 damage to public and private infrastructure from each of these events ranges
1149 from an estimated \$150 million (1997) to \$2.6 billion (2017).

1150 The meteorological phenomenon behind most large storms on the U.S. West
1151 Coast is the Atmospheric River (AR). These jets of warm moist air and high wind
1152 originate over the mid-latitude North Pacific Ocean and transport moisture to
1153 California which turns to rain and snow. These events have come to be known
1154 as the "Pineapple Express".

1155 The January 1997 flood was one of the largest and most extensive flood disasters
1156 in California's recorded history. There were two large flood-producing series of
1157 storms, one in late December through early January and another in late
1158 January. Rivers from the Oregon border to the southern Sierra reached flood
1159 stages, with some rivers in the southern Sierra cresting with flows more than
1160 seven times their channel capacities. In some areas such as the lower San
1161 Joaquin River system, levee flood control systems were totally overwhelmed,
1162 resulting in extensive damage, levee failures, and flooding. Forty-six counties
1163 were given presidential emergency declarations and an additional two
1164 counties declared local emergencies.

1165 In the winter of 2016-17, a series of storms brought abundant precipitation and
1166 snow to the central and northern portions of the state. The resulting runoff filled
1167 Lake Oroville that also experienced a structural failure in the dam's lower
1168 spillway, causing an inability to keep up with the reservoir's rising water level. The
1169 storm runoff eventually overtopped the dam's emergency spillway threatening
1170 to undermine the structure. Over 188,000 people in the Feather River Valley were
1171 evacuated. Although a catastrophic failure was avoided, high water flows in



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1172 the Feather River caused considerable damage to the river's banks, road
1173 infrastructure, and destroyed large areas of farmland.

1174 In preparation for future storms and to help mitigate their impacts, the Northern
1175 California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan was adopted in 2018. This plan was
1176 developed in accordance with the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Emergency
1177 Preparedness Act of 2008. The act required Cal OES to develop an emergency
1178 preparedness and response strategy for the Delta Region. The flood plan outlines
1179 how state and federal agencies will work in coordination with affected counties
1180 to execute joint agency responsibilities and transition to recovery following a
1181 catastrophic flood.

1182 Densely populated counties with high numbers of individuals with a disability or
1183 an access or functional need are in flood-prone areas of Southern California,
1184 the San Francisco Bay Area, Delta Region, and Central Valley. People
1185 experiencing homelessness are disproportionately affected by flooding when
1186 they set up encampments along waterways, putting them at greater risk of
1187 injury and death, as well as personal property loss, and are also less likely to
1188 receive warnings of floods, which compounds these risks.

1189 Many urban and rural areas are not protected by levees and are subject to
1190 recurring, seasonal flooding by local rivers or streams. According to the
1191 California Legislative Analyst's Office every county in the state has been
1192 declared a federal disaster area at least once for a flooding event. Over seven
1193 million people, or approximately 18 percent of the state's total population, live
1194 in a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) designated floodplain.

1195 In the 2022 update of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan, the Central
1196 Valley Flood Protection Board estimates there is \$223 billion in homes, businesses,
1197 and other structures at risk to flooding and an additional \$17 billion of
1198 agricultural economic activity that could be significantly affected by extreme
1199 precipitation events. The plan reports that the state has invested approximately
1200 \$4.1 billion from 2007 to 2021 in flood control efforts in the Central Valley.
1201 Additional flood control efforts are planned over the next five years including
1202 the Lower Elkhorn Basin Levee Setback project which will increase the size of the
1203 Yolo Bypass by 900 acres (Central Valley Flood Protection Board, 2022).
1204



1205 **3.4.3. Wildfire**

1206 Climate change has dramatically increased the size and intensity of wildfires
1207 throughout the state. The cost in lives and fire suppression have risen drastically.
1208 Fast moving wildfires killed 151 people and destroyed 49,115 structures in the last
1209 five years. Fire suppression costs in 2018-19 topped \$890 million (California
1210 Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CAL FIRE], 2020). Since 1954, 78
1211 percent of federally declared disasters in California (includes Fire Management
1212 Assistance Grants [FMAG]) were the result of wildfires.

1213 Approximately 37 million acres within California are at risk from wildfire, with 17
1214 million acres at high risk. A total of 7.8 million acres of California are developed
1215 with housing unit densities considered to meet the Wildland-Urban Interface
1216 (WUI) criteria, and a total of 11.8 million homes are located in the WUI.

1217 California continues to face multiple years of statewide, severe drought
1218 conditions. One of the compounding impacts of drought is the state's fire threat
1219 resulting in aggressive fire behavior and activity changes. As a sobering
1220 example, the 2020 fire season had five large fires burning at the same time. Fire
1221 "complexes", consisting of dozens of fires, burned huge swaths of land and
1222 destroyed thousands of structures. One of these fires, the August Complex,
1223 began as 37 separate fires ignited by lightning strikes. The complex burned a
1224 total of 1,032,648 acres becoming the state's first "megafire." In 2021, the Dixie
1225 Fire became the largest single source fire in California history, burning 963,309
1226 acres across five counties.

1227 Landscapes at risk of wildfire cross multiple ownerships requiring the need for
1228 strong partnerships among federal, state, local, and tribal entities, and private
1229 organizations. In August 2020, California and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
1230 entered into an agreement to improve the health of California's forests and
1231 reduce wildfire risk across the state. CAL FIRE and the USFS will each expand
1232 their fuels management programs to cover 500,000 acres annually by 2025.

1233 Wildfire smoke has had a significant impact on the health and quality of life for
1234 many people in Californians, particularly among individuals with preexisting
1235 health conditions and access or functional needs. Thick smoke from fires burning
1236 in interior valley and coastal mountain areas are carried westward by strong
1237 winds over heavily populated cities. The smoke is made up of a complex mixture



1238 of gases and fine particles. These microscopic particles can penetrate deep
1239 into lung tissue and cause a range of health problems.

1240 The California Forest Management Task Force was established in 2018 to
1241 introduce a more holistic, integrated approach toward effective forest
1242 management. This task force's purpose is to develop a framework for
1243 establishing healthy and resilient forests that can withstand and adapt to
1244 wildfire, drought, and a changing climate. The use of prescribed fire under safe
1245 conditions is now well-recognized as one of the most versatile and cost-effective
1246 tools available to reduce fuels buildup and the risk of catastrophic wildfires.
1247 Where possible, CAL FIRE, the USFS, and Tribal governments are actively
1248 collaborating to get more "good" fire on the ground (California Natural
1249 Resources Agency, 2021).

1250 **3.4.4. Volcanic Event**

1251 Volcanic areas are located throughout California, from Siskiyou County in the
1252 north to Imperial County in the south. Volcanic events can include increased
1253 seismicity, deformation and gas emissions, steam, or ash explosions, as well as
1254 effusive or explosive eruptions of lava. According to the U.S. Geological Survey
1255 (USGS) National Volcanic Threat Assessment, California has eight volcanic areas
1256 considered to be moderate, high, or very high threat. Of most concern are the
1257 six high or very high threat volcanic areas. The hazard zones of these six volcanic
1258 areas cover over 20,000 square miles of land affecting 17 California counties, all
1259 three Cal OES Administrative Regions, and five of six Mutual Aid Regions. Refer to
1260 **Exhibit 3.4-1 Volcanic Hazard Areas in California** on the next page for the
1261 locations of these hazard zones.



1262

Exhibit 3.4-1 Volcanic Hazard Areas in California



1263

1264 California generates power with geothermal and steam fields, located adjacent
 1265 to volcanic centers throughout the state. The heat driving the geothermal
 1266 systems emanates from zones of partially molten rock (magma) deep below the
 1267 surface.

1268 Hazards from volcanoes include pyroclastic flows, lava flows, lahars and floods,
 1269 volcanic ash, ballistics, and volcanic gases. Some volcanic hazards, such as
 1270 ballistics, are short-range with mostly local impacts, while other hazards, such as
 1271 lahars, can travel many miles. Secondary effects can include flooding or ash
 1272 laden debris flows due to rapid snow melt.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1273 Volcanic ash can travel hundreds of miles and significantly impact air travel,
1274 transportation, communications, and utilities. California can also be impacted
1275 by volcanic ash from volcanoes outside the state such as Mount St. Helens in
1276 Washington State. Unique characteristics of volcanic events include:

- 1277 • Volcanic eruptions are multi-hazard events with cascading
1278 consequences. Hazards are most severe within a few miles of the eruptive
1279 site, where life-threatening and highly destructive phenomena evolve
1280 within seconds to minutes, leaving little time to mount evasive actions.
1281 Generally, hazard severity declines, and the time available to issue
1282 warnings increases, with distance from the vent.
- 1283 • Volcanic events may last for weeks, months, or years, with activity
1284 increasing or decreasing repeatedly with or without an explosive event(s).
1285 Globally, eruptive activity has a median duration of about seven weeks. In
1286 addition, some hazards endure well beyond the timescale of the eruption.
1287 Post eruption hazards, such as resuspension of volcanic ash, may occur for
1288 years, or even decades, after an eruption has stopped.

1289 California has volcanoes that were active in historical times and have the
1290 potential to erupt again. The most recent eruption in California occurred from
1291 1914-1917 at Lassen Peak. This eruption included ash, ballistics, and pyroclastic
1292 flows that could be seen for miles around with ash reaching as far as

1293 Elko, Nevada. Portions of Northern California received measurable ash fall from
1294 the Mount St. Helens eruption in 1980.

1295 A state-Level Concept of Operations for Volcanic Events Plan (Volcano ConOps
1296 Plan) has been drafted and will be included as an annex to the SEP once it is
1297 finalized. The Volcano ConOps Plan addresses six (6) main hazard types
1298 associated with the volcanic hazard: pyroclastic flows, lava flows, lahars and
1299 floods, volcanic ash, ballistics, and volcanic gasses.

1300 The USGS Volcano Observatory monitors and issues Volcano Alert Notifications
1301 during changes in volcanic activity. These notifications are publicly available at
1302 USGS' [Volcano Updates](#) webpage.



1303 **3.4.5. Landslide**

1304 Landslides commonly occur in connection with other major natural disasters
1305 such as earthquakes, volcanic events, wildfires, and floods; however, landslides
1306 can also be caused by normal, seasonal rainfall or erosion. Expansion of
1307 residential and recreational developments into the wildland urban interface or
1308 hillside areas leads to more people threatened by landslides each year.

1309 The Montecito Mudflow in Santa Barbara County occurred in January 2018 after
1310 heavy rains saturated hillside soils left bare by the Thomas Fire in 2017. The
1311 mudflow killed 23 people, injured 163, and damaged or destroyed 243 homes
1312 and businesses. Blocked by mud, boulders, and debris from the slide, State
1313 Highway 101 was closed for nearly two weeks before reopening.

1314 **3.4.6. Dam and Levee Failure**

1315 California has a complex system of flood infrastructure consisting of
1316 approximately 20,000 miles of levees, more than 1,500 dams and reservoirs
1317 (1,250 of which are under state jurisdiction), and more than 1,000 debris basins
1318 that protect the state's population, agricultural lands, and water supply. The
1319 history of and recent changes in dam safety and emergency preparedness
1320 include:

- 1321 • In early June 2004, the Upper Jones Tract Levee near Woodward Island in
1322 the Delta suddenly failed. The levee break flooded 12,000 acres of
1323 farmland and threatened the California State Water Project and water
1324 supply to southern California. Emergency actions prevented any loss of
1325 water supply to the south, but repairs cost \$100 million and required many
1326 months to pump the farm fields dry and bring them back into production.
1327 Burrowing wildlife was the suspected cause of the failure.
- 1328 • Sixteen dam failures or major incidents have occurred since 1950 with the
1329 most recent being the Oroville Dam Spillway incident in February 2017.
1330 Dam and related dam structure failures can cause sudden and
1331 catastrophic flooding in communities downstream which may result in
1332 significant property damage, community lifeline disruption, business
1333 disruptions, displacement of families from their homes, environmental
1334 damage, and loss of life. Follow-on effects can include disruption to the
1335 state's water supply.



1336 • Following the Oroville Dam Spillway incident, Senate Bill 92 was enacted,
1337 establishing the Dam Safety Planning Unit within Cal OES. The law also set
1338 forth new requirements that dam owners submit inundation maps to the
1339 Department of Water Resources (DWR) Division of Safety of Dams, and
1340 Emergency Action Plans (EAP) to Cal OES for approval. Dam owners must
1341 coordinate with local public safety officials and conduct regular safety
1342 exercises. The inundation maps and EAPs must be updated, at minimum,
1343 every ten years.

1344 Levees are subject to failure without warning but are especially vulnerable
1345 during an earthquake or flood. There have been 140 levee failures in California
1346 in the past ten years; however, on-the-ground construction has been addressing
1347 levee deficiencies, and management of the flood system is improving. Overall,
1348 since 2007, approximately 361 miles of urban and 120 miles of non-urban State
1349 Plan of Flood Control levees have been repaired, rehabilitated, or improved,
1350 providing public safety and economic outcomes (Central Valley Flood
1351 Protection Board, 2022).

1352 **3.4.7. Severe Weather**

1353 Increases in severe weather, winter storms, flooding, temperature extremes, and
1354 other meteorological effects are anticipated among future natural hazards the
1355 state faces due to climate change. Extremely hot or cold temperatures can
1356 have significant impacts on agriculture and can result in deaths, especially
1357 among older adults and individuals with preexisting medical conditions. Recent
1358 trends in the state's weather include:

1359 • **Extreme Heat Events:** Heat wave activity is on the rise in California and
1360 humid heat waves, in particular, are becoming more prevalent. The six
1361 warmest years on record have all occurred since 2014. Hot weather is
1362 associated with an increase in heat-related illnesses, including
1363 cardiovascular and respiratory complications, and a rise in death rates
1364 during and after heat waves (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
1365 2023). Agriculture is also heavily impacted. The 2006 heat wave in the
1366 Central Valley cost \$1 billion in the dairy industry alone (Pu, 2022). In early
1367 September 2022, a 10-day long heat wave settled over California. This
1368 heat dome event fueled wildfires and stressed the power grid. Excessive
1369 heat warnings were issued for much of the state with temperatures



1370 reaching well into the triple digits during the day and causing record high
1371 nighttime lows. The toll in human lives and illness is still being determined
1372 but preliminary analysis indicates approximately 387 deaths resulted from
1373 the heat wave.

- 1374 • **Extreme Cold Events:** Freezing spells are likely to become less frequent in
1375 California as climate temperatures increase; however, when they do
1376 occur, those experiencing homelessness often face disproportionate
1377 mortal consequences. For example, eight people experiencing
1378 homelessness froze to death in Sacramento in 2021, the highest number in
1379 at least two decades (Sacramento Regional Coalition to End
1380 Homelessness, 2022). Freezing temperatures occurring during winter and
1381 spring growing seasons can also severely affect the state's agricultural
1382 sector. While fewer freezing spells decrease cold-related health
1383 consequences, too few freezes could lead to increased incidences of
1384 disease due to the survival of more vectors and pathogens during the
1385 winter.
- 1386 • **Drought:** Over the past 120 years, California has become increasingly dry.
1387 The drought from 2012 to 2016 was the most extreme since instrumental
1388 records began. Multi-year droughts may result in water shortages that
1389 impact water available for human consumption and agriculture
1390 production in the more arid areas of the state. Drought is also a major
1391 determinant of the wildfire hazard. In April 2021, California again entered
1392 a drought state of emergency due to substantially low snowpack levels in
1393 the Sierra Nevada and unseasonably warm temperatures.

1394 **3.4.8. Tsunami**

1395 A tsunami is a set of ocean waves caused by an abrupt displacement of a large
1396 volume of water typically triggered by large submarine or near-shore
1397 earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, submarine landslides, or near-shore landslides
1398 causing large volumes of debris to fall into the water. Tsunami waves differ from
1399 wind-driven ocean waves that move only the surface layer of water. In contrast,
1400 tsunami waves are longer in length, and move the entire "column" of water from
1401 the ocean floor to the surface. As a result, tsunami waves have increased power
1402 to inundate or flood low-lying coastal areas, making them far more dangerous
1403 and destructive than normal ocean waves.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1404 Tsunamis generally affect maritime facilities including ports, harbors, marinas,
1405 piers, docks, vessels, and other marine-related infrastructure. Tsunamis also
1406 impact beaches, low-lying river valleys near the coast, and other land-based
1407 structures near the coast.

1408 California's tsunami hazard results from both local and distant sources. Local
1409 sources include large offshore faults and large submarine landslides near the
1410 shore. Local source tsunamis put California's coastal communities at the
1411 greatest risk because there is little or no time for official notification, so the public
1412 must respond quickly to natural warning signs.

1413 The 700-mile-long submarine Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ), located offshore
1414 of California's northern coast, is an example of a local tsunami source that
1415 could threaten the northern California coast from Cape Mendocino to the
1416 California/Oregon border. For more information about the CSZ, please visit the
1417 [Redwood Coast Tsunami Workgroup](#) website.

1418 Distant source tsunamis are caused by large seismic events (usually larger than
1419 Magnitude 8.0) throughout the Pacific Rim that travel across the Pacific Ocean
1420 to California's coastal area at a rate of approximately 500 mph, or the speed of
1421 a jet plane. In 2011, a tsunami resulting from the Magnitude 9.0 Tohoku (Japan)
1422 earthquake traveled across the Pacific Ocean, causing one fatality in California.
1423 It severely damaged the Crescent City harbor and caused moderate to minor
1424 damage to 25 other harbors in California, for a combined total of approximately
1425 \$100 million and resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

1426 According to historic records, more than 150 tsunamis have been observed or
1427 recorded in California: most causing little or no damage. California was placed
1428 into a tsunami advisory or warning, activating the state emergency response
1429 system, seven times between 2009 and 2022 based on distant seismic events
1430 expected to impact the state's coast: 2009 (Samoa), 2010 (Chile), 2011 (Japan),
1431 2012 (Canada), 2015 (Chile), 2018 (Alaska), and 2022 (Hunga-Tonga).

1432 The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National
1433 Weather Service's (NWS) National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC) maintains
1434 overall responsibility for national level monitoring and alert messaging for
1435 tsunami incidents. The NTWC issues alert bulletins and provides national-level



1436 communications during tsunami response operations. Additional information
1437 may be found at [U.S. Tsunami Warning System](#).

1438 To identify California's vulnerability to the tsunami hazard, the California Tsunami
1439 Program developed [Tsunami Hazard Area \(THA\) Maps](#) for the entire California
1440 coastline. These maps display the worst-case scenario tsunami impacts for
1441 California coast areas.

1442 **3.4.9. Hazardous Materials Emergency**

1443 California has approximately 160,000 businesses regulated for storing,
1444 transporting, or handling hazardous materials. There are also two operating
1445 nuclear power reactors at one plant, three nuclear facilities at various stages of
1446 decommissioning, and multiple research reactors that are operational or
1447 undergoing decommissioning. General categories of hazardous materials
1448 include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive, oil spills, and any
1449 incident that results in the release of agents into the environment by stationary
1450 sources, railways, ports, and highways. Examples of such incidents include:

- 1451 • Hazardous materials releases have averaged about 8,390 per year for the
1452 last five years. Depending on the severity of release and type of material,
1453 a hazardous materials emergency may cause injury, death, property
1454 damage, environmental damage, or may result in orders to evacuate or
1455 shelter in place.
- 1456 • In severe flood events, floodwaters are often contaminated with
1457 hazardous materials posing a threat to public and animal health,
1458 groundwater, and other parts of the environment.
- 1459 • Firestorms resulting in the destruction of homes and businesses present a
1460 public health concern due to the presence of synthetic and toxic
1461 substances in the ash and debris. A "toxic sweep" managed by the
1462 California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) may be required to
1463 identify and remove hazardous materials from all burned properties. This
1464 may delay the initial steps of fire recovery, including reopening burned
1465 areas to community members, and initiating debris removal activities.
- 1466 • Oil by rail poses a threat due to the risk of derailments, explosions, fires,
1467 accidental releases, and the potential for terrorist acts. In 2019, oil supplies
1468 shipped into California totaled 8,245,000 barrels. The COVID-19 pandemic



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1469 caused a significant drop in oil imports throughout 2020, but as the state's
1470 economy recovers to pre-pandemic levels the risk from shipping the highly
1471 flammable "light" crude oil will increase as well (California Energy
1472 Commission, 2020).

1473 The Cal OES Special Operations and Hazardous Materials Section coordinates
1474 readiness and response of 42 California (FIRESCOPE-typed) Type I Hazardous
1475 Materials (Haz Mat) Teams and 38 Type II Haz Mat Teams. Twelve of the Type II
1476 Haz Mat Teams were assigned to local government fire departments for local
1477 emergencies and mutual aid across California. Under a separate program,
1478 Cal OES assigned 12 hazardous materials response vehicles to local government
1479 fire agencies to improve Haz Mat capability coverage among the mutual aid
1480 regions and due to those agencies' proximity to primary hazardous materials
1481 transportation routes via rail, highway, pipeline, and waterways. Cal OES is
1482 upgrading the 12 Type II vehicles to be Type I capable, meaning they will be
1483 equipped to respond to weapons of mass destruction.

1484 The positive impact of sponsoring Cal OES hazardous materials response teams
1485 to other state agencies is faster response to hazardous materials spills or releases
1486 reducing the contamination footprint; less time and financial commitment to
1487 clean up a contained release; and faster restoration of roadways, railroads, and
1488 waterways.

1489 **3.4.10. Energy Disruption**

1490 California obtains electric power from a variety of in-state and out-of-state
1491 sources, including gas-fired power plants, a nuclear power plant, hydropower,
1492 and renewable sources such as wind, geothermal, and solar power. While the
1493 state is committed to meeting most of its electricity needs from renewable
1494 sources by 2030, natural gas is currently a significant source of energy for the
1495 state's baseline power plants. California generates both natural gas and
1496 petroleum, but it imports more than it produces. In 2020, California imported
1497 over 90 percent of its natural gas and over 65 percent of its crude oil, either from
1498 other states or from other countries (U.S. Energy Information Administration,
1499 2019).

1500 California's energy production, storage, and distribution systems are vulnerable
1501 to physical hazards as well as shortages caused by market forces, weather,



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1502 operating conditions, and cyberattacks. Virtually all of the natural gas in the
1503 state is transported by 42 transmission pipelines, either buried or above ground.
1504 Many of these pipelines are located in areas with high seismic activity and
1505 urbanization is resulting in more people living and working closer to the pipelines
1506 increasing safety risks and the potential for accidents that cause gas
1507 transmission stoppages.

1508 Weather related drought conditions in 2015 resulted in such low water levels that
1509 generation of hydroelectric power dropped by 80 percent for a short period
1510 that year. Future generation and importation of hydropower may again be
1511 restricted by climate change worsening drought impacts. In the summer of 2022,
1512 a ten-day stretch of extreme temperatures strained the state's power grid
1513 system nearly requiring rolling blackouts. The gross peak load on the system set a
1514 new record and the California Independent System Operator issued expanded
1515 Flex Alerts to help reduce energy usage and avoid the blackouts.

1516 Nearly 25 percent of the state's electricity supply is imported. This supply is
1517 delivered primarily through high-voltage transmission lines from the Pacific
1518 Northwest and the Desert Southwest, and the import paths cross many miles of
1519 high fire-risk areas. High-voltage transmission facilities are relatively fire-resistant,
1520 but wildfires may require the power flowing on these transmission lines be
1521 temporarily reduced. Major fires can permanently damage tower structures.
1522 Wildfire smoke may also force a line out of service due to electrical short circuits
1523 causing faults on the system or electrocuting people or equipment nearby.

1524 Recently, Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) policies have been enacted by
1525 investor-owned utilities to lessen the potential for wildfires. Utility providers may
1526 de-energize their lines if there is an "imminent and significant risk" that strong
1527 winds may topple power lines or cause major vegetation-related damage to
1528 power lines, leading to increased risk of fire. Utilities must notify their customers
1529 prior to a PSPS event occurring and reenergize lines as soon as it is safe to do so.
1530 PSPS events must also consider risks to energy dependent people with access or
1531 functional needs.

1532 California has been fortunate not to have a combination of excessive heat
1533 during an excessive drought year combined with a wildfire disaster that destroys
1534 key transmission or generation facilities. These potential coincident risks pose
1535 significant challenges to maintaining a robust and reliable energy system.



1536 Additional types of low probability hazards that may cause energy disruptions
1537 include a geomagnetic storm or space weather (solar flare, solar wind, solar
1538 radiation) and an electromagnetic pulse (EMP) attack. A geomagnetic storm is
1539 caused by a significant transfer of solar energy in the form of electromagnetic
1540 radiation and charged particles into the space environment surrounding the
1541 earth. This space weather can interfere with radio communications, disrupt the
1542 state's power grid, and cause widespread damage to electrical equipment
1543 and infrastructure.

1544 An electromagnetic pulse (EMP) attack is the deliberate use of the pulse from a
1545 nuclear explosion high in the atmosphere to damage or destroy vulnerable
1546 electronics over a vast area. This could then cascade into interdependent
1547 infrastructure such as water, gas, and telecommunications. In 2022, Senate Bill
1548 468, Chapter 537, added EMP attacks to the grounds that the Governor may
1549 proclaim a state of emergency.

1550 Cal OES developed the [Electric Power Disruption Toolkit for Local Government](#) to
1551 identify possible actions that local governments and Tribes can take to protect
1552 public health and safety during electric power disruptions regardless of the
1553 cause. It also provides preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation actions
1554 relevant to electric power disruptions.

1555 **3.4.11. Food and Agriculture Emergency**

1556 Agriculture includes animal and plant products produced and consumed within
1557 the state. The California Department of Food and Agriculture's (CDFA) Animal
1558 Health and Food Safety Services assures the safety, availability, and affordability
1559 of agricultural products by protecting the safety and security of meat and other
1560 foods through prevention, detection, and eradication of disease and
1561 contamination through ongoing inspections and investigative services.

1562 Damage to agriculture, including loss of crops and death of animals, may be
1563 the secondary impact of natural or technological disasters, or may result from
1564 disease or pest infestation. Infestation generally involves the artificial introduction
1565 of an insect, disease, vertebrate, or weed pest. These pests are particularly
1566 destructive because they have no natural enemies to keep them under control.
1567 The type and severity of an infestation will vary based on many factors, including



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1568 weather, crop diversity, tree health, and proximity to urban areas. The following
1569 are examples where support and coordination may be necessary:

- 1570 • Agriculture (crop cultivation) and silviculture (tree cultivation) are at risk
1571 from invasive pests and diseases that can cause economic,
1572 environmental, or physical harm. The Asian Citrus Psyllid is a pest that
1573 spreads Huanglongbing, a devastating disease of citrus trees. The invasive
1574 Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter is a pest that carries Pierce's disease which
1575 causes significant loss in crops such as grapes, almonds, and alfalfa.
- 1576 • Foot and mouth disease is a debilitating disease affecting all
1577 cloven-hoofed animals, including cattle, pigs, and sheep. It is one of the
1578 most contagious, infectious, viral diseases of animals. Other diseases that
1579 may impact the state's poultry industry include Newcastle disease or High
1580 Path Avian Influenza. This virus is highly contagious and can result in high
1581 mortality in poultry and wild birds.
- 1582 • Disruption in production or distribution of agriculture products may lead to
1583 food stuff shortages and rationing. Farmland may become fallow due to
1584 drought conditions or labor disputes may result in work stoppages that
1585 cause significant disruptions to the food supply chain.
- 1586 • Agriculture products, whether those produced within California or those
1587 shipped into or out of the state, are at risk of contamination at various
1588 points in the production and transportation cycle and can result in both
1589 localized and widespread food-borne illness causing a public health
1590 emergency.

1591 To assist local government to respond to and recover from agricultural
1592 emergencies, Cal OES and the CDFA developed the [Agriculture-Related
1593 Disasters: Guidance Document for Local Government](#).

1594 During disaster incidents, evacuation, care, or sheltering of small and large
1595 animals or livestock requires a unique, all-hands approach. The needs of these
1596 animals are complex, and resources may be limited during the emergency. In
1597 the event of an evacuation, it may be difficult to find adequate equipment,
1598 appropriate sheltering facilities, and veterinary care. To mitigate some of these
1599 challenges, the state continues to develop processes, procedures, and
1600 resources such as the, the California Animal Response Emergency System



1601 (CARES), the Animals in Disasters Working Group, and the California Veterinary
1602 Team (CVET) Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

1603 In partnership with CDFA, the University of California, Davis, and Cal OES, an
1604 MOU was executed for the CVET. This MOU will create best practices,
1605 standardized training, resource typing and other products to assist local
1606 governments, Tribes, Non-Government Operations (NGO), and individuals with
1607 animal related disaster issues (e.g., evacuation and care and shelter). The CVET
1608 MOU directs UCD, CDFA, and Cal OES to coordinate the CVET activities with the
1609 state's disaster response practices. CARES is a system that provides operational
1610 guidance to assist with all aspects of animal care in the event of a disaster or
1611 emergency with the assistance of agencies and volunteer organizations. And
1612 finally, the Animals in Disasters Working Group is a body of subject matter experts
1613 from various state agencies, local government, and NGOs that work together to
1614 find solutions for complex animal emergency response.

1615 **3.4.12. Civil Unrest**

1616 Civil unrest is usually triggered by dramatic political or social events. Every major
1617 metropolitan area in California has experienced, and is at risk for, civil unrest. All
1618 civil unrest incidents begin as local events; therefore, mitigation measures need
1619 to be planned and carried out locally and be supported by mutual aid
1620 agreements with nearby agencies.

1621 The most recent civil unrest incidents in California occurred between May and
1622 November 2020, during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Large-scale
1623 protests erupted in Minneapolis and across the country. Protests in California
1624 occurred throughout the state, notably in the cities of San Diego, Los Angeles,
1625 San Francisco, Oakland, and Sacramento. Law enforcement agencies across
1626 the state provided mutual aid to these cities during the protests. The City of Los
1627 Angeles suffered over \$17,871,000 in public and private property damage, and
1628 an estimated \$150,397,571 worth of merchandise and goods was stolen by
1629 looters (Moore, 2020).

1630 **3.4.13. Pandemic and Epidemic**

1631 An epidemic is a sudden increase in an infectious disease in a certain
1632 geographical area. A pandemic is an epidemic that has spread to multiple



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

1633 countries or continents across the world. Global movement of people and
1634 goods allows the latest disease threat to be an international plane flight away.
1635 Due to the mobility and expansion of human populations, even once unfamiliar
1636 pathogens, like Ebola, which previously affected people living in remote areas
1637 of the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan, now manage to find
1638 their way into urban areas, causing large outbreaks.

1639 A number of pandemics have occurred since 1900 with the latest being the
1640 SARS-CoV-2 virus, a type of coronavirus that causes the disease deemed
1641 COVID-19 (Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018). A brief listing of
1642 these outbreaks include:

1643 • **2019** – COVID-19, a novel or new coronavirus, was not well understood at
1644 first by the scientific and medical communities. The country's health care
1645 system was quickly overwhelmed providing care to the many COVID-19
1646 patients. The California Governor proclaimed a State of Emergency on
1647 March 4, 2020, and the President declared a national emergency 11 days
1648 later.

1649 ○ Measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 were unprecedented
1650 and included travel restrictions, stay at home orders, and masking
1651 requirements in public spaces. Additionally, entire sectors of the
1652 economy (e.g., restaurants, service industries, airlines) were shut
1653 down and people were unable to gather for normal social activities
1654 (e.g., churches, schools, sports). The cascading socioeconomic,
1655 physical, and mental health impacts from COVID-19 were
1656 widespread. Also, during this time, California faced civil unrest,
1657 extreme heat, PSPS events, and wildfire disasters further straining the
1658 emergency management system.

1659 ○ A federally sponsored expedited vaccine development and
1660 manufacturing program was approved by the Centers for Disease
1661 Control and Prevention (CDC). A mass vaccination program was
1662 implemented across the country in early 2021. However, the SARS-
1663 CoV-2 virus mutated as it passed through the world's populations
1664 resulting in variants such as the Alpha, Delta, and Omicron, more
1665 contagious than the original virus causing additional waves of
1666 infection and reinfection. The effectiveness of the vaccines was
1667 found to decrease over time requiring a booster dose to reduce the



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

- 1668 risk of severe illness, hospitalization, and death. As of February 2023,
1669 cases of COVID-19 in California exceed 11 million with over 100,000
1670 dead. In the U.S., cases have exceeded 103 million with over a
1671 million dead. Worldwide, COVID-19 cases have exceeded 760
1672 million with over 6.8 million deaths.
- 1673 ○ The COVID-19 pandemic highlights how an epidemic can
1674 proliferate rapidly and pose significant impacts to our communities
1675 and challenge our health care systems and resources.
- 1676 ● **2016** - An outbreak of the Zika virus rapidly spread across the western
1677 hemisphere. This virus causes fetal microcephaly (abnormally small head
1678 and brain) and other pregnancy complications. While not native to
1679 California, mosquitos that transmit the virus have been discovered in 12
1680 counties since 2011. According to the CDC, there have been 375
1681 travel-associated cases of Zika virus diagnosed in California as of
1682 December 2016, but no locally acquired cases of the disease have been
1683 identified.
- 1684 ● **2014** - A rapidly evolving outbreak of Ebola was identified in Guinea, West
1685 Africa. By December 2015, the World Health Organization counted a total
1686 of 28,637 cases of Ebola virus and 11,315 deaths. The U.S. had four cases
1687 of Ebola treated in Texas and New York.
- 1688 ● **2009** – The H1N1 virus was first detected in the spring and came to be
1689 known as the Swine Flu. A vaccine was developed in late December
1690 2009. The CDC estimates there were 60.8 million cases and 12,469 deaths
1691 in the U.S. The H1N1 virus still circulates seasonally but causes fewer deaths
1692 and hospitalizations.
- 1693 ● **2003** – West Nile Virus (WNV) appeared in California and spread to all 58
1694 counties by 2004. WNV is carried by birds and is transmitted to mosquitoes
1695 that then transmit the disease to humans and animals through mosquito
1696 bites. There have been more than 7,000 human cases and over 300
1697 deaths reported in the state since 2003. Risk of infection is reduced by
1698 taking precautions to prevent mosquito bites (California Department of
1699 Public Health, 2021).



1700 **3.4.14. Terrorist Attack**

1701 Domestic violent extremists represent a persistent threat facing the state today.
1702 These threats include both lone offenders and small groups of individuals who
1703 commit acts of violence motivated by racial, ethnic, political, religious, anti-
1704 government, societal, or personal ideological beliefs and grievances.
1705 Additionally, foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs) remain committed to attacking
1706 the U.S. The FTOs have prioritized using social media platforms to amplify
1707 messaging intended to inspire attacks and will continue to adapt to changing
1708 security environments and seek new and innovative ways to target the state.

1709 Recent terrorism-related events include:

- 1710 • In April 2019, authorities in Reseda arrested a man for planning to bomb a
1711 rally in Long Beach. The individual expressed support for the Islamic State
1712 of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and wanted to conduct the attack to avenge the
1713 Christchurch Mosque shooting.
- 1714 • In April 2019, a man opened fire in a synagogue in the City of Poway
1715 killing one and wounding three. He was also responsible for a previous
1716 arson attack at a nearby mosque. In his manifesto, he referenced
1717 previous racially motivated violent extremists as his inspiration and
1718 encouraged others to mobilize to violence.
- 1719 • In May 2019, two men attacked security personnel in a drive-by shooting
1720 outside a federal courthouse in Oakland killing a Federal Protective
1721 Services officer and wounding another. Both men were associated with
1722 the anti-government extremist "Boogaloo" movement. One of the men
1723 was also responsible for a separate shooting in Ben Lomond, causing the
1724 death of a Santa Cruz County Deputy Sheriff.
- 1725 • In July 2019, a man opened fire into a crowd at the Gilroy Garlic Festival
1726 killing three and injuring 17. According to authorities, the man had been
1727 "exploring violent ideologies" and had created a list of potential targets
1728 including religious organizations, courthouses, federal buildings, and
1729 political institutions.
- 1730 • In June 2021, federal authorities charged two men with conspiring to
1731 firebomb the headquarters of a political party in Sacramento. One of the
1732 men was previously arrested for threats made against the governor and



1733 social media companies. Both men had ties to the “Three Percenters”
1734 militia movement.

1735 The Cal OES Homeland Security Division facilitates the coordination of security
1736 activities throughout the state pertinent to terrorism. The STAS outlines how the
1737 state shares homeland security information through the one state fusion center,
1738 five regional fusion centers, and the TLO program that supports the National
1739 Suspicious Activity Report Initiative (NSI). More information is available on the
1740 [STAS](#) webpage.

1741 Additionally, Cal OES hosts a dedicated active shooter program training
1742 presentation designed to heighten employees’ awareness of their surroundings
1743 and provide tips and tools for persons who find themselves in a facility where an
1744 active shooter incident is occurring. In 2016, Cal OES developed the nation’s
1745 first-ever inclusive Active Shooter Awareness Guidance and training curriculum
1746 to include access and functional needs considerations. This guidance outlines
1747 what individuals with a disability or other access or functional need, their
1748 families, employers, and caregivers, should do to preserve life and promote
1749 safety. It also informs law enforcement and first responders about the access
1750 and functional needs considerations they need to integrate within their active
1751 shooter protocols.

1752 **3.4.15. Cyberattack**

1753 Cyber threats to California’s economy, critical infrastructure, and public and
1754 private sector computer networks are increasing in frequency, scale,
1755 sophistication, and severity. The ranges of cyber threat actors, attack
1756 methodology, targeted systems, and victims are also expanding. The 2019
1757 Worldwide Threat Assessment, produced by the U.S. Intelligence Community,
1758 states that our adversaries will increasingly use cyber capabilities – including
1759 cyber espionage, attack, and influence – to seek political, economic, and
1760 military advantage over the U.S. (Office of the Director of National Intelligence,
1761 2021).

1762 While the likelihood of a catastrophic cyberattack debilitating a significant
1763 portion of U.S. infrastructure is increasing, it is cyberattacking of low-to-moderate
1764 sophistication which are more likely to impose cumulative costs on economic
1765 competitiveness and security in the near term.



- 1766
- 1767
- 1768
- 1769
- 1770
- 1771
- 1772
- 1773
- From 2018 to 2020 global cybercrime was estimated to cost nearly \$1 trillion (Lostri, 2020). California's expansive economic and commerce footprint comprised of high-tech, healthcare, government, critical infrastructure, and education make the state an attractive target for cybercriminals seeking financial gain, particularly from ransomware attacks. Cybercriminals also target personal information for use in fraudulent activities. Healthcare, financial institutions, e-commerce, and technology companies are frequent targets of data theft.
- 1774
- 1775
- 1776
- 1777
- California is home to several academic centers of excellence, military technology firms, research facilities, and diverse critical infrastructure. These are all attractive targets for state-sponsored cyber threat groups seeking to conduct espionage or intellectual property theft.
- 1778
- 1779
- 1780
- 1781
- 1782
- 1783
- 1784
- Ransomware attacks have become a growing concern as demonstrated by the ransomware attacks that targeted the Colonial Pipeline, JBS Foods, and most recently, Jaco Oil. Ransomware attacks against large companies and U.S. infrastructure have become more commonplace, and this trend will likely continue to threaten the economy, critical infrastructure, and the emergency services sector due to the likelihood of the actors receiving a large monetary payout (Riley, 2020).

1785 **3.5. Assumptions**

1786 Below are assumptions reflecting the situations that must be considered to
1787 achieve effective emergency management in California:

- 1788
- 1789
- 1790
- All disasters are local. Whether the cause originates in that locality or from an external source, the response for a disaster is best handled as close to the local level as possible.
- 1791
- 1792
- 1793
- Emergencies may occur at any time or concurrently, with little or no warning and may exceed capabilities of local, state, federal, Tribal governments, and the private sector in the affected areas.
- 1794
- 1795
- Emergencies may result in casualties, fatalities, and displace people from their homes.
- 1796
- 1797
- 1798
- An emergency can result in property loss, interruption of essential public services, damage to basic and critical infrastructure, and significant harm to the environment.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

- 1799
- 1800
- 1801
- 1802
- 1803
- 1804
- 1805
- 1806
- 1807
- 1808
- 1809
- 1810
- 1811
- 1812
- 1813
- 1814
- 1815
- 1816
- 1817
- 1818
- 1819
- 1820
- 1821
- 1822
- 1823
- 1824
- 1825
- 1826
- 1827
- 1828
- 1829
- 1830
- Individuals with access or functional needs may require resources or assets such as durable medical equipment or assistive technology and accessible transportation that are limited in number and difficult to procure without integrated planning.
 - The greater the complexity, impact, and geographic scope of an emergency, the more multiagency coordination will be required.
 - The political subdivisions of the state will mobilize to deliver emergency and essential services under all threats and emergencies.
 - Mutual aid and other forms of emergency assistance will be provided when impacted jurisdictions deplete or anticipate depleting their resources.
 - Individuals, community-based organizations, volunteers, NGOs, and businesses not affected by the incident will offer services and support in time of disaster.
 - State agencies and departments with regulatory oversight responsibilities will continue their roles during all phases of an emergency. During response and recovery, they will provide emergency assistance, including resources, through the emergency management system.
 - State agencies, departments, boards, and commissions will remain resilient in providing essential functions and services during disruptions to normal operations through identified resumption strategies in organizational continuity of operations (COOP) or continuity of government (COG) plans.
 - State agencies, when mission-tasked by Cal OES, will respond to events using their capabilities and resources as summarized in their Administrative Order (AO).
 - Neighboring states will assist California through the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) and/or other mechanisms and agreements when requested.
 - The federal government will provide emergency assistance to California when requested and in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 3 – Situation and Assumptions

- 1831
- 1832
- 1833
- 1834
- 1835
- 1836
- 1837
- 1838
- 1839
- 1840
- 1841
- 1842
- 1843
- 1844
- Federal and state response and recovery operations will be jointly coordinated to ensure effective mobilization of resources to and in support of the impacted jurisdictions in accordance with the California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations and Unified Coordination Group construct.
 - Response and recovery activities will be managed by incident objectives.
 - A whole community approach to emergency management will be implemented. This includes engagement of private businesses, NGOs, including faith-based and AFN coalitions, and the general public, with active participation of local, tribal, territorial, state and federal governmental partners to ensure needs are met with all facets of the population.
 - Integrated planning is critical to ensure the needs of underserved populations are considered in aligning resources or assets.



1845

1846

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



1847 **4. Emergency Management Organization**

1848 **4.1. Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)**

1849 The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the cornerstone of
1850 California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the
1851 response phase of emergency management. The California Emergency Services
1852 Act (ESA), Section 8607, requires SEMS for managing multiagency and
1853 multijurisdictional responses to emergencies in California. The system unifies all
1854 elements of California's emergency management community into a single
1855 integrated system and standardizes key elements. SEMS incorporates the use of
1856 the Incident Command System, California Disaster and Civil Defense Master
1857 Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), the Operational Area (OA) concept and
1858 Multi-Agency Coordination (MAC) process. State agencies are required to use
1859 SEMS, and local government entities must use SEMS in order to be eligible for any
1860 reimbursement of response-related costs under the state's disaster assistance
1861 programs.

1862 SEMS is supported through the SEMS Maintenance System. The purpose of the
1863 maintenance system is to formalize and institutionalize a process for the
1864 continued maintenance of California's system for emergency management.
1865 The system organization consists of three levels: SEMS Advisory Board, SEMS
1866 Technical Group (supported by specialist committees), and SEMS Mutual Aid
1867 Regional Advisory Committees (MARAC). Further information can be found in
1868 the [SEMS Guidelines](#), located on the Cal OES SEMS webpage.

1869 **4.1.1. SEMS Organization Levels**

1870 There are five SEMS organization levels. Each level is activated as needed for an
1871 emergency. Each level is described below:

- 1872 • **Field** – The field level is where emergency response personnel and
1873 resources, under the command of responsible officials, carry out tactical
1874 decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.
- 1875 • **Local Government** – The local government level includes counties, cities,
1876 and special districts. Local governments manage and coordinate the
1877 overall emergency response and recovery activities within their



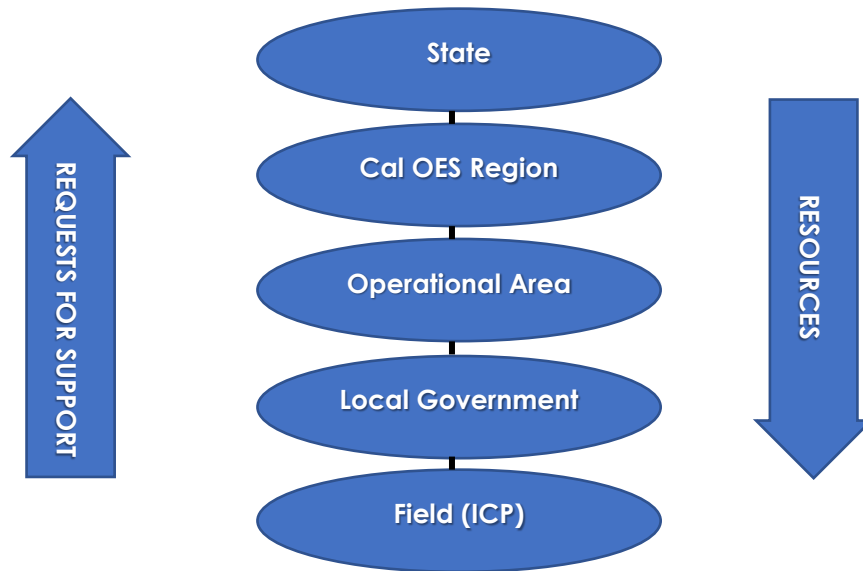
State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 4 – Emergency Management Organization

- 1878 jurisdiction. Local governments are required to use SEMS when their
1879 Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, or a local emergency is
1880 declared or proclaimed to be eligible for state reimbursement of
1881 response-related costs.
- 1882 • **Operational Area** – An OA is the intermediate level of the state's
1883 emergency management organization which encompasses a county's
1884 boundaries and all political subdivisions located within that county,
1885 including special districts. The OA facilitates and/or coordinates
1886 information, resources, and decisions regarding priorities among local
1887 governments within the OA. The OA serves as the coordination and
1888 communication link between the local government level and regional
1889 level. State, federal, and tribal jurisdictions in the OA may have statutory
1890 authorities for response similar to that at the local level.
 - 1891 • **Region** – The Cal OES Regional level coordinates information, resources,
1892 and state agency support among OAs within the mutual aid region and
1893 also between the OAs and the state level. The Region team does so by
1894 being the primary conduit of the Cal OES relationships with the OAs. There
1895 are three Cal OES Administrative Regions – Inland, Coastal, and Southern
1896 – which are further divided into six mutual aid regions (see **Exhibit 7.7-1**
1897 **Mutual Aid Regions**). When an incident occurs, or information is received
1898 that may require Cal OES or other state support or expertise, Cal OES
1899 Regional staff will deploy to an OA's (or other) EOC or ICP to provide any
1900 necessary technical advice, support, or on-scene assistance.
 - 1901 • **State** - The state level of SEMS prioritizes tasks and coordinates state
1902 resources in response to the requests from the Cal OES Regional level and
1903 coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the
1904 Cal OES Regional level and state level. The state level also serves as the
1905 coordination and communication link between the state and the federal
1906 emergency response system. The state level requests assistance from
1907 other state governments through EMAC and similar interstate compacts
1908 and agreements and coordinates with FEMA when federal assistance is
1909 requested. The state level operates from the State Operations Center
1910 (SOC) which receives policy direction from the Unified Coordination
1911 Group (UCG).



1912 Refer to **Exhibit 4.1-1 SEMS Organization Levels** below for a visual representation
 1913 of the SEMS organization levels and flow of support requests and resources.

1914 **Exhibit 4.1-1 SEMS Organization Levels**

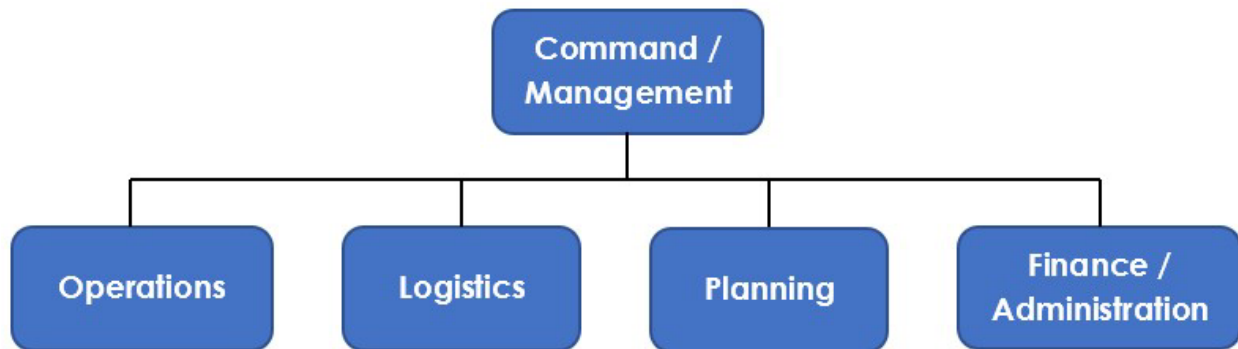


1915

1916 **4.1.2. SEMS Functions**

1917 SEMS requires every emergency response involving multiple jurisdictions or
 1918 multiple agencies include the five functions identified in **Exhibit 4.1-2 SEMS**
 1919 **Functions** shown below. These functions must be applied at each level of the
 1920 SEMS organization.

1921 **Exhibit 4.1-2 SEMS Functions**



1922



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 4 – Emergency Management Organization

1923 **Command/Management:** Command is responsible for directing, ordering,
1924 and/or controlling of resources at the field response level. Management is
1925 responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination at the SEMS levels.
1926 Command and Management are further discussed below:

- 1927 • **Command:** A key concept in all emergencies is to establish command
1928 and tactical control at the lowest level that can perform that role
1929 effectively in the organization. In the ICS, the Incident Commander (IC),
1930 with appropriate policy direction and authority from the responding
1931 agency, sets the objectives to be accomplished and approves the
1932 strategy and tactics to be used to meet those objectives. The IC must
1933 respond to higher authority. Depending upon the incident's size and
1934 scope, the higher authority could be the next ranking level in the
1935 organization up to the agency or department executive. This relationship
1936 provides an operational link with policy executives who customarily reside
1937 in the Department Operations Center (DOC) or EOC, when activated.
- 1938 • **Management:** The EOC serves as a central location from which multiple
1939 agencies or organizations coordinate information collection and
1940 evaluation, priority setting, and resource management. Within the EOC,
1941 the Management function:
 - 1942 ○ Facilitates multiagency coordination and executive decision-making
1943 in support of the incident response.
 - 1944 ○ Implements policies established by the governing bodies.
 - 1945 ○ Facilitates the activities of the Multiagency (MAC) Group.
- 1946 • **Operations:** Responsible for coordinating and supporting all jurisdictional
1947 operations in support of the response to the emergency through
1948 implementation of the organizational level's Action Plans (AP). At the field
1949 Level, the Operations Section is responsible for coordinated tactical
1950 response directly applicable to, or in support of the objectives in
1951 accordance with the Incident Action Plan (IAP). In the EOC, the
1952 Operations Section Coordinator manages functional coordinators who
1953 share information and decisions about discipline-specific operations.
1954 Operations is also responsible for tracking personnel in the field to ensure
1955 safety.
- 1956 • **Logistics:** Responsible for providing facilities, services, personnel,
1957 equipment, and materials in support of the emergency.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 4 – Emergency Management Organization

- 1958 Unified ordering takes place through the Logistics Section Supply Unit to
1959 ensure control and accountability over resource requests. As needed, Unit
1960 Leaders are appointed to address the needs for communications, food,
1961 medical, supplies, facilities, and ground support.
- 1962 • **Planning:** Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of
1963 operational information related to the incident for the preparation and
1964 documentation of the IAP at the field Level or the AP at an EOC. Planning
1965 also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on
1966 the status of resources assigned to the emergency or the EOC. As
1967 needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to collect and analyze data,
1968 prepare situation reports, develop action plans, set GIS priorities, compile
1969 and maintain documentation, conduct advance planning, manage
1970 technical specialists, and coordinate demobilization.
 - 1971 • **Finance/Administration:** Responsible for all financial and cost analysis
1972 aspects of the emergency and for any administrative aspects not
1973 handled by the other functions. As needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to
1974 record time for incident or EOC personnel and hired equipment,
1975 coordinate procurement activities, process claims, and track costs.
- 1976 The field and EOC functions are further illustrated in **Exhibit 4.1-3 Comparison of**
1977 **Field and EOC SEMS Functions** on the next page.



1978

Exhibit 4.1-3 Comparison of Field and EOC SEMS Functions

PRIMARY SEMS FUNCTION	FIELD RESPONSE LEVEL	EOCS AT OTHER SEMS LEVELS
Command/ Management	Command is responsible for the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources.	Management is responsible for facilitation of overall policy, coordinating, and supporting the incident.
Operations	The coordinated tactical response of all field operations in accordance with the Incident Action Plan.	The coordination of all jurisdictional operations in support of the response to the emergency in accordance with the EOC Action Plan.
Planning	The collection, evaluation, documentation, and use of intelligence related to the incident.	Collecting, evaluating, and disseminating accessible information and maintaining documentation relative to all jurisdiction activities.
Logistics	Providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials in support of the incident.	Providing facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and materials in support of all jurisdiction response activities as required or requested.
Finance/ Administration	Financial and cost analysis and administrative aspects not handled by the other functions.	Responsible for coordinating and supporting administrative and fiscal consideration surrounding an emergency incident.

1979

4.1.3. National Incident Management System Integration

1981 In addition to the SEMS, the state and its political subdivisions are responsible for
 1982 compliance with the requirements of the National Incident Management
 1983 System (NIMS) as defined in the Homeland Security Presidential Directives. The
 1984 state promotes and encourages NIMS adoption by associations, utilities, NGOs,
 1985 private sector emergency management, and incident response organizations to



1986 enhance emergency management effectiveness. SEMS and NIMS are designed
1987 to be compatible and are based on similar organizational principles.

1988 Cal OES is designated as the principal coordinator for NIMS implementation
1989 statewide. Annually, Cal OES administers the process to communicate, monitor,
1990 and implement NIMS requirements in cooperation with affected state agencies
1991 and departments, local governments, and other critical stakeholders. Cal OES
1992 utilizes the Unified Reporting Tool (URT) for measuring progress and facilitating
1993 reporting to FEMA.

1994 **4.1.4. EOC Activation Criteria, SEMS Levels, and Staffing**

1995 EOCs shall be activated in accordance with SEMS and organized according to
1996 the five functions of the system, which are Management, Operations, Planning,
1997 Logistics, and Finance/Administration. Refer to the California Code of
1998 Regulations, Title 19 Public Safety, Division 2, Chapter 1, for details related to
1999 SEMS EOC activation requirements.

2000 The EOC staffing level should be established commensurate with the
2001 organizational need, as defined below:

2002 • **Duty Officer Status:** A jurisdiction may elect to operate a Duty Officer
2003 program when its EOC is not activated. During steady state, a Duty Officer
2004 is designated as the primary point of contact for an emerging incident.
2005 The Duty Officer maintains situational awareness of the emerging incident,
2006 handles basic reporting and information sharing, and can start the EOC
2007 activation process if necessary.

2008 • **Level Three EOC Activation:** Level Three is a minimum activation. This level
2009 may be used for situations which initially only require a few people (e.g., a
2010 short-term earthquake prediction, alert of storms or tsunamis, or monitoring
2011 of a low risk planned event). At a minimum, Level Three staffing consists of
2012 the EOC Director, Section Coordinators, and a situation assessment
2013 activity in the Planning Section. Other members of the organization could
2014 also be part of this level of activation e.g., the Communications Unit from
2015 the Logistics Section, or an Information Officer.

2016 • **Level Two EOC Activation:** Level Two activation is normally achieved as an
2017 increase from Level Three or a decrease from Level One. This activation
2018 level is used for emergencies or planned events that would require more



2019 than a minimum staff but would not call for a full activation of all
2020 organization elements, or less than full staffing. The EOC Director, in
2021 conjunction with the General Staff, will determine the required level of
2022 continued activation under Level Two, and demobilize functions or add
2023 additional staff to functions as necessary based upon event
2024 considerations. Representatives to the EOC from other agencies or
2025 jurisdictions may be required under Level Two to support functional area
2026 activations.

2027 • **Level One EOC Activation:** Level One activation involves a complete and
2028 full activation of all organizational elements at full staffing and all
2029 Emergency Support Functions. Level One would normally be the initial
2030 activation during any major emergency requiring extensive state level
2031 support.

2032 **4.1.5. State Operation Center**

2033 The SOC is responsible for coordinating resource requests and resolving priority
2034 issues that arise between the three Cal OES Administrative Regions. The SOC is
2035 also responsible for coordinating with state agency partners, CA-ESF
2036 coordinators, Cal OES Recovery, NGOs, the private sector, FEMA, and other
2037 federal agencies.

2038 • **Unified Coordination Group:** The coordination of the state's emergency
2039 response is operationalized through the UCG, which is convened and led
2040 by the Cal OES Director and includes the Governor's Office, Cabinet
2041 Secretaries, Directors of other state agencies, and federal agency
2042 officials. The UCG is the highest level of state coordination and is typically
2043 assembled after a major disaster or when requested. Membership of the
2044 UCG is tailored according to the nature of the emergency. The UCG is the
2045 decision-making body that sets the strategy for the State's overall
2046 response and recovery to a disaster or emergency, resource allocation,
2047 communications, and other critical legislative, programmatic, and
2048 funding determinations based on the priorities set by the Governor. The
2049 UCG is responsible for:

- 2050 ○ Integrating state and federal response and recovery operations.
- 2051 ○ Setting priorities for response and recovery activities.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 4 – Emergency Management Organization

- 2052 ○ Strategic tasking of state and federal agencies and coordination
2053 among governmental and private sector organizations to support
2054 response and recovery operations.
- 2055 ○ Ensuring unity of effort.
- 2056 ● **State Operations Center:** SOC operations are under the management of
2057 Cal OES. SOC responsibilities include:
- 2058 ○ Implementing policy decisions made by the UCG.
- 2059 ○ Acts as overall state coordinator including during simultaneous
2060 multi-regional incidents.
- 2061 ○ Facilitates inter-regional communications and coordination.
- 2062 ○ Compiles, authenticates, and makes available summary disaster
2063 status information obtained from all sources, in the form of situation
2064 reports, to the Governor's Office, the legislature, state agencies,
2065 media, and others as appropriate.
- 2066 ○ Provides regional support and coordination consistent with SEMS.
- 2067 ○ Ensures development of common objectives through a joint IAP
2068 process and assignment of resources where appropriate in
2069 accordance with those objectives.
- 2070 ○ Tasks state and federal agencies and coordination among
2071 governmental and private sector organizations to support response
2072 and recovery operations.
- 2073 ○ Maintains status of mission numbers and purchasing authority.
- 2074 ○ Provides necessary coordination with and between established
2075 statewide mutual aid systems at the state level.
- 2076 ○ Manages the state government emergency public information
2077 program.
- 2078 ○ Provides and maintains linkage and inter-agency coordination with
2079 the Federal Response System. This includes requesting appropriate
2080 assignments of federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF).
- 2081 ○ Supports the recovery process and assists state agencies and
2082 Cal OES Regions in developing and coordinating recovery action
2083 plans consistent with the CDRF.



2084 **4.1.6. Emergency Operation Center Organization**

2085 The SOC supports affected Cal OES Regions and Operational Areas. The
2086 Cal OES Regions are strategically activated to provide direct services and
2087 support at activated EOCs, by communicating and coordinating situational
2088 information and resource requests.

2089 SEMS EOC functions are shown below:

- 2090 • **Management Section:** EOCs should consider the following activities and
2091 responsibilities as part of the Management function:
 - 2092 ○ Management of the EOC (CA-ESF 5).
 - 2093 ○ Facilitation of Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) and MAC
2094 Groups.
 - 2095 ○ Coordination of public information and management of the Joint
2096 Information Center (JIC) (CA-ESF 15).
 - 2097 ○ Provision of public safety, and risk communications and policy.
 - 2098 ○ Provision of access and functional needs integrated planning in each
2099 EOC section.
 - 2100 ○ Ensure the safety of EOC personnel and field responders.
- 2101 • **Operations Section:** EOCs should consider the following activities,
2102 disciplines, and responsibilities as part of the Operations function:
 - 2103 ○ Transportation (CA-ESF 1)
 - 2104 ○ Construction and Engineering (CA-ESF 3)
 - 2105 ○ Fire and Rescue (CA-ESF 4)
 - 2106 ○ Mass Care and Shelter (CA-ESF 6)
 - 2107 ○ Resources (CA-ESF 7)
 - 2108 ○ Public Health and Medical (CA-ESF 8)
 - 2109 ○ Hazardous Materials (CA-ESF 10)
 - 2110 ○ Food and Agricultural (CA-ESF 11)
 - 2111 ○ Utilities (CA-ESF 12)
 - 2112 ○ Law Enforcement (CA-ESF 13)
 - 2113 ○ Recovery (CA-ESF 14)
 - 2114 ○ Volunteer and Donations Management (CA-ESF 17)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 4 – Emergency Management Organization

- 2115
 - Cyber Security (CA-ESF 18)
- 2116
 - Others (as needed)
- 2117
 - **Planning Section:** EOCs should consider the following activities and
- 2118
 - responsibilities as part of the Planning function:
- 2119
 - Situation Status
- 2120
 - Resource Status (assigned, available, or out of service)
- 2121
 - Situation Analysis
- 2122
 - Accessible Information Display
- 2123
 - Documentation
- 2124
 - Advance Planning
- 2125
 - Technical Services
- 2126
 - Action Planning
- 2127
 - Demobilization
- 2128
 - **Logistics Section:** EOCs should consider the following activities and
- 2129
 - responsibilities as part of the Logistics function:
- 2130
 - Field Incident Support.
- 2131
 - Communications Support (CA-ESF 2)
- 2132
 - Medical Unit
- 2133
 - Food Unit
- 2134
 - Ground Support Unit.
- 2135
 - Supply Unit
- 2136
 - Facilities Unit
- 2137
 - Sanitation Services
- 2138
 - Information Systems Support
- 2139
 - **Finance/Administration:** EOCs should consider the following activities and
- 2140
 - responsibilities as part of the Finance function:
- 2141
 - Fiscal Management
- 2142
 - Timekeeping
- 2143
 - Purchasing



- 2144 ○ Compensation and Claims
- 2145 ○ Cost Recovery
- 2146 ○ Travel Request, Forms, and Claims

2147 **4.1.7. Alternate Facilities**

2148 In the event the SOC is unusable due to emergency or disaster impacts,
2149 alternate facilities are designated to assume the impacted facility's roles and
2150 responsibilities. Other Cal OES Regions not impacted by the emergency may be
2151 called upon to support the impacted facility. The Cal OES Regional
2152 Administrator of an unaffected Cal OES Region is authorized to manage
2153 emergency operations for the impacted facility until it is operationally ready to
2154 resume essential functions. When there is a temporary transfer of operations to
2155 an alternate facility, notifications will be made to FEMA, state agencies, and
2156 OAs to ensure continuity in communications and operations.

2157 **4.1.8. Alternate Government Facilities**

2158 The state seat of government is in the City of Sacramento. Each branch of
2159 government maintains continuity of government plans that designate alternate
2160 facilities to serve as government offices for performing essential functions, should
2161 their primary facilities be rendered inoperable.

2162 **4.2. California's Emergency Management Community**

2163 California promotes collaborative whole community-based planning and
2164 preparedness effort, that includes stakeholders from all sectors of the community
2165 and local emergency management agencies to work together to ensure an
2166 effective response to an emergency. Public agency stakeholders include the
2167 Governor's Office, state agencies, Operational Areas, local government,
2168 special districts, tribal governments, other states, federal government, and
2169 international governments. By having multiple entities at different levels of
2170 government working together, communicating regularly, and providing similar
2171 capabilities, the state creates a robust and redundant capacity for
2172 departments and agencies to respond and provide mutual support during
2173 emergencies.



2174 Private-sector, or community stakeholders include community members,
2175 businesses, NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), and volunteer
2176 organizations. Strong relationships with community stakeholders help create
2177 better prepared communities and businesses for all disasters, provides the state
2178 with access to critical resources to support response and recovery, and creates
2179 better emergency plans with a whole community perspective.

2180 **4.3. The Role of Government**

2181 It is the responsibility of the government and the emergency management
2182 community to plan and prepare for emergency response with the whole
2183 community in mind. As individuals, businesses, and governments become more
2184 reliant on interconnected systems and critical infrastructure, the potential for
2185 disaster impacts to become broader and more complex increases. Government
2186 agencies must be prepared to deal with these wider ranging, interrelated
2187 impacts to meet its priority to save lives, protect health and safety, protect
2188 property, and preserve the environment.

2189 **4.3.1. Governor**

2190 During an emergency or disaster, the Governor coordinates statewide
2191 emergency operations through Cal OES and its mutual aid regions. The
2192 California ESA, Section 8627, states in part, "During a state of emergency the
2193 Governor shall, to the extent he deems necessary, have complete authority
2194 over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise within the
2195 area designated all police power vested in the state." (California Emergency
2196 Services Act, 1970)

2197 **4.3.2. Governor's Office of Emergency Services**

2198 Cal OES is delegated authority by the Governor to implement the ESA and
2199 perform executive functions assigned by the Governor to support all phases of
2200 emergency management. This includes the promulgation of guidelines and
2201 assignments to state government and its political subdivisions to support the
2202 development of California's emergency management system.

- 2203 • **State-Level Emergency Coordination:** During a state of war emergency, a
2204 state of emergency, or a local emergency, the Cal OES Director
2205 coordinates the emergency activities of all state agencies in connection



2206 with such emergency and has the authority to use any state government
2207 resource to fulfill mutual aid requests or to support emergency operations.
2208 Cal OES operates the CSWC 24 hours per day to receive and disseminate
2209 emergency alerts and warnings. The SOC coordinates emergency
2210 management information and resources. Cal OES also coordinates the
2211 delivery of federal grant programs under Presidential declarations of
2212 emergency and major disaster.

2213 • **State-Federal Coordination:** When federal assistance is required, Cal OES
2214 coordinates requests for assistance and participates with the federal
2215 government to establish and operate Joint Field Offices (JFO). JFO
2216 operations are conducted in accordance with the California
2217 Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations.

2218 **4.3.3. State Agencies**

2219 Emergency management responsibilities of state agencies are described in the
2220 ESA, Section 8596, et seq. State agencies are mandated to carry out assigned
2221 activities related to mitigating the effects of an emergency and to cooperate
2222 fully with each other, Cal OES, and other political subdivisions. Responsibilities
2223 may include deploying field-level emergency response personnel, activating
2224 emergency operations centers, and issuing orders to protect the public. Each
2225 state agency/department with emergency roles and responsibilities are required
2226 to maintain administrative orders, agency plans, and any applicable CA-ESF or
2227 CA-RSF annex. In addition, all public employees are considered essential
2228 workers and subject to the Disaster Service Worker Program.

2229 • **Administrative Orders:** AOs define the specific emergency assignments of
2230 state agencies. Each AO is an agreement between Cal OES and a state
2231 agency/department and may detail how that agency/department plans
2232 to delegate authority and assign responsibilities within its own divisions,
2233 bureaus, or other components. Additional state agency assignments may
2234 be indicated with orders from the Governor. Additional information on
2235 AOs can be found on the [Cal OES Administrative Orders](#) webpage.

2236 • **Agency Plans:** Each agency maintains its own emergency plans and
2237 procedures to accomplish assigned emergency management tasks.
2238 Agency plans may delegate authority and assign responsibilities to
2239 divisions, bureaus, field offices, or other components of the agency.



2240 Agency plans must be consistent with the provisions of the administrative
2241 orders and the statutory authorities of the individual agency. Each
2242 agency should ensure its emergency plan is consistent with the State of
2243 California Emergency Plan. Plans should include continuity components to
2244 ensure an agency's ability to provide essential services to the public
2245 during and after a catastrophic event.

2246 • **Disaster Service Workers:** California Government Code, Section 3100
2247 states all public employees can be called upon as disaster service workers
2248 to support emergency response, recovery, and mitigation activities. State
2249 agencies are responsible for ensuring all personnel assigned specific
2250 responsibilities in support of this plan are adequately trained and
2251 prepared to assume those responsibilities.

2252 4.3.4. Judicial Branch of State Government

2253 The judicial branch of state government includes the Supreme Court, Courts of
2254 Appeal, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, as well as Superior Courts in
2255 each of the 58 counties. During an emergency or disaster, the judicial branch is
2256 responsible for maintaining and preserving access to justice. Each element of
2257 the judicial branch maintains emergency, and continuity of operations plans
2258 that allow the court system to:

- 2259 • Continue the court's essential functions and operations during an
2260 emergency.
- 2261 • Reduce or mitigate disruptions in court operations.
- 2262 • Provide appropriate legal response to time-sensitive legal matters.
- 2263 • Identify alternate facilities and designate principals and support staff to
2264 relocate.
- 2265 • Protect essential facilities, equipment, records, and other assets.
- 2266 • Safeguard equipment, records, databases, and other assets should the
2267 facility become inoperable.
- 2268 • Recover and resume normal operations.

2269 Each court also maintains local security and emergency plans developed by
2270 the court and the sheriff's department or the California Highway Patrol (CHP).



2271 **4.3.5. Operational Area**

2272 The governing bodies of each county and of the political subdivisions in the
2273 county may organize and structure their OA. The OA serves as a coordinating
2274 link between the local government level and the Cal OES Regional level of
2275 SEMS. OA responsibilities involve coordinating with the jurisdictions and
2276 organizations to deploy field-level emergency response personnel, activate
2277 EOCs, and issue orders to protect the public.

2278 **4.3.6. Local Government**

2279 Cities and counties have ordinances that establish an emergency organization
2280 and local disaster council. The ordinances provide for the development of an
2281 emergency plan establishing responsibilities for emergency management
2282 operations and specifying the officials authorized to proclaim a local
2283 emergency. All local governments with a certified disaster council are required
2284 to develop Emergency Operation Plans (EOP) for their jurisdiction that meet
2285 state and federal requirements and are consistent with Cal OES planning
2286 guidance. Local governments should work with their OA when developing their
2287 EOP.

2288 When there is an immediate threat or actual emergency, local governments
2289 implement emergency plans and take actions to mitigate or reduce the
2290 emergency threat. Actions may include deploying field-level emergency
2291 response personnel, activating EOCs, and issuing orders to protect the public. All
2292 accessible and applicable local, state, and federal resources will be committed
2293 to protect lives, property, and the environment.

2294 **4.3.7. Special Districts**

2295 Special districts are formed under various laws that provide the necessary
2296 authority to operate. Special districts often have unique resources, capabilities,
2297 and vulnerabilities. Special districts should be included in the activities at the OA
2298 level to ensure the needs of the community are best met during an emergency.
2299 Responsibilities may include deploying field-level emergency response
2300 personnel, activating EOCs, and issuing orders to protect the public.



2301 **4.3.8. Tribal Governments**

2302 Tribal governments are responsible for the protection and preservation of life,
2303 property, and the environment on tribal lands. Responsibilities may include
2304 deploying field-level emergency response personnel, activating EOCs, and
2305 issuing orders to protect the public. Tribal governments maintain various levels of
2306 emergency preparedness, coordination, communication, and collaboration
2307 with federal, state, and local governments.

2308 The Cal OES Office of Tribal Coordination (OTC) coordinates emergency
2309 management planning, response, and recovery. The OTC also shares resource
2310 information to include grant funding, training opportunities, and disaster
2311 response resources.

2312 Tribal Councils and local government may enter into intergovernmental
2313 agreements for fire protection and emergency services mutual aid. For
2314 example, certain tribal police departments have cross-deputization agreements
2315 with county sheriff departments. This allows tribal officers to enforce state and
2316 county law on reservation land and allows the departments to work together to
2317 improve public safety.

2318 In 2021, the California Master Mutual Aid Agreement was amended to include
2319 federally recognized California Indian Tribes. The amendment allows eligible
2320 tribes to enter into the agreement.

2321 **4.3.9. Federal Government**

2322 The federal government supports emergency management throughout the
2323 nation by providing tools, resources, and guidance that support California's
2324 emergency management system. When an emergency occurs that exceeds, or
2325 is anticipated to exceed, resources of the state, or when federal departments or
2326 agencies acting under their own authorities are partners in the unified
2327 command for an emergency, the federal government will implement the NRF
2328 and the NDRF. This allows access to federal department and agency
2329 capabilities, organization of the federal response and recovery actions, and
2330 ensures coordination with all response partners. FEMA Region IX and Cal OES
2331 have outlined the mechanism by which they will integrate efforts in the
2332 California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations.



2333 The Concept of Operations (CONOP) describes the integration of Federal
2334 resources into the state-led response to a catastrophic incident to achieve unity
2335 of effort and in concert with the SEP and SEMS.

2336 The audience for the CONOPs includes state, federal, local, regional, and tribal
2337 officials, as well as representatives of non-governmental and private-sector
2338 organizations with responsibility for response to, and recovery from, potentially
2339 catastrophic incidents in California. Such organizations may be expected to
2340 participate in the joint state/federal organization.

2341 The current catastrophic plans developed by Cal OES and FEMA are:

- 2342 • California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations
- 2343 • California Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Response
2344 Plan
- 2345 • Bay Area Earthquake Plan
- 2346 • Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan
- 2347 • Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Plan

2348 More information on catastrophic plans can be found on the Cal OES website
2349 under the Planning and Preparedness Division, and in the [Plans and Publications](#)
2350 section where California Catastrophic Plans are mentioned.

2351 **4.3.10. Other State Governments**

2352 The U.S. has a long history of cooperation and assistance between states during
2353 emergencies. California has entered into reciprocal aid agreements with other
2354 states to provide for mutual assistance when such assistance is requested by the
2355 governor of that state or a designee. In 1951, California became a signatory to
2356 the Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact. In 2005, the state signed on
2357 as a member of the Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC). In
2358 addition, California is party to regional initiatives with neighboring states to
2359 support effective emergency management.

2360 **4.3.11. International Governments**

2361 California coordinates international programs, initiatives, projects, and
2362 partnerships with other countries and international organizations, such as the
2363 Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN), Australia, Chile, Israel, and Mexico.



2364 California also participates in a variety of cross-border initiatives with Mexico that
2365 enables coordination of key cross-border issues affecting the U.S. and Mexico.

2366 The International Affairs Office within Cal OES provides disaster information to
2367 foreign nationals in California through consulates, coordinates international
2368 mutual aid, and organizes events with international emergency managers.

2369 California has received international aid to combat wildfires. Over the last
2370 several fire seasons, firefighters from Australia, New Zealand, Israel, and Mexico
2371 have assisted CAL FIRE in combating wildfires throughout the state. During the
2372 COVID-19 pandemic, California provided aid to thirteen countries by donating
2373 personal protective equipment.

2374 **4.4. Role of the Private Sector**

2375

2376 **4.4.1. The People of California**

2377 The people of California are the primary beneficiaries of the state's emergency
2378 management system. At the same time, individuals play an important role in
2379 emergency management by helping one another and ensuring they and their
2380 families are prepared for disasters.

2381 Before an emergency, people can assist the emergency management effort by
2382 taking first aid training, maintaining emergency supplies, and being prepared to
2383 evacuate or shelter in-place for several days. Many people join disaster
2384 volunteer programs such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and
2385 remain ready to volunteer or support emergency response and recovery efforts.
2386 Community members can also be an important link in the whole community
2387 planning process working with each other, businesses, NGOs, volunteer
2388 organizations, and local government emergency managers to develop local
2389 emergency operations plans.

2390 During an emergency, people should monitor emergency communications and
2391 carefully follow directions from authorities. If an evacuation order is issued, it is
2392 critical that people evacuate quickly. This is especially true for individuals with
2393 disabilities, older adults, and people with access or functional needs that may
2394 require additional time and resources to evacuate safely. Establishing personal
2395 support networks and active planning to take appropriate action in response to



2396 disasters is key to personal safety and help reduce the impact of the
2397 emergency. By being prepared, people can better serve their families and
2398 communities, and reduce demands on first responders.

2399 Many local government agencies have individual, family, and community
2400 preparedness initiatives. At the state level, Cal OES promotes individual and
2401 community preparedness through public programs and events like the Great
2402 Shakeout earthquake drill and Listos California. See Section 8.2 Preparedness
2403 Campaigns for more information.

2404 California Volunteers is a state office that provides accessible information and
2405 tools to support individual and community emergency planning and matches
2406 volunteers to opportunities, more information can be found on the [California](#)
2407 [Volunteers](#) website.

2408 **4.4.2. Businesses**

2409 Much of the state's critical infrastructure is owned or maintained by the private
2410 sector and must be protected during a response to ensure a quick and
2411 complete recovery from an emergency. These same entities provide valuable
2412 resources before, during, and after an emergency, and play a critical role in
2413 meeting the needs of those impacted by an emergency.

- 2414 • **Target Hazards:** Key industries are potential targets for cyber or terrorist
2415 attacks and must institute measures to protect their infrastructure and the
2416 surrounding community. The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards
2417 (CFATS) were passed to ensure certain facilities have security measures in
2418 place to prevent releases, thefts/diversions, or sabotage/contamination
2419 due to terrorist activity. These entities must coordinate with federal, state,
2420 and local governments to ensure emergency plans are integrated with
2421 government plans.
- 2422 • **Hazardous Materials Area Plans:** Many businesses (both large and small)
2423 handle chemicals that pose hazards to the community and environment
2424 due to potential offsite releases and should have emergency plans to limit
2425 the impacts from unintentional releases. Some industries are required by
2426 law or regulation to have emergency operations procedures to address a
2427 variety of hazards. The CalEPA Hazardous Materials Program requires
2428 businesses that handle hazardous materials that meet certain quantity or



2429 risk thresholds to submit Business Program Plans and Risk Management
2430 Plans to Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA) or Administering
2431 Agencies (AA). The AA can then develop Hazardous Materials Area Plans
2432 to respond to a release of hazardous materials within their jurisdiction.

2433 • **Business Emergency Plans:** Cal OES recommends all businesses develop
2434 comprehensive emergency plans that include employee injury and illness
2435 prevention programs, address access and functional needs
2436 considerations for employees and visitors, business resumption, and
2437 continuity of operations elements. A comprehensive business emergency
2438 plan can assist the business and the community at-large by providing:

- 2439 ○ Accessible information to employees to protect themselves and their
2440 families from the effects of likely emergencies.
- 2441 ○ A business emergency organization with identified positions having
2442 clear and specific emergency roles, responsibilities, delegated
2443 authorities, and identified successors.
- 2444 ○ Identification of actions necessary to protect company property and
2445 records during emergencies.
- 2446 ○ List of critical products and services.
- 2447 ○ Production shut-down procedures.
- 2448 ○ Company command post.
- 2449 ○ Alternate work sites.
- 2450 ○ Methods and channels of communication.
- 2451 ○ Contacts with local emergency management officials.
- 2452 ○ Methods to provide and accept goods and services from other
2453 companies.

2454 • **Business Operations Centers:** Cal OES also promotes the use of business
2455 operations centers to enhance public and private coordination. State
2456 and local governments can effectively coordinate with businesses by
2457 establishing a business operations center linked to their existing EOC.

2458 **4.4.3. Voluntary Organizations**

2459 California recognizes the value and importance of organizations that perform
2460 voluntary services in their community. These organizations have resources which



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 4 – Emergency Management Organization

2461 can augment emergency response and recovery efforts. Examples of voluntary
2462 organizations are:

- 2463
- 2464 • **American Red Cross:** When a disaster threatens or strikes, the American
2465 Red Cross (ARC) provides accessible shelter, food, and health and mental
2466 health services to address basic human needs to enable survivors to
2467 resume normal daily activities. The ARC works closely with the California
2468 Department of Social Services (CDSS) for Mass Care and Shelter (CA-ESF
2469 6). CDSS and the ARC jointly plan, prepare, and train for and respond to
emergencies that require mass care and shelter.
 - 2470 • **Salvation Army:** The [Salvation Army](#)'s first aim is to meet the basic needs of
2471 those who have been affected, both survivors and first responders. The
2472 Salvation Army's primary goals are to offer material comfort, physical
2473 comfort, and spiritual and emotional comfort.
 - 2474 • **Southern Baptist Convention:** The [Southern Baptist Disaster Relief Ministry](#)
2475 [\(SBDRL\)](#) is the third largest disaster volunteer response group in the nation,
2476 and often conduct mass feedings, flood recovery operations, debris
2477 clean up, counseling, and spiritual support.
 - 2478 • **Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster:** This coalition of nonprofit
2479 organizations supports the emergency management efforts of local, state,
2480 and federal agencies and governments by coordinating the planning
2481 efforts of a variety of voluntary organizations. Visit the [California Voluntary](#)
2482 [Organizations Active in Disaster \(VOAD\)](#) website for more information.
 - 2483 • **Whole Community Stakeholder Workgroups:** Partnering with whole
2484 community stakeholders results in more inclusive and integrated
2485 emergency planning. These workgroups, many of which are organized
2486 and facilitated by a jurisdictional AFN Coordinator within the EOC, can
2487 consist of representatives from Area Agencies on Aging, the local
2488 independent living center, regional center, disability advocacy groups
2489 (e.g., agencies serving the deaf and hard of hearing), CBOs, and other
2490 resource providers (e.g., the ARC). These working groups are designed to
2491 identify the immediate unmet needs of disaster survivors with disabilities,
2492 other access and functional needs, or specific cultural or social needs,
2493 and to deliver the following resources:
 - 2494 ○ Power wheelchairs



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 4 – Emergency Management Organization

- 2495 ○ Manual wheelchairs
- 2496 ○ Walkers, canes, rollators (rolling walker)
- 2497 ○ Hearing aids
- 2498 ○ Realtime captioning
- 2499 ○ Video remote interpreting
- 2500 ○ Telephonic interpretation services
- 2501 ○ Foreign language interpretation/translation services
- 2502 ○ Other assistive technologies

2503 **4.4.4. Public-Private Partnerships**

2504 The private sector provides services to Californians every day, and valuable
2505 advice, assistance and resources to support emergency response and recovery
2506 activities. To support coordination and response between government and the
2507 private sector, Cal OES established the Office of Private Sector/NGO
2508 Coordination to bring together state government and nonprofit and private
2509 sector to communicate and facilitate assistance during emergencies.

2510 Public-private partnerships are an important part of the whole community
2511 approach to emergency preparedness. Businesses better prepared for disasters
2512 are better able to protect their employees, provide essential services to their
2513 customers, and facilitate the economic recovery of their impacted
2514 communities. A strong relationship with NGOs improves communication with
2515 community members, helps emergency managers develop integrated plans
2516 with better alignment with local communities and businesses, and provides
2517 access to volunteer resources to support response and recovery.

2518 The goals of the Office of Private Sector/NGO Coordination are to advise on:

- 2519 ● Methods to promote the integration of the nonprofit and private sectors
2520 into the emergency services system so people can be better informed
2521 and prepared for emergencies.
- 2522 ● Develop relationships to provide for quick access to emergency supplies
2523 and essential services to minimize the need to stockpile such supplies
2524 during normal times.
- 2525 ● Logistic measures required to quickly deliver needed supplies and services
2526 to affected areas.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 4 – Emergency Management Organization

- 2527
- 2528
- 2529
- Methods to utilize nonprofit and private sector capabilities to increase the surge capacity of state and local agencies responding to emergencies.
 - Systems that aid business and economic recovery after an emergency.

2530 The Office of Private Sector/NGO Coordination recently oversaw these
2531 initiatives:

- 2532
- 2533
- 2534
- 2535
- 2536
- 2537
- 2538
- 2539
- 2540
- 2541
- 2542
- Collaborating with the California Manufacturing and Technology Association in the creation of a web platform that highlights California manufacturers of personal protective equipment (PPE) to facilitate local purchase.
 - Partnering with Chambers of Commerce and large trade associations around the state to distribute PPE to essential workers to help support the economy.
 - Partnering with OpenTable, Facebook, Google, and Yelp to have COVID-19 safety measures listed on business web and advertising pages to encourage consumers to reengage with their community businesses and feel safe dining and shopping.



2543 **5. Mitigation Programs**

2544 Hazard mitigation is defined as any action taken to reduce or eliminate the
2545 long-term risk to human life and property from natural or human-caused hazards
2546 and their effects. Human-caused hazards includes technological, accidental,
2547 and adversarial human caused events and conditions. The definition of hazard
2548 mitigation distinguishes actions that have a long-term impact from those more
2549 closely associated with immediate preparedness, response, and recovery
2550 activities. States, territories, federally recognized Tribes, and local communities
2551 are encouraged to take advantage of the funding from FEMA's Hazard
2552 Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs provide in both the pre- and post-disaster
2553 timelines. Mitigation capabilities include:

- 2554 • Community-wide risk reduction projects.
- 2555 • Critical infrastructure and resource lifelines resilience improvements.
- 2556 • Risk reduction from specific natural and human-caused hazards based on
2557 structural changes and climate changes.
- 2558 • Initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.
- 2559 • Assessment of the emergency management system's surge and response
2560 capability given more frequent and severe weather.

2561 Without actions to incorporate climate considerations into emergency
2562 management climate change will continue to increase risk to public safety,
2563 property, and emergency responders.

2564 More information on hazard mitigation planning can be found on the Cal OES
2565 website under [Hazard Mitigation Division](#).

2566 More information on grants for hazard mitigation can be found on the Cal OES
2567 website under Hazard Mitigation Division in [Pre-Disaster Flood Mitigation](#) and Cal
2568 OES [Recovery Division](#).

2569 **5.1. State of California Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan**

2570 Mitigation Plans form the foundation for a state or community's long-term
2571 strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of damage,
2572 reconstruction, and repetitive damage. The Enhanced SHMP is a collaborative



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 5 – Mitigation Programs

2573 effort to identify, reduce, or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and
2574 property from natural, meteorological, biological, or human-caused hazards in
2575 California. The Enhanced SHMP guides the state in developing the capabilities
2576 necessary to reduce losses by lessening the impact of disasters and to enhance
2577 state and community disaster resilience. As the state's primary hazard mitigation
2578 guidance document, it provides an updated and comprehensive description of
2579 California's historical and current hazard analysis, mitigation strategies, goals,
2580 and objectives, as well as assessment of climate impacts, and risk-reduction
2581 efforts.

2582 California is required to review and revise the Enhanced SHMP and resubmit it
2583 for FEMA approval every five years to ensure continued eligibility of Stafford Act
2584 funding. This includes eligibility for FEMA's Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA)
2585 Programs including Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP), Pre-Disaster
2586 Mitigation (PDM), Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC)
2587 funding, Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA), Fire Management Assistance Grant
2588 Program (FMAG), and Public Assistance (PA) grants. In addition, the state
2589 remains eligible for the reduced-cost share for grants awarded under the FMA
2590 grant programs, and California's "Enhanced Plan" designation also enables the
2591 state to receive increased HMGP funds up to 20 percent after a federally
2592 declared event, providing a greater allotment to implement the state's
2593 mitigation program.

2594 The goals of the 2023 Enhanced SHMP are to:

- 2595 • Significantly reduce risk to life, community lifelines, the environment,
2596 property, and infrastructure by planning and implementing whole-
2597 community risk reduction and resilience strategies.
- 2598 • Build capacity and capabilities to increase disaster resilience among
2599 historically underserved populations, individuals with access and
2600 functional needs, and communities disproportionately impacted by
2601 disasters and climate change.
- 2602 • Incorporate equity metrics, tools, and strategies into all mitigation
2603 planning, policy, funding, outreach, and implementation efforts.
- 2604 • Apply the best available science and authoritative data to design,
2605 implement, and prioritize projects that enhance resilience to natural
2606 hazards and climate change impacts.



- 2607
- 2608
- 2609
- Integrate mitigation principles into laws, regulations, policies, and guidance to support equitable outcomes to benefit the whole community.
- 2610
- Significantly reduce barriers to timely, efficient, and effective hazard mitigation planning and action.
- 2611

2612 Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (LHMPs) are essential in identifying actions for risk
2613 reduction that are agreed upon by stakeholders and the public. LHMPs help to
2614 focus resources on the greatest risks and vulnerabilities in a community by
2615 communicating priorities and strategies to local and state officials to reduce
2616 future risks. Cal OES provides training and technical assistance to local
2617 governments, special districts, and Tribes in the development of their LHMPs in
2618 accordance with FEMA guidance outlined in the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000.
2619 An approved and adopted LHMP is required by a local government, special
2620 district, or Tribe prior to applying for a pre-disaster mitigation grant such as BRIC
2621 and FMA. An approved and adopted LHMP is also required prior to funding
2622 obligation from a post-disaster mitigation grant such as HMGP, FMAG-Mitigation,
2623 or High Hazard Dam Program (HHPD) mitigation grants.

2624 For many years, Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Division sponsored the MyPlan tool to
2625 provide information about California's natural hazards and to assist with
2626 creating custom maps for LHMPs. Currently, the MyPlan tool is undergoing
2627 updates to improve usability, reliability, and accuracy and will be re-released in
2628 the future.

2629 **5.2. Individual and Business Mitigation Tools**

2630 Information about California's natural and man-made hazards can be found on
2631 the Cal OES website under Hazard Mitigation Division in the [MyHazards](#) tool. The
2632 MyHazards tool allows the public to discover hazards in their area
2633 (e.g., earthquake, flood, fire, tsunami) and learn steps to reduce personal risk.
2634 Using the MyHazards tool, users may enter an address, city, zip code, or may
2635 select a location from a map. The screen then presents information on the risks
2636 identified within the search radius, and recommended actions. The MyHazards
2637 tool's data is approximate and meant for general use only.

2638



2639

2640

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



2641 **6. Emergency Preparedness**

2642 Preparedness involves activities undertaken in advance of an emergency to
2643 develop and enhance the operational capacity to respond and recover from
2644 an incident. As part of a comprehensive preparedness program, emergency
2645 managers should develop integrated plans and procedures based on known
2646 threats and hazards, provide training and exercises to test plans, look at ways to
2647 protect their community, and develop methods for managing and
2648 communicating various forms of accessible information. An essential part of this
2649 process is an emphasis on a whole community approach to emergency
2650 preparedness, and the integration of individuals with access or functional needs
2651 throughout the planning process.

2652 **6.1. Preparedness Planning**

2653 The state and its political subdivisions assigned emergency responsibilities in this
2654 plan will prepare appropriate supporting plans and related standard operating
2655 procedures that describe how emergency operations will be carried out. In
2656 addition, Cal OES leads the [Statewide Emergency Preparedness Coordination](#)
2657 [\(SWEPC\) Group](#), an informal organization comprised of Cal OES, state agencies,
2658 and other identified stakeholders to facilitate the dissemination of information,
2659 express concerns, and discuss emergency management issues in California.

2660 • **SEMS and NIMS Elements:** Plans and procedures should address all
2661 applicable SEMS and NIMS requirements. At a minimum, plans should
2662 contain a list of stakeholders with contact information, preparedness
2663 actions, procedures for coordinating mutual aid, methods for integrating
2664 access and functional needs, an outline of response actions, and a
2665 process for incorporating corrective actions. For more planning guidance,
2666 refer to FEMA [Comprehensive Preparedness Guide \(CPG\) 101](#).

2667 • **Community Lifelines:** The community lifelines construct developed by
2668 FEMA can be a useful tool for local planners developing emergency
2669 operations plans (EOPs). Community lifelines are the most fundamental
2670 services in a community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of
2671 society to function. They are broken down into the following seven
2672 categories: Safety and Security; Food, Water, and Sheltering; Health and
2673 Medical; Energy; Communications; Transportation; and Hazardous



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 6 – Emergency Preparedness

2674 Materials. They are an objectives-based approach to incident response
2675 that prioritizes the rapid stabilization of key functions after a disaster.
2676 Accounting for lifelines in the planning process is an option local
2677 government may consider using to enhance their EOP and increase
2678 community resilience.

2679 The Cal OES Critical Infrastructure Protection Unit incorporates community
2680 lifelines in its Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Initiative. The initiative
2681 establishes an inventory of significant infrastructure prioritized by sector.

2682 • **Emergency Operations Plans:** All local governments with a certified
2683 disaster council are required to develop Emergency Operation Plans
2684 (EOPs) for their jurisdictions that meet state and federal requirements per
2685 the ESA, Section 8610. This includes identifying potential evacuation areas
2686 and routes, measures for notifying and evacuating the public, and
2687 identifying potential shelter locations (California Emergency Services Act,
2688 1970). EOPs should intersect with a jurisdiction's continuity of operations
2689 (COOP) and continuity of government (COG) needs. Guidance on
2690 COOP/COG can be found on the [Cal OES Continuity Planning](#) webpage.
2691 Among other emergency planning considerations, local EOPs should
2692 include the following elements:

- 2693 ○ **Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and**
2694 **Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR):** THIRA/SPR is one way to
2695 identify current risks and assessing the existing capabilities of a
2696 community to handle those risks. Understanding a community's risk
2697 and capabilities is what drives the rest of the planning processes by
2698 allowing planners to determine what they need to prepare for, if
2699 current capabilities need to be maintained or expanded, and how
2700 to close capability gaps (e.g., creating training programs, utilizing
2701 community outreach, acquiring additional funding). The state is
2702 required to use THIRA/SPR, while local jurisdictions can use alternative
2703 models if they choose. For more information on the THIRA/SPR process
2704 refer to FEMA's CPG 201 and for other assistance identifying local
2705 hazards look at FEMA's Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT).
- 2706 ○ **Whole Community Planning Approach:** Based on CPG 101,
2707 integrated plans should address what a community will do to address
2708 its specific risks with the unique resources it has or can obtain. This



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 6 – Emergency Preparedness

- 2709 requires understanding the composition of the population and its
2710 needs and the identification and involvement of community
2711 stakeholders in the planning process. Integrated planning should
2712 address all members of the community, such as the socially
2713 underrepresented, individuals with access or functional needs,
2714 private businesses, and other government entities.
- 2715 ○ **Community Involvement:** Community members and leaders should
2716 be involved in the integrated planning process because they possess
2717 unique knowledge and perspectives about their constituents.
2718 Increased community participation can take the forms of creating
2719 local emergency planning committees, holding public outreach
2720 events, and working with Community Emergency Response Teams
2721 (CERTs). Community involvement helps emphasize that members
2722 have an active responsibility in preparedness and ownership of the
2723 plan created.
- 2724 ● **Equity Priority Communities and Individuals with Access and Functional**
2725 **Needs:** Emergency management planners need to consider
2726 underrepresented members of their communities – including people with
2727 a higher susceptibility to harm from disaster impacts. These individuals may
2728 not have access to resources offered in preparedness, response, and
2729 recovery or feel they cannot easily or safely access these resources. For
2730 example, individuals could be:
- 2731 ○ Geographically isolated
2732 ○ Out of hearing range of community alert sirens
2733 ○ Without radio, television, telephone, mobile phones, or computers
2734 ○ Without strong mobile reception or internet connectivity
2735 ○ Visitors, temporary residents, or seasonal workers in an impacted
2736 region
2737 ○ Unfamiliar with available emergency resources
2738 ○ Physically, developmentally, or intellectually disabled
2739 ○ Injured or managing chronic medical conditions
2740 ○ Experiencing homelessness
2741 ○ Undocumented persons
2742 ○ Limited English proficiency



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 6 – Emergency Preparedness

- 2743 ○ Low-income or without transportation
- 2744 ○ Older adults
- 2745 ○ Children
- 2746 ○ Pregnant women
- 2747 ● **Evacuation and Transportation:** Planners should be aware of what types of
- 2748 transportation are typically used by which groups of people in their
- 2749 communities and be cognizant of challenges to accessing and using
- 2750 certain transportation methods during disasters. Evacuation plans must
- 2751 integrate accessible transportation providers within the planning process
- 2752 and movement of people with access or functional needs. Transportation
- 2753 planning considerations should include staging, embarkation points,
- 2754 transportation centers, temporary evacuation points, and care and
- 2755 shelter locations.
- 2756 ● **Sheltering:** Assembly Bill 2311, Chapter 520 requires access and functional
- 2757 needs considerations be integrated into a jurisdiction's emergency plan,
- 2758 which includes addressing how individuals with access or functional needs
- 2759 will access emergency shelters. A shelter is a disaster-relief location that
- 2760 provides a roof overhead, food, water, sanitation, and support to
- 2761 residents in maintaining their basic living needs until they can return home.
- 2762 Shelters will not duplicate residents' usual standards of living. Survival and
- 2763 basic non-medical health maintenance are the goals of disaster
- 2764 sheltering. When shelter facilities are activated, the state will work with
- 2765 local officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the ADA and
- 2766 provide full wrap-around services. Shelter planners and emergency
- 2767 managers should identify shelters that comply with ADA requirements and
- 2768 those that will need modifications to comply. Planners should also
- 2769 collaborate with community groups and non-profit organizations that
- 2770 represent equity priority communities that may be distrustful of or
- 2771 uncomfortable in government run shelters.
- 2772 ● **Hazard-Specific Planning:** Local, state, and federal regulations frequently
- 2773 require hazards-specific plans. For example, nuclear power plant
- 2774 emergency plans are required under the Code of Federal Regulations
- 2775 (CFR), Title 44, Chapter I, Subchapter F, Part 350. Hazardous materials area
- 2776 plans are required under the California Health and Safety Code, Section
- 2777 25503. Dam emergency plans and procedures for the evacuation and



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 6 – Emergency Preparedness

- 2778 control of populated areas below dams may be adopted by local
2779 governments in accordance with California Government Code, Section
2780 8589.5.
- 2781 ○ **Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Plans:** Local and state jurisdictions
2782 within the federally defined emergency planning zones established
2783 around operating nuclear power plants are required to develop and
2784 exercise plans designed to protect the public in the event of an
2785 emergency. All plans and procedures must comply with
2786 NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 [Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of](#)
2787 [Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in](#)
2788 [Support of Nuclear Power Plants](#). Both the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory
2789 Commission (NRC) and FEMA use the document to evaluate the
2790 adequacy of the emergency plans and preparedness of state, local,
2791 and tribal governments surrounding commercial nuclear power
2792 plants, commercial nuclear power plant applicants, and licensees.
- 2793 ○ **Hazardous Materials Area Plans:** Administering agencies are required
2794 to establish area plans for emergency response to a release or
2795 threatened release of a hazardous material within its jurisdiction.
- 2796 ○ **Dam Emergency Action Plans:** The ESA, Section 8589.5, requires
2797 inundation maps and an EAP for all dams that exceed a “low”
2798 downstream hazard potential, as determined by the Department of
2799 Water Resources, Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). Dam owners
2800 must submit their EAPs to Cal OES and DSOD for approval and
2801 comply with California Water Code, Sections 6160-6162 and
2802 Government Code, Section 8589.5. Additional provisions for EAPs
2803 include compliance requirements, exercises of the plan, and
2804 coordination with local public safety agencies. EAPs must be
2805 updated every ten years, when there are significant modifications to
2806 the dam or its related structures, and when there are significant
2807 changes to downstream development that involves people and
2808 property. Dam owners are also required to conduct an annual
2809 notification drill to ensure their notification contacts are accurate.
- 2810 ○ **Health Care Facilities:** Consistent with Emergency Preparedness Rule
2811 Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) 3178-F, covering
2812 42 CFR, Parts 403-494, health care providers and suppliers



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 6 – Emergency Preparedness

2813 participating in Medicare and Medicaid must develop an all-hazards
2814 emergency plan based on a risk assessment of their location, policies
2815 and procedures based on their emergency plan, a communication
2816 plan compliant with federal and state law, and training and testing
2817 programs including exercises testing the plan.

2818 • **Regional Planning:** Where multiple jurisdictions share similar and
2819 concurrent hazards, the establishment of interagency or inter-jurisdictional
2820 planning committees is recommended. Such planning committees can
2821 enhance regional planning by coordinating their response efforts and
2822 sharing accessible information on resources and capabilities.

2823 An example of regional planning is the Urban Area Security Initiative
2824 (UASI) concept. A UASI group can be made up of multiple cities and
2825 counties in a geographical area with shared security interests. This allows
2826 multiple jurisdictions to share funding, coordinate planning, protect critical
2827 infrastructure spanning the region, and provide joint training opportunities.

2828 Other examples include the state's regional catastrophic plans, such as
2829 the Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan, Bay Area
2830 Earthquake Plan, Cascadia Subduction Zone – Earthquake and Tsunami
2831 Response Plan, and the Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake
2832 Response Plan. Each of these plans focuses on potential disasters with
2833 widespread direct impact across multiple counties and indirect impacts
2834 throughout California and the Western U.S.

2835 • **Public-Private Partnerships:** The private sector provides many of the day-
2836 to-day services the public utilizes and owns a majority of the state's critical
2837 infrastructure. Emergency management planners should establish public-
2838 private partnerships to gain a better perspective on private sector needs
2839 and their available emergency resources. A resilient and supported
2840 private sector can be beneficial for response, restoration of services, and
2841 economic recovery.

2842 • **Recovery Planning:** Local governments and other agencies are
2843 encouraged to develop recovery plans prior to the occurrence of a
2844 disaster. Such a plan should establish mechanisms for recovery decision-
2845 making and identify key participants in the recovery organization,
2846 including non-governmental and private sector entities. The plan should
2847 also identify processes and procedures for requesting state and federal



2848 recovery assistance and ensuring that recovery activities are carried out
2849 in accordance with the requirements of these programs.

2850 To support recovery planning efforts, FEMA released the National Disaster
2851 Recovery Framework (NDRF) Second Edition in June 2016 (U.S. Dept. of
2852 Homeland Security, 2016). The NDRF provides guidance that enables
2853 effective recovery support to disaster impacted states, Tribes, and local
2854 jurisdictions. In January 2019, Cal OES released the California Disaster
2855 Recovery Framework (CDRF). The CDRF outlines the California-specific
2856 recovery coordination structure, roles, and responsibilities; disaster
2857 assistance programs available with and without presidential declarations;
2858 Recovery Support Functions (RSFs); and guidance to local governments to
2859 develop recovery plans.

2860 6.2. Preparedness Campaigns

2861 A primary goal of community preparedness is resilience which is the ability to
2862 adapt to changing conditions, withstand, and quickly recover from disruptions
2863 caused by emergencies (FEMA, IS-235 Emergency Planning, 2015). For
2864 emergency managers, improving community resilience involves whole
2865 community planning to learn about issues unique to the jurisdiction. This includes
2866 engaging with community members to learn about local practices used in
2867 response to the threats and hazards identified in these communities.

2868 Some of the individual preparedness programs Cal OES supports include:

- 2869 • **National Preparedness Month** in September is the Cal OES annual
2870 preparedness campaign providing a variety of resources, including links to
2871 the [Listos California](#) website to assist families and communities become
2872 disaster prepared.
- 2873 • **Great ShakeOut** is an international earthquake drill that occurs every third
2874 Thursday of October. Cal OES works in partnership with the U.S. Geological
2875 Survey and the Earthquake Country Alliance through news and social
2876 media campaigns in October encouraging California's residents to "drop,
2877 cover, and hold on" at a predetermined time statewide.
- 2878 • **Preparedness Ambassadors** is a statewide approved curriculum designed
2879 to engage fourth grade students to develop and promote disaster
2880 preparedness for their homes, schools, and local communities. Resources



2881 include a teacher guide, student workbook, a family readiness guide, and
2882 case studies on real disasters (e.g., Camp Fire 2018, Ridgecrest
2883 Earthquake 2019, Japan Tsunami 2011).

2884 • **Seasonal and Disaster Specific Events and Campaigns** are put out by
2885 Cal OES News & Media covering topics such as, winter storms, summer
2886 heat, tsunamis, and windstorms.

2887 **6.3. Preparedness Training**

2888 Training is essential to ensure public officials, emergency managers, and
2889 emergency response personnel are prepared for disasters. A robust training
2890 program based on clear requirements should be conducted regularly to ensure
2891 existing staff maintain their readiness and new staff are able to learn needed
2892 skills and knowledge.

2893 The Cal OES EOC Position Credentialing Program promotes an enhanced level
2894 of readiness for emergencies by offering three levels of credentialing in specific
2895 EOC positions starting with Type III (baseline) credentialing for the local
2896 government level. A statewide credentialing program provides emergency
2897 managers a way to identify the requirements for education, competency,
2898 training, and certifications that define the basic qualifications expected of
2899 emergency services personnel. Cal OES EOC Position Credentialing promotes
2900 elements of SEMS and flows into the larger NIMS Guidelines for emergency
2901 personnel credentialing. As the frequency and severity of disasters increase, the
2902 requirement for emergency services staff to deploy outside their jurisdiction for
2903 mutual aid has increased as well. Personnel interested in supporting state and
2904 federal disaster deployments can pursue Type II (mid-level) and Type I (highest)
2905 advanced credentials.

2906 Cal OES training for emergency managers and first responders can be found on
2907 the [California Specialized Training Institute's \(CSTI\)](#) website. FEMA offers NIMS
2908 training through the [Emergency Management Institute \(EMI\)](#).

2909 Courses, such as IS-368, Including People with Disabilities and Others with Access
2910 and Functional Needs in Disaster Operations, and G-197, Integrating Access and
2911 Functional Needs into Emergency Management, ensure a whole community
2912 approach is integrated throughout the emergency management process.



2913 6.4. Preparedness Exercises

2914 Exercises provide personnel with an opportunity to become thoroughly familiar
2915 with the procedures, facilities, and systems used in emergency situations. Ideally,
2916 state departments and political subdivisions should plan and participate in all-
2917 hazards exercises with emergency management and various types of response
2918 personnel. When possible, exercises should also include recovery components.

2919 Exercises should:

- 2920 • Be guided by senior leaders.
- 2921 • Be capabilities based, objective driven, and based on the jurisdiction's
2922 priorities.
- 2923 • Be as realistic as possible.
- 2924 • Stress the application of standardized emergency management.
- 2925 • Be based on risk assessments (e.g., credible threats, vulnerabilities, and
2926 consequences).
- 2927 • Include non-governmental organizations and the private sector, when
2928 appropriate.
- 2929 • Incorporate the concepts and principles of SEMS and NIMS.
- 2930 • Demonstrate continuity of operations issues.
- 2931 • Incorporate individuals with disabilities and others with access or
2932 functional needs.

2933 FEMA promulgates the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
2934 (HSEEP), which is a standardized methodology for exercise design,
2935 development, conduct, evaluation, and improvement to ensure all-hazard
2936 response capabilities are adequately tested and exercised. All Cal OES
2937 exercises are HSEEP consistent. Additional information about HSEEP can be
2938 found on the [FEMA Preparedness Toolkit](#) website under [HSEEP Policy and](#)
2939 [Guidance](#).

2940 The following list describes the range of exercise types that may be used:

- 2941 • **Seminars** are discussion-based and meant to introduce information about
2942 a particular topic or current policies, plans, and procedures. Seminars are
2943 good for an audience unfamiliar with current plans and can be a starting
2944 point for more complex exercises.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 6 – Emergency Preparedness

- 2945
- 2946
- 2947
- 2948
- **Workshops** are discussion-based, and meant to create deliverables, such as a plan, procedure, or After Action Report (AAR) / Improvement Plan (IP). Workshops are more participant based and good for collecting ideas from a diverse group of stakeholders.
- 2949
- 2950
- 2951
- 2952
- 2953
- **Tabletop Exercises** (TTXs) are discussion-based and built around a scenario so participants can discuss how they would apply policies, plans, and procedures. Tabletop exercises are a good way to identify strengths and areas of improvement in existing or potential processes in the context of a hypothetical situation.
- 2954
- 2955
- 2956
- 2957
- 2958
- **Games** are discussion-based, structured forms of play designed for participants to test their operational decision making in a hypothetical situation and explore the consequences of their choices. Games are good for reinforcing training, team building, and enhancing operational and tactical capabilities.
- 2959
- 2960
- 2961
- 2962
- 2963
- **Drills/Tests** are operations-based and require participants to perform a single operation or function, such as an evacuation drill or sending a test wireless emergency alert. Drills/tests are good for validating a capability is operating as intended and providing participants practice maintaining a skill.
- 2964
- 2965
- 2966
- 2967
- 2968
- 2969
- **Functional Exercises** (FEs) are operations-based and require participants to perform multiple capabilities and functions in a realistic environment, but with most resource movement and complex interactions outside of the immediate exercise being simulated. Functional Exercises are good for validating multiple capabilities that can be executed properly and that plans can be used as intended.
- 2970
- 2971
- 2972
- 2973
- 2974
- 2975
- 2976
- 2977
- **Full-Scale Exercises** (FSEs) are operations based, and the most complex and resource intensive to setup. FSEs involve multiple agencies, departments, and jurisdictions and real-time interaction of participants from Emergency Operations Center(s) to field personnel all performing and moving as they would in a real emergency. Full-scale exercises are good for testing that an organization's plans, policies, and procedures can be applied in real time and coordination with multiple organizations in a cooperative system (e.g., ICS) can be achieved.



2978 In 2004, Cal OES started a state-level exercise series as part of a comprehensive
2979 preparedness exercise program, the Capstone California exercises. These
2980 exercises were designed to improve emergency preparedness for catastrophic
2981 events at all levels of government. Cal OES also hosts the [Integrated](#)
2982 [Preparedness Planning Workshop \(IPPW\)](#), an annual meeting that outlines the
2983 strategy and structure of an exercise program; how to integrate the program
2984 into broader preparedness efforts; and the foundations necessary to plan,
2985 conduct, and evaluate individual exercises. The IPPW produces the Cal OES
2986 Multi-Year Integrated Preparedness Plan (IPP). Emergency Managers can
2987 benefit from the annual IPPW to further develop preparedness strategies and
2988 coordinate training and exercise activities with neighboring jurisdictions and
2989 state training and exercise programs.

2990 More information about Capstone California, the IPPW, and the IPP can be
2991 found on the [Cal OES Exercise Program](#) web page.

2992 **6.5. Prevention and Protection Programs**

2993 The state supports risk prevention programs as a component of emergency
2994 preparedness efforts. Prevention programs are established by many agencies
2995 and departments to detect problems, share information and intelligence, and
2996 prepare strategies to avert problems before they occur. Many agencies
2997 maintain intelligence assessment centers (often referred to as fusion centers) to
2998 evaluate risks and threats and to share accessible information among local,
2999 state, and federal authorities.

3000 The STAS helps safeguard the communities of California. The STAS assists in
3001 detection, prevention, investigation, and response using an all-hazards
3002 approach. The STAS also disseminates intelligence and facilitates
3003 communications between state, local, federal, tribal agencies, and private
3004 sector partners to support actions on threats and public safety issues. The STAS is
3005 made up of the following six fusion centers across California:

- 3006 1. California State Threat Assessment Center (STAC) (Sacramento)
- 3007 2. Central California Intelligence Center (CCIC) (Sacramento)
- 3008 3. Joint Regional Intelligence Center (JRIC) (Los Angeles)
- 3009 4. Northern California Regional Intelligence Center (NCRIC) (San Francisco)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 6 – Emergency Preparedness

- 3010 5. Orange County Intelligence Assessment Center (OCIAC) (Orange
3011 County)
3012 6. San Diego Law Enforcement Coordination Center (SD-LECC) (San Diego)

3013 The State Threat Assessment Center (STAC) is the state primary fusion center, as
3014 designated by the Governor of California, and is operated by Cal OES. The STAC
3015 is California's statewide information-sharing clearinghouse for strategic threat
3016 analysis and situational awareness, while preserving civil liberties, individual
3017 privacy, and constitutional rights.

3018 The STAC Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Unit assesses infrastructure
3019 criticality, performs security and resilience surveys, shares CIP-related information
3020 with public and private partners, and provides risk-informed analysis to Cal OES
3021 leadership and government partners. The STAC and CIP support the Homeland
3022 Security Advisor through collaborative, multi-jurisdictional initiatives such as the
3023 National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program, Area Maritime Councils,
3024 and working groups. An example of one initiative is the California Maritime
3025 Security Council (CMSC) created in 2006 through Executive Order S-19-06. The
3026 CMSC acts as an advisory body to the governor in matters related to maritime
3027 security and is responsible for:

- 3028 • Identifying areas where port stakeholders can improve statewide
3029 collaboration and information sharing to identify potential threats.
- 3030 • Identifying areas where institutionalized coordination through codified
3031 processes will enhance security, emergency response procedures,
3032 communications, coordinating contingency planning, and other areas of
3033 mutual responsibility across the state.
- 3034 • Developing a statewide maritime security strategy.
- 3035 • Preparing plans to quickly recover from a catastrophic event at a
3036 California port.
- 3037 • Developing a strategy to increase the amount of homeland security
3038 funding California receives from the Federal Department of Homeland
3039 Security by establishing baseline levels of preparedness.



3040 6.6. Grant Programs for Preparedness

3041 Federal programs to help fund preparedness activities include: the Homeland
3042 Security Grant Program (HSGP), the Emergency Management Performance
3043 Grant (EMPG), the federal and state Nonprofit Security Grant Programs (NSGP),
3044 and Listos California Grant Program.

3045 HSGP provides financial support to state, local, tribal, territorial governments,
3046 and nonprofits to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from terrorist
3047 attacks. The key focus of HSGP is to prevent terrorism and other catastrophic
3048 events that pose the greatest risk to the security of the U.S., including risks along
3049 the Nation's borders.

3050 HSGP's three components are:

- 3051 • **State Homeland Security Program (SHSP):** Assists state, local, tribal, and
3052 territorial efforts to develop capabilities necessary to prevent, prepare for,
3053 protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism.
- 3054 • **Urban Area Security Initiative:** Assists high-threat, high-density Urban Areas
3055 efforts to develop capabilities necessary to prevent, prepare for, protect
3056 against, and respond to acts of terrorism.
- 3057 • **Operation Stonegarden:** Supports cooperation and coordination among
3058 Customs and Border Protection; U.S. Border Patrol; and other federal,
3059 state, local, tribal, and territorial law enforcement agencies to improve
3060 U.S. border security.

3061 The EMPG program provides funds to assist state, local, tribal, and territorial
3062 emergency management agencies to implement the National Preparedness
3063 System with a focus on all-hazards emergency preparedness. EMPG supports
3064 investments that improve the ability of jurisdictions nationwide to prevent,
3065 protect, mitigate, respond, and recover from threats and hazards.

3066 The federal NSGP was authorized by the Homeland Security Act of 2002
3067 (Sections, 2003 and 2004) and provides funding for physical security and other
3068 security activities to nonprofits that are at high risk of a terrorist attack. The
3069 program seeks to integrate the preparedness activities of nonprofits such as
3070 community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and educational
3071 institutions, with broader state and local preparedness efforts.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 6 – Emergency Preparedness

3072 The State NSGP provides funding support for target hardening and other
3073 physical security enhancements to nonprofit organizations that are at high risk
3074 for violent attacks and hate crimes due to ideology, beliefs, or mission.

3075 Listos California receives \$25 million annually to fund grants to CBOs, Tribes, and
3076 CERT programs to improve disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and
3077 mitigation in equity priority communities. The program also provides
3078 communications support and technical assistance to maximize the grant
3079 benefits.

3080 Additional NSGP grants include the following:

- 3081 • Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) Resilience Allocation: Funds
3082 preparedness measures in response to power outage events.
- 3083 • California Health Center Security Grant Program (CHCSGP): Funds efforts
3084 to enhance security for nonprofit health centers.
- 3085 • Earthquake Warning California Program: Fund community-based
3086 earthquake education and outreach.
- 3087 • School Communications Interoperability Grant Program (SCI GP): Funds
3088 interoperable technology for colleges and universities in response to
3089 active shooters.

3090 California Comprehensive School Security (CCSS) Program to assist school
3091 districts in rural and small counties to identify gaps in violence prevention and
3092 intervention (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, n.d.).

3093 The California Wildfire Mitigation Program (CWMP) is part of the state's effort to
3094 strengthen community-wide resilience against wildfires. Known as the Home
3095 Hardening Program, this effort encourages cost-effective wildfire resilience
3096 measures to create fire-resistant homes, businesses, public buildings, and public
3097 spaces. Mitigation measures such as home hardening, vegetation
3098 management, defensible space, and other fuel modification activities provide
3099 neighborhood or community-wide benefits against wildfire.

3100 The Prepare California Grant Program launched in 2022 provided funding
3101 through 2024 aimed at reducing long-term risk to natural disasters by investing in
3102 infrastructure improvements in the communities most susceptible and socially
3103 vulnerable to future disasters. The program also provided match funding for



3104 federal grant programs to equity priority communities that would otherwise have
3105 been unable to access the federal funding.

3106 More information on these and other Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs can be
3107 found in Section 11.5.4 and on the [Cal OES Grants Management](#) website.

3108 **6.7. Communications and Information Management**

3109 Preparedness strategies include plans and procedures for utilizing accessible
3110 communications and information management systems. To facilitate
3111 communicating with the public, between multiple agencies/departments, and
3112 across multiple communication systems, consider using and developing:

- 3113 • **Common Terminology:** Apply common and consistent terminology as
3114 used in SEMS, including the establishment of plain language (clear text)
3115 communications standards.
- 3116 • **Data Collection:** Develop procedures and protocols to standardized data
3117 collection, analysis, collaboration, and sharing during an incident or
3118 planned event.
- 3119 • **Protocols:** Develop procedures and protocols for communications (e.g.,
3120 voice, geospatial information, internet, and transmitting encrypted data),
3121 and accessible information sharing during an incident/planned event.
- 3122 • **Common Operating Picture:** Utilize processes and systems to present
3123 consistent and accurate information during an incident or planned event.
- 3124 • **Geographic Information System:** Provide maps for emergency
3125 preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation all types of hazards.

3126 Cal OES utilizes the [Next Generation Situation Awareness and Collaboration Tool](#)
3127 [\(NGSCOUT\)](#), an online information sharing and collaboration platform used by
3128 California emergency responders for tactical incident management.

3129 Cal OES maintains several publicly available sources of GIS information: the [CA](#)
3130 [Governor's Office of Emergency Services Data Library](#), the [Cal OES Public](#)
3131 [Mapping Applications](#) webpage, the [Cal OES Access and Functional Needs](#)
3132 [Web Map](#), and the [California Preparedness Portal \(Cal PreP\)](#).



3133 6.8. Preparing Resources

3134 This plan promotes a six-part resource management system that addresses
3135 interoperability, credentialing, resource typing, mutual aid, deployment policies,
3136 and cost recovery. Each agency with responsibilities in this plan should ensure
3137 that their resource management systems address the following:

- 3138 • **Interoperability:** Ensure equipment, communications, and data systems
3139 acquired through state/territorial and local acquisition programs are
3140 interoperable.
- 3141 • **Credentialing:** Align with state emergency management and response
3142 personnel credentialing programs to ensure properly trained staffing for
3143 incidents including those involving mutual aid agreements and assistance
3144 agreements. For more information on emergency management
3145 credentialing, visit CSTI's [Credentialing and Certification Program](#) web
3146 page.
- 3147 • **Resource Typing:** Inventory response assets to conform to NIMS National
3148 Resource Typing Definitions, when possible.
- 3149 • **Mutual Aid:** Provide personnel and resources when requested.
- 3150 • **Interagency Assistance:** Utilize response asset inventory systems for
3151 intrastate and interstate assistance requests such as Emergency
3152 Management Assistance Compact (EMAC), training, exercises, and
3153 incidents/planned events.
- 3154 • **Deployment Policies:** Institute policies and procedures to prevent
3155 spontaneous deployment of resources (including personnel) and to
3156 manage resource requests that bypasses official resource coordination
3157 processes (i.e., resources requested through improper channels).
- 3158 • **Cost Recovery:** Institute mechanisms to deploy, track, recover,
3159 demobilize, and reimburse for resources utilized during response and
3160 recovery. For additional information about cost recovery, visit the [Cal OES](#)
3161 [Recovery](#) web page.



3162 **7. Response Concept of Operations**

3163 The response phase concept of operations summarizes eight key elements: (1)
3164 priorities and strategies; (2) direction, control, and coordination; (3) alert and
3165 warning; (4) intelligence gathering and situation reporting; (5) public
3166 information; (6) resource allocation; (7) mutual aid and assistance; and (8) the
3167 sequence of events during disasters.

3168 **7.1. Response Priorities and Strategies**

3169 During the response phase, emergency managers prioritize actions, and outline
3170 operational strategies. This plan provides a broad overview of these priorities
3171 and strategies and describes what should occur during each step, when, and at
3172 whose direction.

- 3173 • **Operational Priorities:** Operational priorities govern resource allocation
3174 and the response strategies for the State of California and its political
3175 subdivisions during an emergency. Below are operational priorities
3176 addressed in this plan.
 - 3177 ○ Save Lives – The preservation and sustainment of life is the top priority
3178 of emergency managers and first responders and takes precedence
3179 over all other considerations.
 - 3180 ○ Protect Health and Safety – Measures should be taken to mitigate the
3181 emergency's impact on public health and safety.
 - 3182 ○ Protect Critical Infrastructure and Property – All feasible efforts must
3183 be made to protect public and private property and resources,
3184 including critical infrastructure, from damage during and after an
3185 emergency.
 - 3186 ○ Preserve the Environment – All possible efforts must be made to
3187 preserve California's environment and protect it from damage during
3188 an emergency.
 - 3189 ○ Transition to Recovery Operations – Transition to recovery operations
3190 by establishing recovery strategies and priorities.
- 3191 • **Operational Strategies:** To meet the operational priorities, emergency
3192 managers should consider the following strategies:



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3193 ○ Meet basic human needs – All possible efforts must be made to
3194 supply resources to meet basic human needs, including food, water,
3195 accessible shelter, medical treatment, and security during an
3196 emergency.
- 3197 ○ Address the whole community – Older adults, individuals with
3198 disabilities, and others with access or functional needs are
3199 disproportionally impacted during and after an emergency. Access
3200 and functional needs must be identified, considered and addressed,
3201 before, during, and after disasters.
- 3202 ○ Mitigate hazards – As soon as practical, suppress, reduce, or
3203 eliminate hazards and/or risks to persons and property (including pets
3204 and livestock) during the disaster response. Lessen the actual or
3205 potential effects or consequences of future emergencies.
- 3206 ○ Restore essential services – Power, water, sanitation, communication,
3207 accessible transportation, fuel, and other essential services must be
3208 restored as rapidly as possible to assist communities in returning to
3209 normal daily activities.
- 3210 ○ Support Whole Community and Economic Recovery – All members of
3211 the community must collaborate to ensure recovery operations are
3212 conducted efficiently, effectively, and equitably, promoting
3213 expeditious recovery of the affected areas.

3214 7.2. Direction, Control, and Coordination

3215 Responsibility for emergency response is based on statutory authority. The
3216 emergency response is coordinated under SEMS, which provides a flexible,
3217 adaptable, and expandable response organization to address all-hazards of
3218 varying magnitude and complexity. Most disaster incidents start and end at the
3219 local government level. The state supports all local communities impacted by
3220 an incident as defined in SEMS.

- 3221 • **Command and Control:** During response to minor or moderate events,
3222 one jurisdiction may manage the emergency with existing resources.
3223 Personnel that are part of a field level emergency response will utilize ICS
3224 to manage and direct on-scene operations. The EOC for that jurisdiction
3225 may not be activated under this scenario.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3226
- 3227
- 3228
- 3229
- 3230
- 3231
- 3232
- 3233
- **Field-EOC Communications and Coordination:** An EOC is activated to support field level operations when an emergency requires additional resources, or when requested resources exceed what is available from within the jurisdiction. Field Incident Commanders and EOCs will establish communications when the EOC is activated. Local government EOCs will establish communications with the OA EOC (county). The OA EOC will communicate via the Cal OES Region, which will communicate with the SOC.
- 3234
- 3235
- 3236
- 3237
- **State Government Coordination and Cooperation:** Cal OES coordinates state-level emergency operations and support for local emergency response and recovery utilizing mission resource tasking as defined in the ESA.
 - Essential emergency mission response and recovery tasks will be assigned to a state agency or department.
 - Emergency tasks assigned to state agencies will generally be compatible with their authorities and capabilities.
 - Each emergency task will be assigned primarily to one agency to lead. However, support tasks will be assigned to as many support agencies and departments as appropriate.
- 3238
- 3239
- 3240
- 3241
- 3242
- 3243
- 3244
- **Multiagency Coordination:** Larger-scale emergencies involve one or more responsible jurisdictions and/or multiple agencies. Management personnel from the responsible jurisdictions form a Unified Command and/or a Multiagency Coordination Group. Provisions are made for situation assessment, determination of resources requirements, establishment of a logistical system, and allocation of scarce resources. EOCs, dispatch centers, and other essential facilities located in, or adjacent to, the affected area are activated.
- 3245
- 3246
- 3247
- 3248
- 3249
- 3250
- 3251
- 3252
- **Multiagency Coordination System:** Multiagency coordination is a process that allows all levels of government and all disciplines to work together more efficiently and effectively. Multiagency coordination occurs across the jurisdictional lines, or across levels of government. The primary function of a MACS is to coordinate activities above the field level and to prioritize the incident demands for scarce or competing resources. MACS consist of a combination of elements:
- 3253
- 3254
- 3255
- 3256
- 3257
- 3258
- 3259



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3260 personnel, procedures, protocols, business practices, and
3261 communications integrated into a common system.
- 3262 ○ **Multiagency Coordination Groups:** Agency Administrators/Executives,
3263 or their designees, who are authorized to represent or commit
3264 agency resources and funds are brought together to form MAC
3265 Groups. MAC Groups may be established at any level or in any
3266 discipline. Under SEMS, MAC Group activities are typically facilitated
3267 by EOCs. A MAC Group can:
- 3268 ▪ Commit agency resources and funds.
 - 3269 ▪ Provide coordinated decision making.
 - 3270 ▪ Allocate resources among cooperating agencies.
 - 3271 ▪ Establish priorities among incidents.
 - 3272 ▪ Harmonize agency policies.
 - 3273 ▪ Provide strategic guidance to support incident management
3274 activities.
- 3275 ● **Disaster Direction and Control:** During disasters the local, OA, Cal OES
3276 Region, and state EOCs activate to the appropriate response level to
3277 provide coordination and support.
- 3278 ○ When activated for a wildfire, the **California Fire and Rescue**
3279 **Coordination Center** at Cal OES receives information from local
3280 government and OAs and coordinates the mobilization of firefighters,
3281 fire equipment, and other vital resources throughout the state
3282 through the California Fire and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid
3283 System.
 - 3284 ○ The **State Law Enforcement Operations Center** (LEOC) serves as the
3285 primary law enforcement information, intelligence, and coordination
3286 and support center for the UCG, deployed Cal OES personnel, and
3287 local, state, and federal stakeholders during major incidents. The
3288 LEOC consists of state law enforcement agency partners working
3289 collaboratively in a response posture for a unified common operating
3290 picture. It has 24/7 operational capabilities and is activated at the
3291 direction of the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch Chief.
 - 3292 ○ The **Air Coordination Group** (ACG) led by CA-ESF 1 Transportation
3293 may help facilitate fixed wing, rotor, and drone/unmanned aerial



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3294 system movement priorities above the disaster area and support
3295 other aviation priorities for the incident. The ACG consists of a team
3296 of professional aviation partners including the California Department
3297 of Transportation (Caltrans), the Federal Aviation Administration
3298 (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), FEMA Air
3299 Operations, and other organizations. Various programs and state and
3300 federal ESFs that use aerial assets in their operations may be asked to
3301 provide a liaison to the ACG to help gain the broadest
3302 understanding of the totality of air assets supporting an incident or
3303 event. The ACG does not have command and control authority, but
3304 rather focuses on cumulative flight awareness and safety given the
3305 number of air assets used in response and recovery operations.
- 3306 ○ **Traffic Management Centers** (TMC) operated by Caltrans and the
3307 CHP monitor and manage traffic flow and communicate traffic
3308 conditions to the traveling public and emergency management
3309 personnel during emergencies or planned lane closures on the state
3310 highway system. There are 12 district TMCs throughout the state and
3311 one satellite TMC. TMCs support emergency response activities by
3312 leveraging traffic control infrastructure such as closed-circuit
3313 television, highway advisory radio announcements, changeable
3314 message signs, and the California Highway Information Network.
 - 3315 ○ The **Joint State/Federal Flood Operations Center** (FOC) is a
3316 component of the Flood Operations Branch in DWR. The FOC, NWS,
3317 California-Nevada River Forecast Center and State Water Project
3318 (SWP) Operations are co-located, ensuring cohesive flood
3319 forecasting, flood emergency response, and real time water
3320 management across California. The FOC serves as a year-round focal
3321 point for gathering and disseminating hydrometeorological
3322 information. During severe storms and flooding the FOC provides
3323 public warnings, factual information, and technical assessments to
3324 emergency managers, law enforcement, and government agencies.
 - 3325 ○ The **Medical and Health Coordination Center** (MHCC) is the
3326 coordination center for CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical and
3327 directly supports the emergency response activities of the California
3328 Department of Public Health (CDPH), the California Emergency
3329 Medical Services Authority (EMSA), and the California Department of



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3330 Health Care Services (DHCS). When activated, the MHCC assists in
3331 the coordination of response missions involving health and human
3332 services and helps to determine prioritization and allocation of scarce
3333 resources.
- 3334 ○ The **Business Operations Center** (BOC) is the response component of
3335 the Cal OES Office of Private Sector / NGO Coordination and resides
3336 within the SOC. The BOC acts as a liaison for the private and
3337 nonprofit sectors to state government with a focus on emergency
3338 management and homeland security related activities, situational
3339 awareness for the private sector during disasters, and assistance with
3340 donations management.
- 3341 ○ The **Utilities Operations Center** (UOC) is managed by the California
3342 Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA). The CUEA is the largest utility
3343 emergency association in the state and provides emergency
3344 response support for electric, petroleum pipeline,
3345 telecommunications, gas, water, and wastewater utilities. The UOC is
3346 activated during emergencies with utility providers, Cal OES, and
3347 other state agencies, to coordinate operational response activities,
3348 tracking of mobilized resources, and restoration of power and utility
3349 services.
- 3350 ● **State Task Forces:** A state task force (TF) is a combination of single
3351 resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common
3352 communications and typically led by a senior official from a lead CA-ESF
3353 Agency. The TFs are generally short-term, issue-specific focus groups. State
3354 TFs may utilize cross-ESF coordination and are flexible and scalable. Some
3355 TFs are reoccurring due to common response and recovery needs. These
3356 include the Mass Care and Shelter Task Force, the Schools Task Force, and
3357 the Debris Management Task Force.
- 3358 ● **Incident Management Assistance Teams** (IMAT): Cal OES and FEMA IMATs
3359 provide field-level and EOC level incident management during
3360 emergencies and disaster response. These typed teams can be used at all
3361 levels of government regardless of incident size or complexity and are
3362 capable of incident management using SEMS, NIMS, and ICS principles.
3363 IMATs include Command and General staff and consist of Command,
3364 Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration sections.



- 3365
- 3366
- 3367
- 3368
- 3369
- 3370
- 3371
- **Joint State/Federal Operations:** When the federal government responds to an emergency or disaster within California, it will coordinate with the state through the UCG in accordance with Unified Command principles. FEMA will appoint a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) to manage federal resource support activities following a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster under the Stafford Act. A JFO will activate for coordination of joint and state/federal recovery programs.

3372

7.3. Alert and Warning – California State Warning Center

3373 Each jurisdiction within the state is responsible for preparing for disasters
3374 including establishing accessible methods for alerting and warning the public,
3375 mobilizing resources, and initiating protective actions. It is an inherent
3376 responsibility of local government officials and organizations to keep the public
3377 informed about natural, human-caused, and technological disasters, including
3378 what actions individuals should take to protect themselves and their families.
3379 Depending on how the local area alert and warning system is organized, local
3380 government responsibility may be inclusive of the city, special district, county,
3381 and multi-county jurisdictions. Cal OES has developed the Alert and Warning
3382 Guidelines and an extensive library of multi-lingual pre-scripted message
3383 templates for local government officials to use in their alert and warning system.
3384 The guidelines and templates can be found at the CALALERTS.org website.

3385 Cal OES operates the CSWC, which is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year to
3386 serve as the official state level point of contact for emergency notifications.
3387 From this center, CSWC personnel maintain contact with County Warning Points,
3388 state agencies, federal agencies, the National Warning Center, non-
3389 governmental organizations, and the private sector.

- 3390
- 3391
- 3392
- 3393
- 3394
- **CSWC Notifications:** Local governments and OAs notify the CSWC of emergencies that affect their community in accordance with existing laws, protocols, or when state assistance is requested or anticipated. Local emergency proclamations sent to the CSWC ensure the state is informed of emergency conditions or when state assistance is requested.

- 3395
- 3396
- 3397
- **Earthquake Notifications:** The CSWC receives notification of earthquakes from the California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN), National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC), the USGS, and the



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3398 California Earthquake Early Warning System. The CISN is a statewide
3399 network that provides the real-time information for California
3400 earthquakes. The CISN Display is an internet-based, rapid earthquake
3401 notification system that receives earthquake information from
3402 networks worldwide.
- 3403 ○ **Tsunami Notifications:** The CSWC receives tsunami notifications from
3404 the NTWC primarily through the National Warning System (NAWAS),
3405 however there are also redundant information paths. The NOAA
3406 issues tsunami alerts in the following categories: Warning (inundation
3407 expected; evacuation suggested), Advisory (strong currents; move
3408 off and away from the water), Watch (stay tuned for threat
3409 assessment), and Information Statement (no threat).
- 3410 ○ **Volcano Notifications:** The CSWC receives volcano notifications from
3411 the USGS California Volcano Observatory and the USGS Volcano
3412 Notification Service.
- 3413 ○ **Weather Notifications:** Notification of severe weather is received from
3414 the National Weather Service.
- 3415 ○ **Energy Notifications:** The California Independent System Operator
3416 (CAISO) monitors the California power grid, which consists of a
3417 network of long-distance, high-voltage transmission lines and
3418 substations that carry bulk electricity to local utilities for distribution to
3419 customers. When the grid is unable to meet electrical demands, the
3420 California ISO will direct utilities to reduce their load and issue
3421 emergency notices of energy interruptions. The CSWC will be
3422 contacted by the California ISO in accordance with the Cal ISO
3423 emergency notification process. The CSWC may also coordinate
3424 notifications related to PSPS events or other energy emergencies or
3425 needs.
- 3426 ○ **Hazardous Materials/Oil Spill Release Notifications:** State law requires
3427 hazardous materials handlers, their employees, authorized
3428 representatives, agents and/or designees to immediately report upon
3429 discovery any actual or threatened release to the CSWC.
- 3430 ○ **Nuclear Power Plant Notifications:** The CSWC receives notifications of
3431 nuclear power plant events directly from Diablo Canyon Power Plant.
3432 Secondary notifications may be received by CSWC from the



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3433 affected county sheriff department through one or more of the
3434 following systems: California Law Enforcement Telecommunications
3435 System (CLETS), California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS),
3436 Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), or the
3437 California Warning System (CALWAS).
- 3438 • **Communications, Alert, and Warning Systems:** The CSWC is responsible for
3439 informing, communicating, alerting, and notifying local governments,
3440 OAs, state officials, and the federal government of natural or
3441 human-caused emergencies. To meet this responsibility, the CSWC is
3442 equipped with telephones, data, and radio systems (described in more
3443 detail later in this plan). Most of these systems are used on a day-to-day
3444 basis; while others are available for use in an emergency, as conditions
3445 require. These systems are listed below:
- 3446 ○ **NAWAS and CALWAS:** The CSWC maintains the CALWAS to
3447 communicate with Cal OES Regional Offices and County Warning
3448 Points during an emergency. CALWAS is part of the National Warning
3449 System (NAWAS).
 - 3450 ○ **OASIS, CLETS, CLERS, and EAS:** OASIS, CLETS, CLERS, and California
3451 Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CLEMARS) are utilized to
3452 alert and notify sheriff and police departments, and key Emergency
3453 Alert System (EAS) stations.
 - 3454 ○ **WEA:** In partnership with the FEMA, Cal OES supports the use of
3455 Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs) which are concise, text-like
3456 messages to WEA-capable mobile devices during emergency
3457 situations. WEAs are sent by state and local public safety officials, the
3458 National Weather Service, the National Center for Missing and
3459 Exploited Children, and the President of the United States.
 - 3460 ○ **Mass Notification System:** The Cal OES uses a secure, scalable,
3461 accessible, and reliable emergency management applications to
3462 send notifications to individuals or groups using lists, locations, and
3463 visual intelligence. This comprehensive notification system keeps
3464 everyone informed before, during, and after an emergency incident.
 - 3465 ○ **Radios and Microwave Systems:** The state agencies utilize land
3466 mobile radio systems that are interconnected using the California
3467 Public Safety Microwave Network (CAPSNET) for primary



3468 communications. The California Interoperable Field Operations Guide
3469 (Cal IFOG) has a complete list of radio channels for state agencies
3470 and operational areas.

3471 • **Alerting and Warning State and Local Agencies:** Multiple communication
3472 channels will be used to maintain constant communication with local,
3473 state, and federal communications centers and to ensure the state can
3474 quickly respond to any developing emergencies. Cal OES manages a
3475 statewide contract to provide alert and warning capability used by local
3476 agencies. The CSWC provides local and state agencies with a broad
3477 range of information, including, but not limited to:

- Local emergencies
- Earthquakes
- Tsunamis (seismic sea waves)
- Volcanic eruption
- Floods
- Dam and levee failures
- Major fires
- Hazardous material spills
- Energy emergencies
- Search and rescue incidents
- Missing/overdue aircraft or runaway trains
- Terrorism threat
- Precipitation forecasts
- Winter road information
- Major road closures
- Weather watches and warnings
- Severe weather emergencies
- Multi-injury incidents
- Foreign animal disease
- Radiological and nuclear incidents
- Radioactive fallout wind data
- Evacuations

3478 • **Notification of Emergency Personnel:** The CSWC maintains a list of
3479 agencies and personnel critical to emergency operations. The CSWC will
3480 utilize SMS texting, phones, emails, and its mass notification system to notify
3481 state personnel of an emergency and help guide response teams across
3482 the state. During alerts the system will send notifications on a repeating
3483 basis until responded to and track responses to ensure appropriate
3484 personnel are enroute.

3485 • **Earthquake Early Warning:** Cal OES, in collaboration with CISN partners, is
3486 responsible for the earthquake early warning alert system in California.
3487 Alerts are distributed to emergency personnel and the public through
3488 WEA, mobile phone applications including the state sponsored MyShake
3489 application, and through Android phone operating systems.



3490 Industrial users can receive earthquake warnings to trigger personnel
3491 alerts and automated actions.

3492 Diagrams of California's warning systems are provided in Section 16.7 California
3493 Warning Systems.

3494 **7.4. Intelligence Gathering and Situation Reporting**

3495 Emergency Operations Centers and the State Threat Assessment Center are
3496 responsible for gathering timely, accurate, accessible, and consistent
3497 intelligence during an emergency. Situation reports should create a common
3498 operating picture and be used to adjust the operational priorities and strategies.

3499 To ensure effective intelligence flow, emergency response agencies at all levels
3500 must establish communications systems and protocols to organize, integrate,
3501 and coordinate intelligence among the affected agencies. The flow of situation
3502 reports among the levels of government should occur as shown below:

- 3503 • **Field Situation Reports:** Field situation reports should be disseminated to
3504 each responsible jurisdiction's EOC.
- 3505 • **Local:** Local government should summarize reports received from the
3506 field, department operations centers, and other reporting disciplines and
3507 send to the OA.
- 3508 • **OA:** The OA should summarize reports received from responsible
3509 jurisdiction's EOC, field units, department operations centers, and other
3510 reporting disciplines and forward to the Cal OES Region.
- 3511 • **Cal OES Regions:** The Cal OES Region should summarize situation reports
3512 received from the OA EOC, state field units, and other reporting disciplines
3513 and forward to the SOC.
- 3514 • **SOC:** The SOC will summarize situation reports received from the Cal OES
3515 Regions, state department operations centers, state agencies, private
3516 partners, and other reporting disciplines, and distribute to state officials
3517 and other stakeholders.
- 3518 • **Joint Field Office:** When the state-federal JFO is activated, the SOC and
3519 JFO will coordinate information sharing.
3520



3521 **7.4.1. Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center**

3522 The California Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center's
3523 (WFTIIC) serves as the state's integrated central organizing hub for wildfire
3524 forecasting; weather information; threat intelligence gathering, analysis, and
3525 dissemination; and coordination of wildfire threat intelligence and data sharing.
3526 The WFTIIC is comprised of Cal OES, CAL FIRE, the California Military Department
3527 (CMD), CPUC, and representatives from key agencies to include universities and
3528 the federal government.

3529 **7.5. Public Information**

3530 Public information consists of the processes, procedures, and systems to
3531 communicate timely and accurate information by accessible and culturally
3532 responsive means and in accessible and culturally relevant format on the
3533 incident's cause, size, and current situation to the public, responders, and
3534 additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected). Public
3535 information must be coordinated and integrated across jurisdictions, agencies,
3536 and organizations; among federal, state, tribal, and local governments; and
3537 with the private sector and NGOs. Public information includes processes,
3538 procedures, and organizational structures required to gather, verify, coordinate,
3539 and disseminate accessible information.

3540 **7.5.1. Public Outreach Programs**

3541 Emergency management officials must effectively communicate and educate
3542 the public on the risks and issues faced by the community and provide
3543 information, including through warning systems, to mitigate risks and support
3544 preparedness. Outreach programs should address accessible and culturally
3545 relevant information on established emergency plans and procedures and
3546 delineate the roles and responsibilities of first responders and the public
3547 immediately following an emergency, and during a sustained response.

3548 **7.5.2. Emergency Public Information**

3549 During an emergency, responsible jurisdictions disseminate accessible
3550 information about the emergency to keep the public informed about what is
3551 happening, suggest protective actions the public can take, outline the actions



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

3552 of emergency response agencies, and summarize the expected outcomes of
3553 the emergency actions.

3554 • **Local Government Responsibilities:** Responding jurisdictions and local
3555 government will provide immediate, accessible, and critical emergency
3556 public information to their constituents.

3557 • **State Government Responsibilities:** Cal OES will coordinate the state's
3558 emergency public information efforts and provide support to other state
3559 agencies to ensure the state government issues accurate, timely, clear,
3560 concise, and consistent accessible messages.

3561 • **State Assistance to Local Officials:** State assistance may be required
3562 when:

3563 ○ The means of dispersing public information at the local government
3564 level is damaged or overwhelmed.

3565 ○ Critical information needs to be disseminated to victims, responders,
3566 recovery personnel, and members of the media.

3567 ○ Multiple response agencies and levels of government need to work
3568 cooperatively to provide consistent emergency information.

3569 • **Communications and Public Information:** Emergency notification systems
3570 must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who
3571 are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, deaf/blind, or have limited
3572 English proficiency. During emergency broadcasts or emergency
3573 notifications, governments should work with broadcast news outlets to
3574 ensure interpreters are viewable. Communication on disaster information
3575 and resources must be redundant and communicated in different formats
3576 that are accessible (American Sign Language [ASL], captioning, audio
3577 description, text, email, picture, plain language) so that people with
3578 disabilities and or with limited English proficiency have access to the
3579 information they need in a timely manner.

3580 Earthquake Warning California uses state-of-the-art technology to alert
3581 people and initiate life-saving automated actions before surface shaking
3582 arrives. Tools like the MyShake application can provide seconds to tens of
3583 seconds of alert giving individuals the opportunity to take actions such as
3584 Drop, Cover, and Hold On. For more information visit [Earthquake Warning](#)
3585 [California](#).



3586 7.5.3. Joint Information System

3587 Under SEMS, public information is directly managed and controlled by the
3588 jurisdictions with responsibility for emergency response. An IC coordinates
3589 incident-specific public information through a Public Information Officer (PIO)
3590 within the Joint Information Center (JIC).

3591 Collectively, the activated JICs form the Joint Information System (JIS) which is
3592 the coordinated and integrated system in which PIOs are communicating
3593 amongst each other to form accessible unified messages on lifesaving
3594 measures, evacuation routes, threat and alert methods, and other protective
3595 actions to numerous audiences in an accurate, timely, accessible, and
3596 consistent manner.

3597 • **Joint Information System:** The JIS provides the mechanism to organize,
3598 integrate, and coordinate information to ensure timely, accurate,
3599 accessible, and consistent messaging across multiple jurisdictions and/or
3600 disciplines with the private sector and NGOs. It includes the plans,
3601 protocols, procedure, and structures used to provide public information.
3602 Federal, state, tribal, territorial, regional, local, and private sector PIOs and
3603 established JICs are critical supporting elements of the JIS. Key elements
3604 include the following:

- 3605 ○ Interagency coordination and integration.
- 3606 ○ Use of social media to gather, verify, coordinate, and disseminate
3607 consistent messages. Public expectations have created the need to
3608 be more active and responsive to the demand for accessible,
3609 immediate, and accurate information. Social media services such as
3610 Twitter and Facebook are utilized as primary applications to share
3611 press releases, incident updates, messages, and safety information
3612 quickly and efficiently.
- 3613 ○ Support for decision-makers.
- 3614 ○ Flexibility, modularity, and adaptability.

3615 • **Joint Information Center:** The JIC is a central location that facilitates
3616 operation of the JIS. It is a location where personnel with public
3617 information responsibilities perform critical emergency information and
3618 public affairs functions, as well as crisis communications. A JIC may be



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

3619 established at various levels of government, at incident sites, or can be
3620 components of federal, state, tribal, territorial, regional, or local MACS
3621 (e.g., MAC Groups or EOC). Typically, an incident-specific JIC is
3622 established at a single, on-scene location in coordination with federal,
3623 state, and local agencies (depending on the requirements of the
3624 incident). Informational releases are cleared through the IC/Unified
3625 Command, and/or the EOC/MAC Group.

3626 • **Public Information Officer Coordination Teams:** When a JIC is established,
3627 it will be staffed with PIOs from the responding agencies, who will
3628 coordinate as a team to:

3629 ○ Gather, verify, and produce accessible information for dissemination
3630 to the media and public (such as news releases, background
3631 information, fact sheets, public service announcements, briefings,
3632 and news conference materials).

3633 ○ Respond to media questions and requests.

3634 ○ Schedule media releases, briefings, news conferences, interviews,
3635 public service announcements, etc.

3636 ○ Arrange for media interviews and tours.

3637 ○ Assign Agency Representatives (AREP) to coordinate information
3638 from their agency with other team members before it is released to
3639 the public.

3640 • **Media Centers:** Agencies may establish a Media Center that serves as a
3641 central location for media briefings, conference, and information
3642 distribution. Media Centers may be activated independently or as part of
3643 a larger JIC.

3644 • **Inquiry Centers:** Agencies may activate an Inquiry Center to centralize
3645 information sharing between the public, the media, and government.
3646 Inquiry Centers should be directly linked to Media Centers or Joint
3647 Information Centers as appropriate. Inquiry Centers allow for:

3648 ○ Establishment of Public Information Hotlines (including teletype
3649 capability for individuals who are deaf) and hotline staff.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3650 ○ Enhancing information to meet the needs of those whose primary
3651 language is not English and to meet the functional needs of the
3652 blind, deaf, and hard of hearing.
- 3653 ○ Monitoring of social media, radio, and television stations.
- 3654 ○ Sharing of information about the emergency or the government's
3655 response.
- 3656 ○ Identification of information trends, which in turn allows PIOs to focus
3657 on providing targeted information.
- 3658 ○ Identification of rumors and misinformation.
- 3659 ○ Response to questions using official, verified information.
- 3660 ○ Call referrals, as appropriate, to federal, state, local, volunteer, and
3661 private sector agencies.
- 3662 ● **Virtual Joint Information Center:** A virtual JIC may be initiated through
3663 technological means when geographical restrictions, incident
3664 management requirements, social distancing, or other limitations
3665 preclude physical attendance by Public Information Officers at a central
3666 location. Through telephone or video teleconferences, personnel
3667 participating in the virtual JIC can meet and coordinate information.
- 3668 ● **Use of 2-1-1 Information and Referral Services:** Local and state
3669 governments may consider supplementing their public information
3670 programs with established 2-1-1 information and referral services to
3671 increase the public's access to vital emergency-related information,
3672 including evacuation routes, shelter locations, road closures, to reduce
3673 information request calls to 9-1-1, and make referrals to essential health
3674 and social services. The 2-1-1 program can improve access to
3675 government and nonprofit community services for people who are most
3676 at risk, including older adults, individuals with disabilities, or who have
3677 access or functional needs, those incapacitated by the disaster, visitors
3678 and people new to their communities.

3679 7.6. Incident Resource Management Process

3680 Incident resource management includes standardized procedures,
3681 methodologies, and functions. The SOC works with the three Administrative
3682 Regions to support the local or tribal EOC or IC to ensure that these tasks are



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

3683 completed. The following resource management activities may take place in
3684 preparation for incidents:

- 3685 • Identifying and typing current resources.
- 3686 • Identifying resource needs.
- 3687 • Acquiring, storing, and inventorying resources.
- 3688 • Developing mutual aid agreements and compacts.
- 3689 • Qualifying, certifying, and credentialing personnel.
- 3690 • Identifying potential locations for pre-positioning incident resources.
- 3691 • Developing a volunteer and donations management plan, including
3692 strategies for spontaneous volunteers and unsolicited donations.
- 3693 • Developing plans for supporting resource needs in larger or regional
3694 incidents.

3695 The following six resource management tasks are performed during an incident:

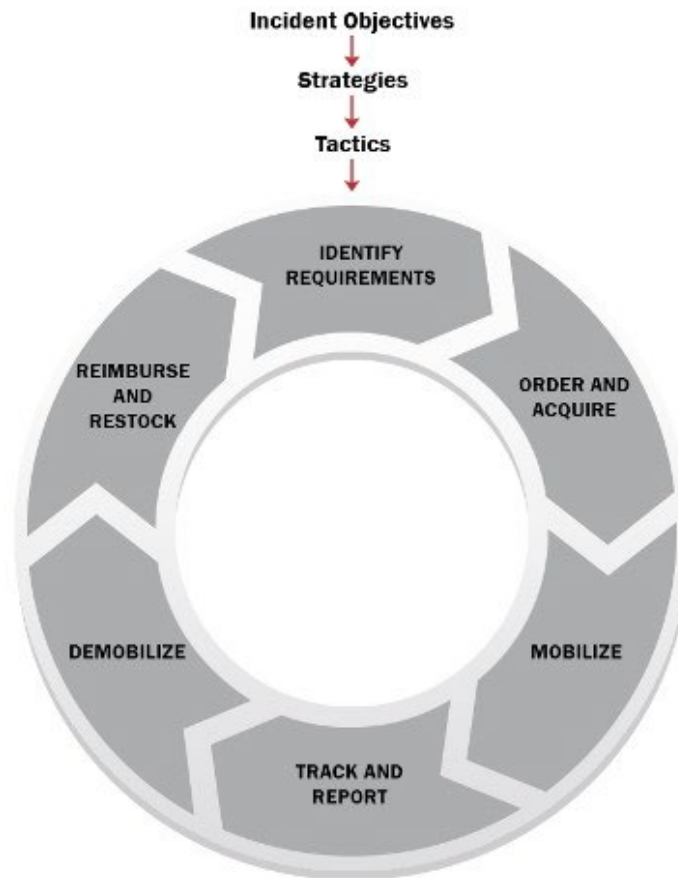
- 3696 1. Identify resource requirements.
- 3697 2. Order and acquire resources.
- 3698 3. Mobilize resources.
- 3699 4. Track resources and report resource status.
- 3700 5. Demobilize resources.
- 3701 6. Reimburse resource providers and restock supplies.

3702 This process is illustrated on the following page in **Exhibit 7.6-1 Incident Resource**
3703 **Management Process** (FEMA, 2017).



3704

Exhibit 7.6-1 Incident Resource Management Process



3705

7.7. Mutual Aid

3707 California's emergency assistance is based on a statewide mutual aid system
3708 designed to ensure additional resources are provided to the state's political
3709 subdivisions whenever their own resources are overwhelmed or inadequate. The
3710 basis for this system is the [California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid
3711 Agreement \(MMAA\)](#), which is entered into by and between the State of
3712 California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political
3713 subdivisions, municipal corporations, public agencies, and federally recognized
3714 Tribes to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency. The
3715 agreement obligates each signatory entity to provide aid to each other during
3716 an emergency without expectation of reimbursement. Under specific
3717 conditions, federal and state funding may reimburse public agencies who aid
3718 other jurisdictions. If other agreements, memoranda, and contracts are used to
3719 provide assistance, the terms of those documents may affect disaster assistance



3720 eligibility. This plan promotes the establishment of emergency assistance
3721 agreements between public and private sector agencies at all levels.

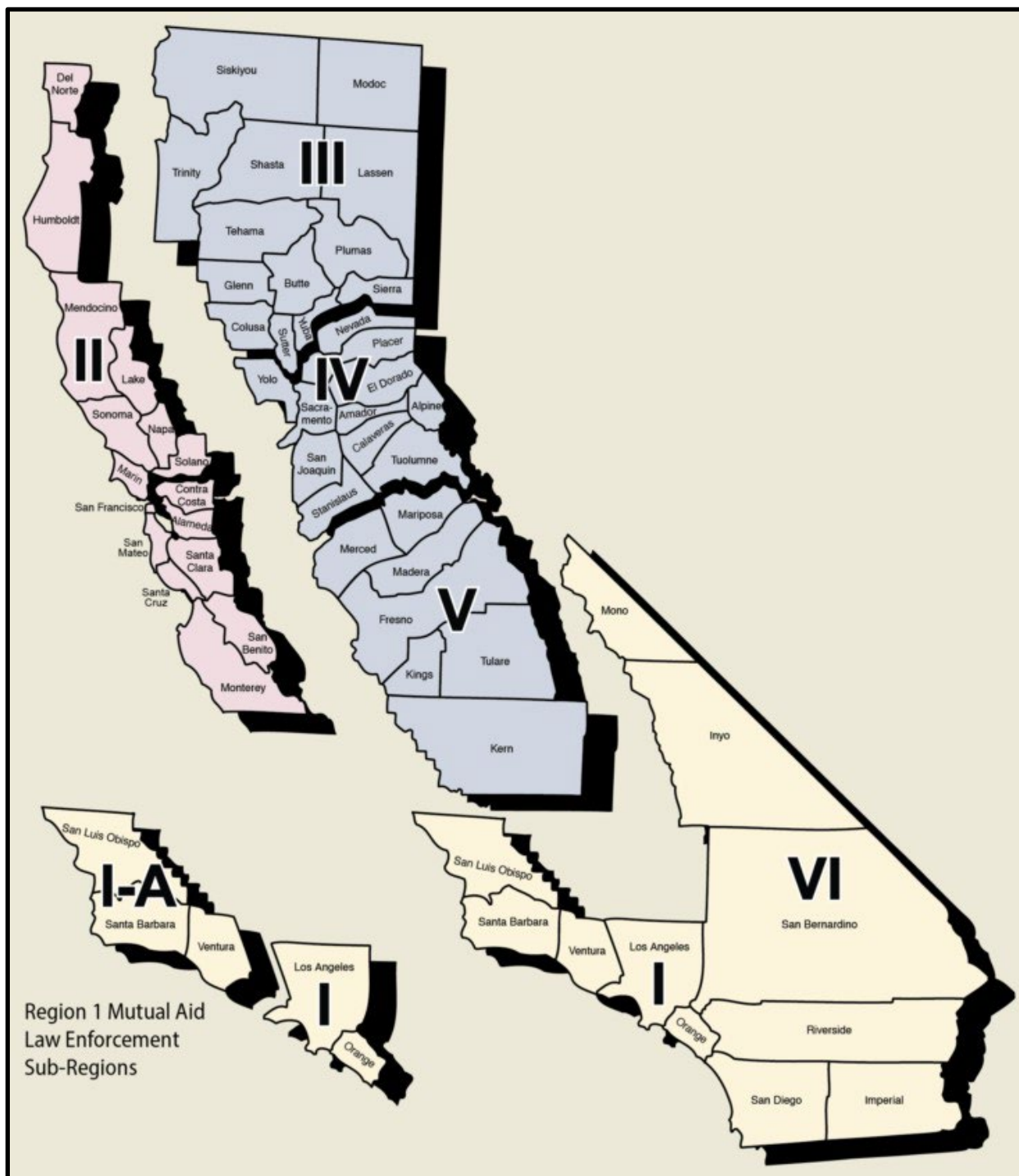
3722 **7.7.1. Mutual Aid Regions**

3723 For mutual aid coordination, California has been divided into six mutual aid
3724 regions. The purpose of a mutual aid region is to provide for the more effective
3725 application and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related
3726 activities. **Exhibit 7.7-1 Mutual Aid Regions** on the following page illustrates the six
3727 mutual aid regions. As shown on the map, Region I is further divided into two
3728 sub-regions to support Law Enforcement Mutual Aid. Each party to the MMAA
3729 must ensure adopted and approved emergency plans document how public
3730 resources are mobilized to render mutual aid during any type of emergency.



3731

Exhibit 7.7-1 Mutual Aid Regions



3732



3733 **7.7.2. Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan**

3734 The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch coordinates all inter-regional and state
3735 agency activity relating to mutual aid under the [Law Enforcement Mutual Aid](#)
3736 [Plan](#), the [Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Annex](#), and the [Coroner Mutual Aid](#)
3737 [Plan](#).

3738 • **Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan:** The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan
3739 delineates current state policy concerning law enforcement mutual aid.
3740 The plan describes the standard procedures used to acquire law
3741 enforcement mutual aid resources and the method to ensure
3742 coordination of law enforcement mutual aid planning and readiness at
3743 the local, state, and federal levels. This includes plans to utilize the
3744 Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act (EFLEA) which can
3745 provide funding, equipment, training, intelligence information, and
3746 personnel to assist state and local law enforcement to help alleviate
3747 emergency situations.

3748 The Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Assistance Fund was established to
3749 provide timely reimbursement to local law enforcement agencies for
3750 mutual aid costs during emergencies and disasters, reduce barriers for
3751 local government receiving mutual aid support, and enhance the state's
3752 ability to support emerging events. Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch
3753 administers the fund in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid
3754 Plan.

3755 • **Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan:** The Search and Rescue (SAR) Mutual
3756 Aid Plan supports and coordinates responses of personnel and equipment
3757 to SAR incidents including:

3758 ○ Searching for, locating, accessing, stabilizing, rescuing, and
3759 transporting victims in/from locations not reasonably accessible from
3760 roadways.

3761 ○ Searching for downed aircraft.

3762 ○ Conducting high-angle rope rescue.

3763 ○ Implementing water rescues from the ocean, swift water, or flood.

3764 ○ Operating in areas where access to victims requires equipment and
3765 personnel transported by foot or unconventional vehicles.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 3766 ○ Operating in locations remote from vehicular access.
- 3767 ○ Operating in situations that require responder personal
- 3768 self-sufficiency.
- 3769 ○ Operating during prolonged operational periods in wilderness terrain
- 3770 and dangerous weather.
- 3771 ○ Investigations of missing person incidents that may involve a criminal
- 3772 act.
- 3773 ● **Coroner Mutual Aid Plan:** The Coroner Mutual Aid Plan is a companion of
- 3774 the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan. Both derive their authority from the
- 3775 California ESA and from the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master
- 3776 Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA). The Coroner Mutual Aid Plan describes
- 3777 the statewide sheriff/coroner, coroner, and medical examiner
- 3778 organization, mobilization, and functions, as well as other assistance
- 3779 available from the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, the
- 3780 California State Coroners Association, and other state agencies and the
- 3781 resources of the federal government. The plan describes functional
- 3782 capabilities of Cal OES, California Department of Justice, California
- 3783 Department of Public Health, California Department of Motor Vehicles,
- 3784 California National Guard, California Dental Identification Team, Federal
- 3785 Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of
- 3786 Investigation.

3787 7.7.3. Fire And Rescue Mutual Aid Plan

3788 The Cal OES Fire and Rescue Branch coordinates inter-regional and state
3789 agency activity relating to mutual aid under the California Fire Service and
3790 Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid Plan. The mutual aid plan provides for systematic
3791 mobilization, organization, and operation of necessary fire and rescue resources
3792 of the state and its political subdivisions in mitigating the effects of disasters,
3793 whether natural or human caused. Additional mutual aid agreements related to
3794 fire and rescue activities include:

- 3795 ● **Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Mutual Aid Plan:** The Cal OES Fire and
- 3796 Rescue Branch supports and coordinates responses of personnel and
- 3797 equipment to US&R incidents that include searching for, locating, and
- 3798 rescue of victims from locations reasonably accessible from roadways, as
- 3799 well as for locating and rescuing victims of urban accidents and disasters



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

3800 with heavy rescue and fire suppression capabilities that are generally
3801 truck-based. A US&R incident (typically known location of victim(s)) would
3802 include searching for, locating, and rescuing victims of structure collapse,
3803 construction cave-ins, trench, confined space, high angle structure rope
3804 rescue, and similar accidents, disasters, and water rescues (ocean, swift
3805 water, and flood).

3806 • **California State Mutual Aid Pre-Position Program:** Developed to address
3807 resource augmentation for anticipated significant fire or other disaster
3808 events, this program assists OAs and mutual aid regions in determining the
3809 level of augmentation for personnel, equipment, and crews. The
3810 prepositioning of fire and emergency resources helps to bolster local
3811 response in areas where there are high-risk weather events that could
3812 lead to wildfires.

3813 Prepositioning resources, such as fire engines and strike teams,
3814 strategically placed near an area deemed to have a severe hazard
3815 allows for:

- 3816 ○ Faster response times.
- 3817 ○ Mitigation of disasters to reduce the likelihood of reaching
3818 catastrophic levels.
- 3819 ○ Reassurance to communities that resources are prepared and in
3820 formation for a quick and reactive response.
- 3821 ○ Availability of funding to support local fire agencies who need
3822 additional support for above normal staffing of resources due to an
3823 existing threat.

3824 The approval process to preposition resources includes numerous factors
3825 to determine and score the level of qualifying severity for wildland
3826 fire/wind event; however, the most important factor in the process is the
3827 use of predictive services (scientific method and approach) which
3828 consists of three primary functions:

- 3829 ○ Fire weather – meteorologist analysis.
- 3830 ○ Fire danger/fuels – wildland fire analysis.
- 3831 ○ Intelligence/resource status information – satellite imagery,
3832 climatology, resource availability.



3833 **7.7.4. Public Health and Medical Assistance**

3834 The EMSA and the CDPH coordinate inter-regional and state agency activity as
3835 described in the California Public Health and Medical Emergency Operations
3836 Manual (EOM).

3837 The EOM establishes a coordinated system to provide public health and
3838 medical resources (e.g., medical equipment and supplies, medical
3839 transportation, or healthcare personnel from both the private and public
3840 sectors) to requesting local jurisdictions impacted by the disaster. In addition to
3841 EMSA and CDPH, this coordination system includes the Regional Disaster
3842 Medical and Health Coordination (RDMHC) Program within each of California's
3843 six mutual aid regions (established by the California Health and Safety Code,
3844 Division 2.5, Chapter 3, Article 4, Section 1797.152), the Medical Health
3845 Operational Area Coordination (MHOAC) Program within the OA (established
3846 by the California Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, Chapter 3, Article 4,
3847 Section 1797.153), and partners at the local level including local health
3848 departments, local environmental health departments, and local emergency
3849 medical services agencies (LEMSAs). Incidents with public health and medical
3850 impact often require the coordinated involvement of public health,
3851 environmental health, health care providers, and emergency medical services.

3852 **7.7.5. Emergency Management Mutual Aid Plan (EMMA)**

3853 The Emergency Management Mutual Aid Plan (EMMA) describes the process
3854 that the state and its political subdivisions coordinate to support the emergency
3855 management operations in affected jurisdictions under the California Disaster
3856 and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA). The purpose of EMMA
3857 is to provide emergency management personnel and technical specialists to
3858 support the disaster operations of affected jurisdictions during an emergency.

3859 **7.7.6. Mutual Aid Coordination**

3860 Formal mutual aid requests follow specified procedures and are processed
3861 through pre-identified mutual aid coordinators. Mutual aid requests follow
3862 discipline-specific chains (e.g., fire, law enforcement, emergency
3863 management) from one level of government to the next. The mutual aid
3864 coordinator receives the mutual aid request and coordinates the provision of
3865 resources from within the coordinator's geographic area of responsibility.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

3866 In the event resources are unavailable at one level of government, the request
3867 is forwarded to the next higher level of government to be filled.

3868 • **Field Level Requests:** Requests for MMAA resources originate from the field
3869 level and are managed by the IC. If the IC is unable to obtain the
3870 resource through existing local channels, the request is elevated to the
3871 next successive government level until obtained or cancelled.

3872 • **Local Government Request:** Local jurisdictions are responsible for the
3873 protection of life and property within the municipal geographic
3874 boundaries. The local jurisdiction where the incident occurred should
3875 assess its resource inventory and existing local agreements to determine if
3876 the requested resource is available. When locally committed resources
3877 are exhausted and mutual aid is needed, the local official will request
3878 assistance from the OA Mutual Aid Coordinator.

3879 • **Tribal Government Request:** Tribal governments have the option of
3880 requesting resources from the OA, Cal OES Regional or state levels, or they
3881 may make their resource requests directly to the federal government.

3882 • **Operational Area Requests:** The OA (county) is a composite of its political
3883 subdivisions, (e.g., municipalities, contract cities, school districts, special
3884 districts, and county agencies). The OA Mutual Aid Coordinator assesses
3885 the availability of resources within the OA and fulfills the resource request
3886 based upon that assessment. In the event resources are unavailable at
3887 the OA level, the request is forwarded to the responsible Regional Mutual
3888 Aid Coordinator to be filled.

3889 • **Region Level Requests:** The state is geographically divided into six mutual
3890 aid regions. For Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Region I is divided into two
3891 sub-regions. Each mutual aid region is comprised of multiple OAs and has
3892 a Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator. The Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator
3893 is granted the authority to coordinate the mutual aid response of
3894 discipline-specific resources within the region to support a mutual aid
3895 request by a jurisdiction also within the region. In the event resources are
3896 unavailable at the region level, the request is forwarded to the State
3897 Mutual Aid Coordinator to be filled.

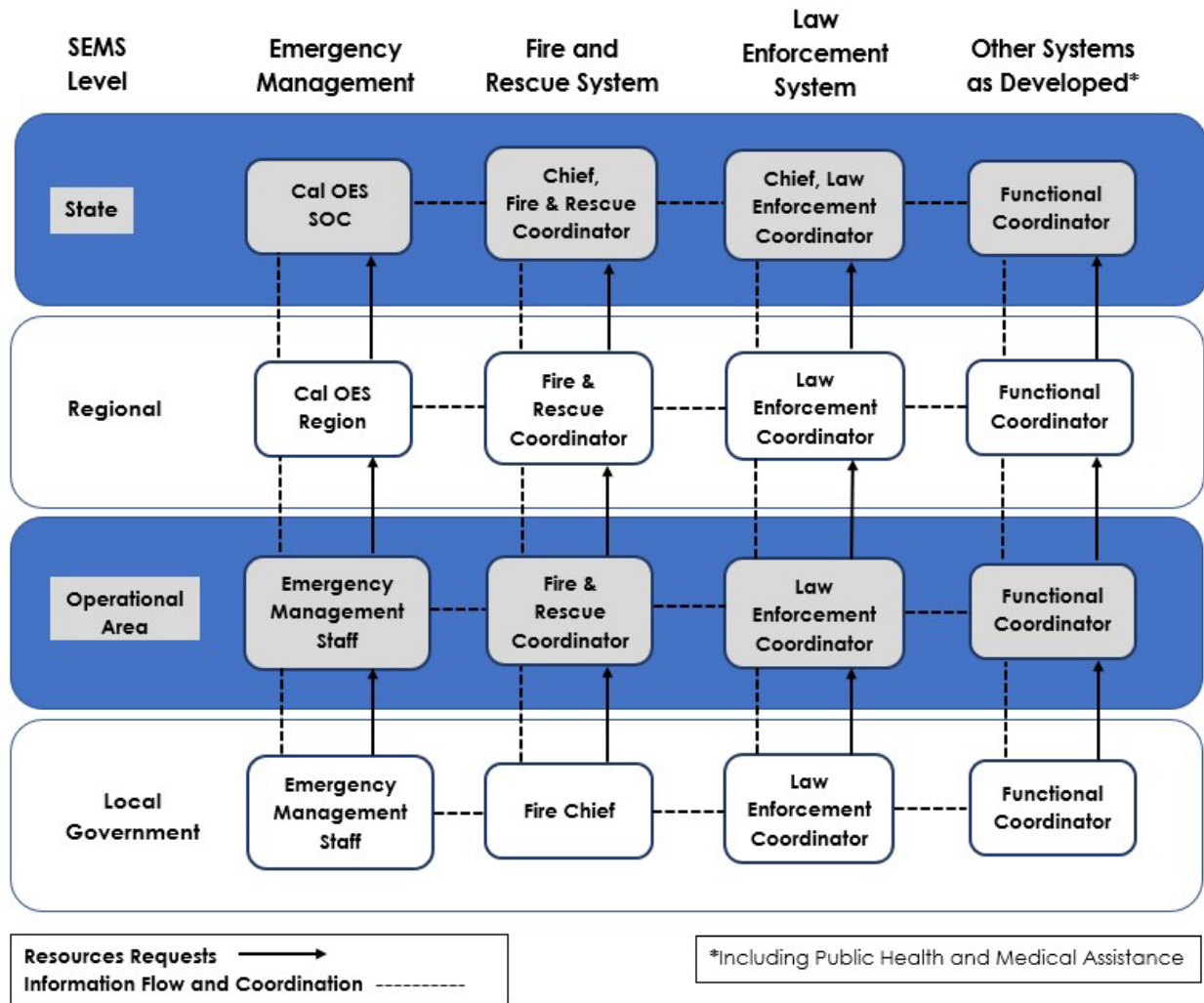
3898 • **State Level Requests:** On behalf of the Governor, the Director of Cal OES
3899 has the responsibility for coordination of state mutual aid resources in
3900 support of local jurisdictions during times of emergency.



3901 Cal OES will analyze and coordinate resource requests and assign mission
 3902 tasking to the appropriate state agency or department to fill the need.

3903 **Exhibit 7.7-2 Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid System** below documents the flow of
 3904 information, resource requests, and resources within specific mutual aid
 3905 agreements relative to the SEMS organization levels.

3906 **Exhibit 7.7-2 Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid System**



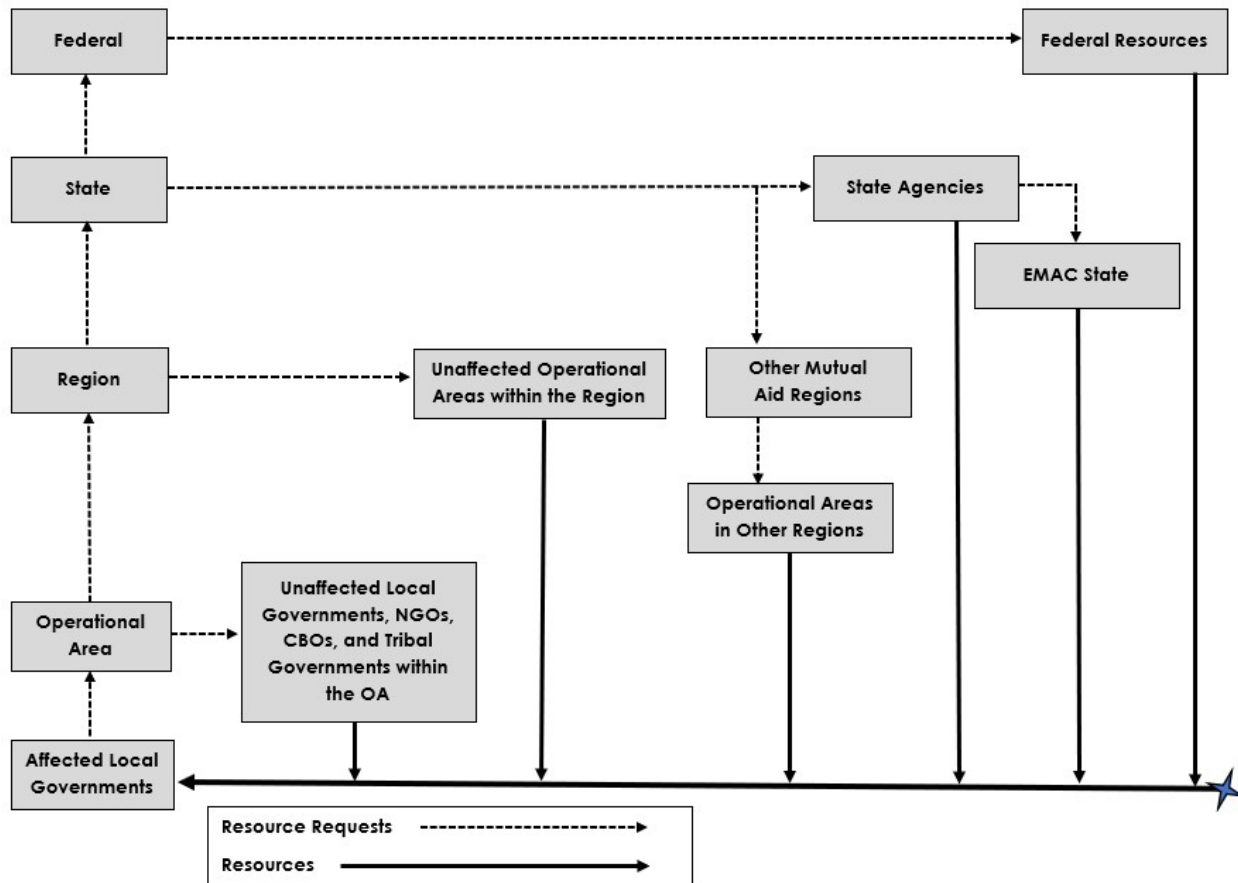
3907



3908 **7.7.7. Flow of Mutual Aid and Other Resource Requests**

3909 **Exhibit 7.7-3 Flow of Requests and Resources** below depicts the resource
 3910 management process for the state under SEMS. In this model, the affected local
 3911 government can access all stakeholders at all levels of the system.

3912 **Exhibit 7.7-3 Flow of Requests and Resources**



3913 **7.7.8. Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC)**

3914 California is a member of the EMAC, a congressionally ratified organization that
 3915 provides form, structure, and procedures for rendering emergency assistance
 3916 between states and territories. After the Governor proclaims a State of
 3917 Emergency, California can request and receive assistance through EMAC from
 3918 other member states. The Director of Cal OES and the state's EMAC Coordinator
 3919 are responsible for facilitating requests for assistance pursuant to EMAC.



3920 **7.7.9. 1951 Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact**

3921 California is a member of the 1951 Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster
3922 Compact, an agreement between California and 11 other states and the
3923 District of Columbia. The purpose of this compact is to provide mutual aid
3924 among compact members in meeting an emergency or disaster (natural or
3925 otherwise).

3926 **7.7.10. Resource Management**

3927 It is the policy of the state that contracts and agreements for emergency
3928 response and disaster repair and restoration should be entered into by the
3929 lowest level of government possible. When local resources are exhausted and
3930 additional resources are required, resource requests will follow an established
3931 process for ordering, tracking, mobilizing, and demobilizing. Depending on the
3932 scale of the emergency, limited resources may need to be rationed or
3933 controlled.

- 3934 • **Resource Ordering:** All resource requests, at each level, must include the
3935 following:
- 3936 ○ Clearly describe the current situation.
 - 3937 ○ Describe the resource request in detail.
 - 3938 ○ Specify the type or nature of the service the resource(s) will provide.
 - 3939 ○ Provide delivery location with a common map reference.
 - 3940 ○ Provide local contacts at delivery location with primary and
3941 secondary means of contact.
 - 3942 ○ Provide the name of the requesting agency and/or OA Coordinator
3943 contact person.
 - 3944 ○ Indicate time frame needed and an estimate of duration.
 - 3945 ○ Indicate if the logistical support (food, shelter, fuel, and reasonable
3946 maintenance) is required, if the request involves personnel and/or
3947 equipment with operators.
- 3948 • **Resource Directories:** Each state agency and local government entity
3949 should identify sources for materials and supplies internally and externally.
3950 The Cal OES maintains a list of state agencies, their roles, and
3951 responsibilities as outlined in this plan, and the common resources



- 3952 available from each.
- 3953 The Department of General Services serves as the primary department for
- 3954 CA-ESF 7 Resources, and in coordination with Cal OES, maintains lists of
- 3955 qualified contractors and sources of equipment, and develops
- 3956 emergency procurement procedures for services, materials, and supplies.
- 3957 • **Daily Updates:** The requesting agencies are responsible to report to
 - 3958 Cal OES the number and status of resources deployed on a mission daily.
 - 3959 • **Federal Assistance:** When resources are not available within the state or
 - 3960 through existing agreements with other states, California may request
 - 3961 assistance from the federal government. Requests for federal assistance
 - 3962 during an emergency will be coordinated through the SOC using a
 - 3963 Resource Request Form (RRF).

3964 **7.7.11. State Agency Mission Tasking**

3965 Under the ESA, it is the policy of the State of California that all executive branch

3966 agencies of state government will provide immediate and efficient response to

3967 emergencies. Cal OES may direct a state agency to perform a service outside

3968 its normal statutory responsibility. In such a case, the CA-ESF stakeholders may

3969 provide discipline subject matter expertise regarding resource utilization and

3970 capabilities. Lifesaving response shall not be delayed by concerns for

3971 reimbursement or budgetary impacts.

3972 The Cal OES will use the following process to mission task state agencies during

3973 disaster incidents:

- 3974 • **Mission Coordination:** The SOC contacts the appropriate state agency to
- 3975 allocate the needed resource. As part of the coordination, the SOC
- 3976 documents the request in CalEOC and issues a Cal OES Mission Number
- 3977 for the task.
- 3978 • **Mission Numbers:** The Cal OES state agency mission numbers issued
- 3979 through the SOC is valid only for state agencies. Once a mission number is
- 3980 issued, any significant change in the mission, activity, type, work site,
- 3981 scope, or nature must be approved by Cal OES.
- 3982 • **Contact with Requesting Agency:** The tasked state agency provides the
- 3983 resource requested for the mission; however, the tasked agency has the



3984 responsibility to adjust the number, type, and status of resources, in
3985 consultation with the requesting agency, to accomplish the mission.

3986 • **Mission Completion Date:** After a mission is approved, the requesting and
3987 tasked agencies will establish a mission completion date. If an extension is
3988 required, it can only be extended after formal reconsideration by the
3989 three parties (requesting entity, tasked agency, and Cal OES).

3990 • **Daily Updates:** The tasked state agencies are responsible to report to
3991 Cal OES the number and status of resources deployed on a mission on a
3992 daily basis. The state agency will provide continuous updated information
3993 to Cal OES, via CalEOC, including the number, type, and status of
3994 resources, and any change in status.

3995 • **Cost Recovery:** A Cal OES state agency Mission Number does not
3996 guarantee reimbursement, nor does it imply Cal OES will cover the costs of
3997 the mission. It does mean Cal OES will endorse claims by the tasked
3998 agency/department for reimbursement from appropriate state and
3999 federal government agencies. It is the agency/department's responsibility
4000 to identify and document all its associated response costs and submit
4001 reports to the SOC Finance and Administration Section.

4002 To assist in this process, the Cal OES Disaster Financial Recovery and
4003 Reconciliation (DFRR) Office was established as the central coordination
4004 hub between state departments/agencies and the Department of
4005 Finance (DOF) on state disaster costs and estimated federal
4006 reimbursements. DFRR may also serve as a liaison between state
4007 departments/agencies and Cal OES Recovery when a reporting entity
4008 has questions on cost eligibility and documentation retention. The DFRR
4009 will coordinate with DOF to identify and track new disaster funding
4010 opportunities as they become available.

4011 7.8. Sequence of Events During Disasters

4012 Two sequences of events are typically associated with disasters: one involves
4013 emergency proclamations and the other involves the incident response. The
4014 response sequence generally describes the emergency response activities to
4015 save lives, protect property and critical infrastructure, and preserve the
4016 environment. This sequence describes deployment of response teams,
4017 equipment and supplies, activation of emergency management organizations,



4018 and coordination among the various levels of government. The emergency
4019 proclamation sequence outlines the steps to gain expanded emergency
4020 authorities needed to mitigate the problem at the local level, as well as the
4021 state and federal levels based on the scope of the incident. It also summarizes
4022 the steps for requesting state and federal disaster assistance.

4023 **7.8.1. Before Impact**

4024 During this phase, emphasis is placed on preparedness and awareness activities.

- 4025 • **Routine Monitoring for Alerts, Watches, and Warnings:** Emergency officials
4026 constantly monitor events and the environment to identify specific threats
4027 that may affect their jurisdiction and increase awareness level of
4028 emergency personnel and the community when a threat is approaching
4029 or imminent. The CSWC constantly monitors and outlooks seven or more
4030 days out.
- 4031 • **Increased Readiness:** Sufficient warning provides the opportunity for
4032 response agencies to increase readiness, which are actions designed to
4033 increase an agency's ability to effectively respond once the emergency
4034 occurs. This includes, but is not limited to:
 - 4035 ○ Briefing government officials.
 - 4036 ○ Reviewing plans and procedures.
 - 4037 ○ Preparing and disseminating accessible information to the
4038 community.
 - 4039 ○ Updating resource lists.
 - 4040 ○ Testing systems such as warning and communications systems.
 - 4041 ○ Precautionary activation of EOCs.
 - 4042 ○ Testing performance of essential functions through continuity of
4043 operations/continuity of government processes and protocols.
- 4044 • **Pre-Impact:** When a disaster is foreseen as highly likely, action is taken to
4045 save lives and protect property. During this phase, warning systems are
4046 activated, evacuation begins, and resources are mobilized.



4047 7.8.2. Immediate Impact

4048 During this phase, emphasis is placed on control of the situation, saving lives,
4049 and minimizing the effects of the disaster.

- 4050 • **Alert and Notification:** Response agencies are alerted about an incident
4051 by the public through 9-1-1, an EOC Duty Officer, the CSWC, another
4052 response agency, or other methods. First responders are then notified of
4053 the incident. Upon an alert, response agencies notify response personnel.
- 4054 • **Resource Mobilization:** Response agencies activate personnel and
4055 mobilize to support the incident response. As the event escalates and
4056 expands, additional resources are activated and mobilized to support the
4057 response. Activation and mobilization continue for the duration of the
4058 emergency, as additional resources are needed to support the response.
4059 This includes resources from within the affected jurisdiction, or, when
4060 resources are exhausted, from unaffected jurisdictions.
- 4061 • **Incident Response:** Immediate response is accomplished within the
4062 affected area by local jurisdictions and the private sector. First responders
4063 arrive at the incident and function within their established field-level plans
4064 and procedures. The responding agencies will manage all incidents in
4065 accordance with ICS organizational structures, doctrine, and procedures.
- 4066 • **Establishing Incident Command:** Incident command is established to
4067 direct, order, or control resources. Initial actions are coordinated through
4068 the on-scene incident commander. The incident commander develops
4069 an initial Incident Action Plan (IAP), which sets priorities for the incident,
4070 assigns resources, and includes a common communications plan. If
4071 multiple jurisdictions or agencies are involved, the first responders will
4072 establish a unified Incident Command Post (ICP) to facilitate
4073 multijurisdictional and multiagency policy decisions. Area Command may
4074 be established to oversee multiple incidents that are handled by separate
4075 ICS organizations or to oversee the management of a very large or
4076 evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams (IMTs)
4077 engaged.
- 4078 • **Activation of the Multiagency Coordination System:** Responding agencies
4079 may coordinate and support emergency management and incident
4080 response objectives through the development and use of integrated



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 4081 MACS and MAC Groups. This includes developing and maintaining
4082 connectivity capability between the ICP, local 9-1-1 Centers, local EOCs,
4083 the Cal OES Regions, SOC, and federal EOC and NRF organizational
4084 elements.
- 4085 • **Local EOC:** Local jurisdictions activate their EOCs based on the
4086 magnitude or need for more coordinated management of the
4087 emergency. When activated, local EOCs help form a common operating
4088 picture of the incident by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating
4089 emergency information. Local EOCs can also improve the effectiveness of
4090 the response by reducing the amount of external coordination of
4091 resources by the IC by providing a single point of contact to support
4092 multiagency coordination. When activated, the local EOC notifies the OA
4093 lead that the local EOC has been activated.
 - 4094 • **Communications between Field and the EOC:** When a jurisdiction EOC is
4095 activated, communications and coordination are established between
4096 the IC and the DOC to the EOC, or between the IC and the EOC.
 - 4097 • **OA EOC:** The OA EOC, when activated, will gather and disseminate
4098 information and coordinate resource requests from the affected
4099 jurisdiction to an unaffected jurisdiction, or if resources are not available
4100 within the OA, forwards the resource request to the designated Cal OES
4101 Region and mutual aid coordinators.
 - 4102 • **Region:** The Cal OES Regional Administrator may deploy Cal OES Regional
4103 staff to activated EOCs to coordinate resource requests from the affected
4104 OA. Cal OES Region staff assigned to EOCs will also gather information
4105 and report situational awareness to the Cal OES Region and the SOC.
 - 4106 • **SOC Activation:** When activated the SOC will:
 - 4107 ○ Activate partner organizations to stand up DOCs and/or deploy to
4108 the SOC.
 - 4109 ○ Activate state agencies, CA-ESFs, and task forces as appropriate.
 - 4110 ○ Continuously monitor the situation and provide situation reports to
4111 brief state officials, as appropriate.
 - 4112 ○ Prepare IAPs and situation reports.
 - 4113 ○ Process resource requests from affected OAs via the Cal OES Region.



- 4114 ○ Process resource requests for federal assistance and coordinate with
4115 Federal Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), when
4116 established.
- 4117 ○ Coordinate the MMA, EMMA, and interstate resource requests as part
4118 of the EMAC or Interstate Disaster and Civil Defense Compact.
- 4119 ○ Continuously monitor and report emergency conditions when
4120 activated independently of a Cal OES Region.
- 4121 ○ Coordinate convening of the UCG, if activated.
- 4122 ● **JIC Activation:** Where multiple agencies are providing public information,
4123 the lead agencies will work together to analyze the information available
4124 and provide a consistent message to the public and the media. At the
4125 state level, Cal OES will activate a JIC to facilitate the dissemination of
4126 consistent and accessible information.
- 4127 ● **DOC Activation:** Each state agency may activate a DOC to manage
4128 information and resources assigned to the incident. If a DOC is activated,
4129 an agency representative or liaison may be deployed to facilitate
4130 information flow between the SOC and the DOC.
- 4131 ● **FEMA National Response and Regional Response Coordination Centers**
4132 **(NRCC and RRCC) Activation:** The FEMA NRCC or RRCC may deploy
4133 liaisons or an IMAT to the SOC to monitor the situation, provide resource
4134 support to the state, and situational awareness to federal officials.

4135 **7.8.3. Sustained Operations**

4136 As the emergency incident continues, the SOC continues to provide support to
4137 local government response efforts and emergency assistance to survivors of the
4138 disaster. Efforts are made to reduce the likelihood of secondary damage. If the
4139 situation demands, mutual aid is provided, as well as search and rescue of,
4140 shelter and care for, and identification of survivors. In a catastrophic incident,
4141 these operations may last weeks to months.

4142 **7.8.4. Transition Responsibility to Recovery Operations**

4143 Recovery begins at the start of a disaster. As the initial and sustained operational
4144 priorities are met, emergency management officials consider the recovery
4145 phase needs. Short-term recovery activities include returning vital life-support



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

4146 systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term activity is designed to
4147 return to normal activities. Recovery planning should include reviews of ways to
4148 avert or mitigate future emergencies. During the recovery phase, damage is
4149 assessed, Local Assistance Centers (LACs) and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs)
4150 are opened, and hazard mitigation surveys are performed.

- 4151 • **Local Assistance Centers:** LACs are opened by local governments to assist
4152 communities by providing a centralized location for services and resource
4153 referrals for unmet needs following a disaster or significant emergency.
4154 The LAC is staffed and supported by local, state, and federal agencies, as
4155 warranted, as well as nonprofit and voluntary organizations. The LAC
4156 provides a venue at which individuals, families, and businesses can access
4157 available disaster assistance programs and services. The LACs need to be
4158 physically accessible, and information needs to be provided in accessible
4159 formats for all community members. If federal resources are authorized, a
4160 state-federal DRC may be co-located with the LACs. For more information
4161 on LACs download the [Local Assistance Center Guide](#) from the [Cal OES](#)
4162 [Individual Assistance](#) web page.
- 4163 • **JFO:** The state coordinates with FEMA as necessary to activate a JFO to
4164 coordinate federal support for the emergency. The state will appoint a
4165 State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to serve as the state point of contact
4166 and to work with the FCO in the coordination and timely delivery of
4167 federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected
4168 jurisdictions.
- 4169 • **Demobilization:** As resources are no longer needed to support the
4170 response, or the response activities cease, resources are demobilized.
4171 Demobilization includes provisions to address and validate the safe return
4172 of resources to their original location and includes processes for resource
4173 tracking and ensuring applicable reimbursement. Where applicable,
4174 demobilization should include compliance with mutual aid and assistance
4175 provisions.



4176 **7.8.5. Emergency Proclamations**

4177 The California ESA provides for three types of emergency proclamations in
4178 California: (1) State of War Emergency, (2) State of Emergency, and (3) Local
4179 Emergency.

4180 Emergency proclamations expand the emergency powers and authorities of
4181 the state and its political subdivisions. They also provide a mechanism for
4182 unaffected jurisdictions to provide resources and assistance to the affected
4183 jurisdictions. Although emergency proclamations facilitate the flow of resources
4184 and support to the affected jurisdictions and local government, they are not a
4185 prerequisite for rendering mutual aid and assistance under existing agreements
4186 or requesting assistance from the American Red Cross, disaster loan programs
4187 designated by the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA), or the U.S.
4188 Department of Agriculture (USDA).

4189 • **Local Emergency Proclamation:** The local governing body, or its designee,
4190 of a county or city may proclaim a local emergency if there is extreme
4191 peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of the
4192 county, city and county, or city where the declaring entity is
4193 overwhelmed and unable to abate an existing or potential emergency
4194 and requires resources from other unaffected political subdivisions and
4195 jurisdictions.

4196 A local emergency provides local governing bodies with expanded
4197 emergency police powers and authorities, including:

4198 ○ Authority to promulgate and suspend local orders and regulations
4199 necessary to provide for the protection of life and property.

4200 ○ Authority to acquire or commandeer supplies and equipment for
4201 public use.

4202 ○ Power to conduct and perform emergency response activities under
4203 emergency conditions with broadened immunities from legal liability
4204 for performance or failure of performance.

4205 • **Cal OES Notification:** The local governing body or designee drafts and
4206 signs a local emergency proclamation. The local EOC advises the OA
4207 EOC of the proclamation, and the OA EOC advises the Cal OES Regional
4208 Administrator.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 4209
- 4210
- 4211
- 4212
- 4213
- 4214
- 4215
- 4216
- 4217
- 4218
- 4219
- 4220
- 4221
- 4222
- 4223
- 4224
- 4225
- 4226
- 4227
- 4228
- 4229
- 4230
- 4231
- 4232
- 4233
- 4234
- 4235
- 4236
- 4237
- 4238
- 4239
- 4240
- 4241
- 4242
- **Request for the Governor to Proclaim a State of Emergency:** When emergency conditions exceed, or have the potential to exceed, local resources and capabilities, local governments may request state assistance under the California ESA. Further, local governments can request reimbursement from the state for disaster-related costs under the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA). The formal request may be included in the original emergency proclamation or as a separate document. The request must be received within 10 days of the event.
 - **Request for Cal OES Director’s Concurrence:** Local governments can request cost reimbursement from the state for certain disaster-related costs under the CDAA following the proclamation of a local emergency, provided the local emergency was proclaimed within 10 days of the emergency.
 - **Initial Damage Estimate (IDE):** The Governor’s proclamation request should include a copy of the affected jurisdiction’s proclamation document and an IDE that estimates the severity and extent of the damage caused by the emergency. The IDE information should also be provided within the CalEOC under the appropriate event and include the impact to all of an affected OAs governing bodies, special districts, and private nonprofit organizations. An IDE may not be immediately required for sudden emergencies with widespread impacts, emergencies of significant magnitude, or during fast-moving emergencies where immediate response assistance is necessary.
 - **State Pre-Assessment:** To assist the Governor in determining if funding under the CDAA should be granted, the IDE is reviewed, and if warranted, an assessment is conducted by Cal OES Recovery. The Cal OES works with the local jurisdictions emergency management and/or public safety agencies in the OAs affected by the emergency to accomplish these assessments.
 - **Analysis of Request:** The request and the IDE are evaluated by Cal OES Recovery and a recommendation is made through the Director of Cal OES. The decision to approve is based on the jurisdiction’s ability to respond and recover using such factors as the amount and type of damage, the potential needs of the affected jurisdiction, availability of



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

- 4243 local government resources, recent disaster history, and the state hazard
4244 mitigation history.
- 4245 • **Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA):** If the state assessment determines
4246 an incident is of such magnitude to be beyond the capabilities of the
4247 affected local government and the state, Cal OES will coordinate a joint
4248 Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) with FEMA to determine if the
4249 incident is of sufficient severity to require federal assistance
 - 4250 • **Proclamation of a State of Emergency:** The Governor proclaims a state of
4251 emergency based on a request from the local governing body and the
4252 recommendation of Cal OES. The Governor has expanded emergency
4253 powers during a proclaimed state of emergency. The Governor:
 - 4254 ○ Has the right to exercise police power, as deemed necessary, vested
4255 in the state Constitution and the laws of California within the
4256 designated area.
 - 4257 ○ Is vested with the power to use and commandeer public and private
4258 property and personnel, to ensure all resources within California are
4259 available and dedicated to the emergency when requested.
 - 4260 ○ Can direct all state agencies to utilize and employ personnel,
4261 equipment, and facilities for the performance of any and all activities
4262 designed to prevent or alleviate actual and threatened damage
4263 due to the emergency. Can also direct them to provide
4264 supplemental services and equipment to political subdivisions to
4265 restore any services in order to provide for the health and safety of
4266 the individuals in the affected area.
 - 4267 ○ May make, amend, or rescind orders and regulations during an
4268 emergency and temporarily suspend any non-safety-related statutes,
4269 ordinances, regulations, or rules that impose restrictions on the
4270 emergency response activities.
 - 4271 ○ Can request federal assistance and resources.
 - 4272 ○ Can authorize funding under the CDAA when the magnitude and
4273 severity of an emergency is beyond a local government agency's
4274 capacity and capability to respond and recover.
 - 4275 • **Governor's Proclamation Without a Local Request:** The Governor can
4276 proclaim a state of emergency if the safety of persons and property in



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 7 – Response Concept of Operations

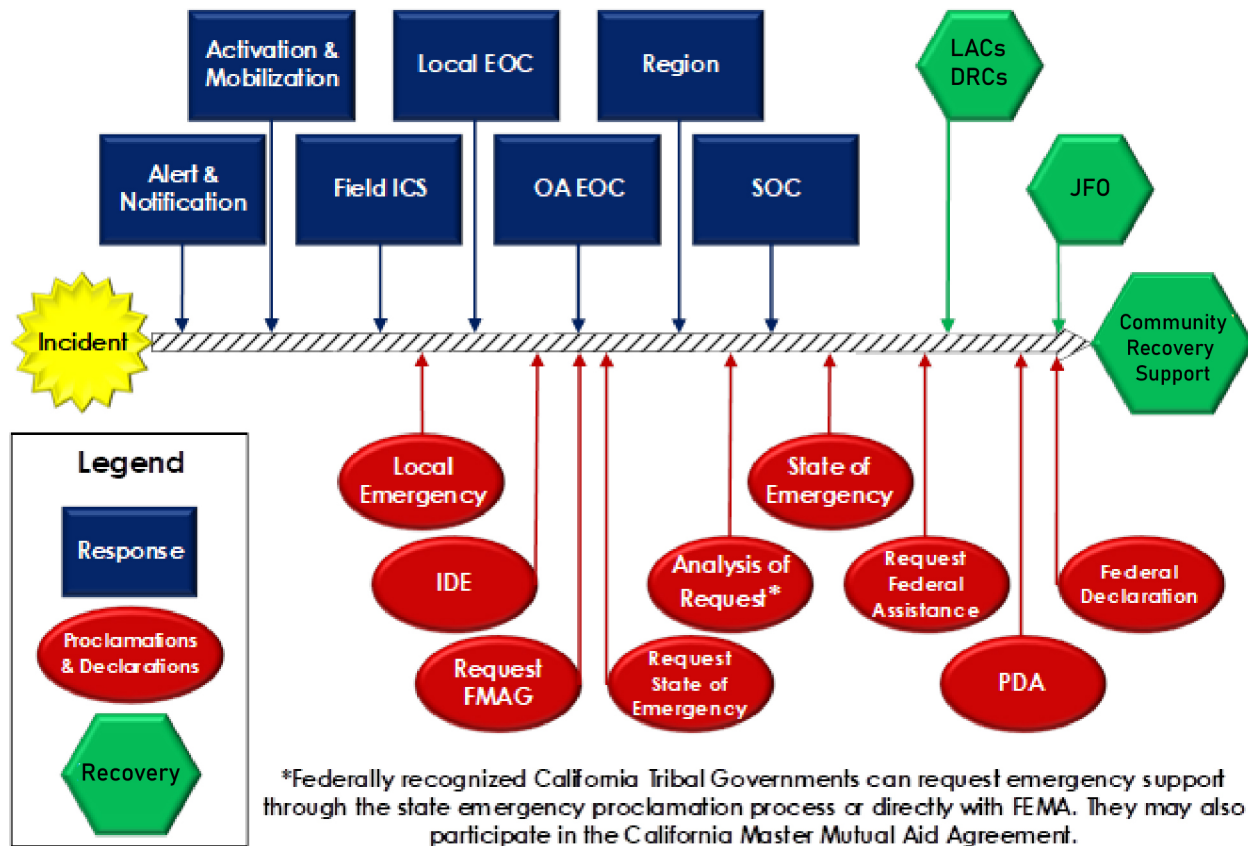
- 4277 California are threatened by conditions of extreme peril or if the
4278 emergency conditions are beyond the emergency response capacity
4279 and capabilities of the local authorities.
- 4280 • **Proclamation of a State of War Emergency:** In addition to a state of
4281 emergency, the Governor can proclaim a state of war emergency
4282 whenever California or the nation is attacked by an enemy of the U.S., or
4283 upon receipt by California of a warning from the federal government
4284 indicating such an enemy attack is probable or imminent. The powers of
4285 the Governor granted under a state of war emergency are
4286 commensurate with those granted under a state of emergency.
- 4287 • **State Request for a Presidential Declaration:** When it is clear state
4288 capabilities will be exceeded, using the results of the joint PDA, the
4289 Governor can request federal assistance, including assistance under the
4290 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act or Stafford
4291 Act ([42 U.S. Code, Section 5121 et. seq.](#)). The Stafford Act authorizes the
4292 President to provide financial and other assistance to state, local, and
4293 tribal governments, certain private nonprofit organizations, and individuals
4294 to support response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.
- 4295 • **Federal Analysis of the State's Request:** The FEMA Regional Administrator
4296 assesses the situation and the request and makes a recommendation to
4297 the President on a course of action. The decision to approve the request is
4298 based on such factors as the amount and type of damage, the potential
4299 needs of the affected jurisdiction and the state, availability of state, local,
4300 and tribal government resources, the extent and type of insurance in
4301 effect, recent disaster history and the state's hazard mitigation history.
- 4302 • **Federal Declarations without a PDA:** If the incident is so severe the
4303 damage is overwhelming and immediately apparent, the President may
4304 declare a major disaster immediately without waiting for the joint PDA
4305 process to be completed as described above.
- 4306 • **Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster:** The President can declare an
4307 Emergency or Major Disaster under the Stafford Act thereby providing
4308 federal government resources to support the states' response, recovery,
4309 and mitigation activities. While Presidential Declarations under the Stafford
4310 Act authorize federal resources and funding to support response and



4311 recovery, federal agencies may also provide assistance under other
 4312 authorities or agreements.

4313 The sequence of activities occurring for the emergency response, recovery and
 4314 the proclamation process is illustrated on the following page in **Exhibit 7.8-1**
 4315 **Response Phase Sequence of Events.**

4316 **Exhibit 7.8-1 Response Phase Sequence of Events**



4317

Abbreviations	
DRC – Disaster Recovery Center	JFO – Joint Field Office
EOC – Emergency Operations Center	LAC – Local Assistance Center
FMAG – Fire Management Assistance Grant	OA – Operational Area
ICS – Incident Command System	PDA – Preliminary Damage Assessment
IDE – Initial Damage Assessment	SOC – State Operations Center

4318



4319

8. California Emergency Support Functions

4320 The 2009 State of California Emergency Plan established the California
4321 Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESFs). The CA-ESFs are 18 primary disciplines
4322 or activities essential to addressing the emergency management needs of
4323 communities in all phases of emergency management. Of the 18 CA-ESFs,

4324 CA-ESF 9 Search and Rescue was merged with CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue (urban
4325 search and rescue) and CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement (wildland search and
4326 rescue). CA-ESF 16 Evacuation was also merged with CA-ESF 13 Law
4327 Enforcement. The CA-ESFs are designed to bring together discipline-specific
4328 stakeholders at all levels of government to collaborate and function within the
4329 four phases of emergency management.

4330 At the state level, the CA-ESFs consist of an alliance of state agencies,
4331 departments, and other stakeholders with similar functional responsibilities. This
4332 grouping allows each CA-ESF to collaboratively mitigate, prepare for, respond
4333 to, and recover from an emergency.

4334 Local governments and OAs can, but are not required to, adopt a CA-ESF
4335 structure. Instead, they should organize in accordance with their local
4336 Emergency Operations Plans and SEMS guidelines.

4337 **8.1. Coordinating Agencies, Primary, and Supporting Departments**

4338 Each CA-ESF represents an alliance of stakeholders possessing common interests
4339 and responsibilities, and brings together state agencies, departments, and
4340 others to collaborate on emergency management issues. A state
4341 agency/department may be assigned to CA-ESFs as either coordinating,
4342 primary, or supporting:

- 4343 • **Coordinating:** The entity manages other organizations that carry out tasks
4344 for that CA-ESF. The coordinating entity is also responsible for ongoing
4345 planning and preparedness activities of the CA-ESF.
- 4346 • **Primary:** The entity itself is the lead department that carries out tasks for
4347 the CA-ESF. The primary entity will also support planning and preparedness
4348 activities of the CA-ESF.



- 4349 • **Supporting:** The entity assists coordinators and primaries by providing
 4350 mutual aid and allocating essential supplies and resources.

4351 **Exhibit 8.1-1 California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESFs)** lists and defines
 4352 each CA-ESF and identifies the coordinating state agency/department with the
 4353 federal Emergency Support Function (ESF) with the closest similarities.

4354 **Exhibit 8.1-1 California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESFs)**

CA-ESF: Coordinating State Agency/Department	Description	Federal ESF
CA-ESF 1 Transportation: Transportation Agency (CalSTA)	Assist in the management of transportation systems and infrastructure during threats or emergencies. Also manages the Air Coordination Group for federal and state aviation support.	ESF #1 – Transportation
CA-ESF 2 Communications: Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Provide resources, support, and restoration of government emergency telecommunications, including voice and data.	ESF #2 – Communications
CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering: Government Operations Agency (GovOps)	Organize the capabilities and resources of the state government to facilitate the delivery of services, technical assistance, engineering expertise, construction management, and other support to local jurisdictions.	ESF #3 – Public Works and Engineering



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA-ESF: Coordinating State Agency/Department	Description	Federal ESF
CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue: Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Monitor the status of fire mutual aid activities. Coordinate support related to detection and suppression of fires; rescue activities; and provide personnel, equipment, and supplies to support local jurisdictions.	ESF #4 – Firefighting
CA-ESF 5 Management: Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Provides guidance and coordination and resolves issues between the CA-ESFs. Ensures consistency in the development and maintenance of the SEP Annexes. Serves in an advisory capacity to the SOC Director during an emergency.	ESF #5 – Information and Planning
CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter: Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS)	Coordinate and assist responsible jurisdictions with displaced survivors during an incident. Support survivor needs including food, clothing, non-medical care and sheltering, family assistance, and recovery.	ESF #6 – Mass Care, Emergency Assistance, Housing, and Human Services
CA-ESF 7 Resources: Government Operations Agency (GovOps)	Coordinate plans and activities to locate, procure, and pre-position resources to support emergency operations.	ESF #7 – Logistics Management and Resource Support



CA-ESF: Coordinating State Agency/Department	Description	Federal ESF
CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical: Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS)	Coordinate public health, environmental health, mental/behavioral health, and emergency medical services activities statewide to support local jurisdiction resource needs.	ESF #8 – Public Health and Medical Services
CA-ESF 9 Search and Rescue: n/a	CA-ESF 9 merged into CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue for urban search and rescue requests and CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement for wilderness search and rescue.	ESF #9 – Search and Rescue
CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials: California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)	Provides for a coordinated response from agencies and governmental entities with jurisdictional and regulatory authority to conduct all phases of emergency management in the response to and recovery from an actual or potential release of oil or hazardous materials to save lives, protect health and safety, protect property, and preserve the environment.	ESF #10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response
CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture: Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)	Coordinate activities and support the responsible jurisdiction when a disaster impacts the agriculture and food industry. Support the recovery of impacted industries and resources post-disaster.	ESF #11 – Agriculture and Natural Resources



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA-ESF: Coordinating State Agency/Department	Description	Federal ESF
CA-ESF 12 Utilities: California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA)	Provide resources and support to responsible jurisdictions in partnership with the private sector to restore gas, electric, fuel pipelines, water, wastewater, and telecommunications.	ESF #12 – Energy
CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement: Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Coordinate state law enforcement personnel and equipment to support responsible jurisdictions' law enforcement and coroner offices, wilderness search and rescue, and public safety activities in accordance with law enforcement and coroner's mutual aid plans.	ESF #13 – Public Safety and Security
CA-ESF 14 Recovery: Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Support and enable state and local jurisdictions' recovery of communities and businesses from the long-term consequences of emergencies and disasters.	ESF #14 – Cross-Sector Business and Infrastructure
CA-ESF 15 Public Information: Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Support accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information to disaster-impacted audiences, including governments, media, private sector, and all members of the community.	ESF #15 – External Affairs
CA-ESF 16 Evacuation: n/a	CA-ESF 16 merged into CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement.	n/a



CA-ESF: Coordinating State Agency/Department	Description	Federal ESF
CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management: California Volunteers	Support responsible jurisdictions in their use of volunteers (affiliated and non-affiliated), monetary donations, and in-kind donations for incidents requiring state response.	n/a
CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity: Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	Coordinate cyber critical response including the detection, mitigation, and information sharing for statewide cyber-related events.	n/a

4355 Similarities between the CA-ESFs and the federal ESFs exist. Like federal ESFs, the
 4356 CA-ESFs are established to augment state operations during all four phases of
 4357 emergency management in accordance with the SEMS. The purpose of federal
 4358 ESFs is to provide federally controlled resources to state and federal agencies
 4359 during the response and recovery phases of a disaster.

4360 8.2. Emergency Management Activities

4361 The California Emergency Support Functions were designed to bring together
 4362 discipline-specific stakeholders at all levels of government to collaborate and
 4363 function within the four phases of emergency management.

4364 Mitigation

- 4365 • Identify stakeholders and engage them in the development and
 4366 maintenance of the CA-ESF.
- 4367 • Complete a threat and hazard assessment and prioritize actions to
 4368 reduce vulnerabilities within the scope of the CA-ESF.
- 4369 • Collaborate to pool CA-ESF resources to prevent hazards and reduce
 4370 vulnerability (leveraging funding, resources, and people).
- 4371 • Develop strategies and processes to prevent or reduce the impact of
 4372 events and the need for response activities.



- 4373
- Support updates to the Enhanced SHMP.

4374 **Preparedness**

- 4375
- Update annex to the State Emergency Plan, including concept of
- 4376 operations, plans, and supporting agreements.
- 4377
- Establish decision-making and communication processes for the CA-ESF.
- 4378
- Identify stakeholder roles, responsibilities, and statutory authorities.
- 4379
- Initiate and oversee pre-emergency planning and coordination activities.
- 4380
- Catalogue resources, establish agreements for acquiring additional
- 4381 resources, manage information systems, and develop processes for
- 4382 mobilizing and demobilizing resources with the CA-ESF stakeholders.

4383

 - Plan for short and long-term emergency management and recovery

4384 operations.

4385

 - AAR and Corrective Action Planning (CAP) into the CA-ESF Annexes and

4386 exercises.

4387

 - Conduct regular CA-ESF meetings and training events.

4388

 - Support processes for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation,

4389 integration of communications systems, and information coordination.

4390 **Response**

- 4391
- Coordinate CA-ESF support when activated for response.
- 4392
- Provide subject matter experts to support response activities based on
- 4393 statutory authority at the appropriate level (Field, Local, OA, Cal OES
- 4394 Region, or SOC), as requested by the Governor or Cal OES, and as
- 4395 outlined in the CA-ESF Annex.

4396

 - Request participation from supporting agencies/departments.

4397

 - Coordinate contracts and procure goods and services as needed.

4398

 - Develop AARs and implement corrective actions.



4399 **Recovery**

- 4400 • Coordinate rapid needs assessment teams during Response to prevent
4401 duplication of efforts.
- 4402 • Complete short-term recovery activities in the Response phase as they are
4403 identified or as tasked by CA-ESF 14 Recovery.
- 4404 • Work with CA-ESF 14 to ensure they have accurate information on the
4405 progress of short-term recovery activities, so CA-ESF 14 can support the
4406 eventual transition from Response to Recovery.
- 4407 • As short-term recovery activities are completed, hand off longer-term
4408 recovery activities to CA-ESF 14 so they can coordinate standing up the
4409 Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) and begin supporting the State Disaster
4410 Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) in the Recovery phase.
- 4411 • Support efficient activation and sufficient staffing of Local Assistance
4412 Centers (LACs) or Disaster Recovery Centers (DRC), as appropriate.

4413 **8.3. CA-ESF During EOC Activations**

4414 The 18 CA-ESFs are sources of discipline-specific, subject matter expertise in the
4415 state that can be utilized during an emergency response at any level of SEMS. In
4416 contrast, the federal government organizes its resources and capabilities under
4417 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) described in the NRF. While a CA-ESF
4418 coordinator can be requested by local jurisdictions, CA-ESFs commonly work at
4419 the SOC level. When a CA-ESF is employed during an activation, it provides
4420 access to stakeholder resources and capabilities regardless of which
4421 organization has those resources. Although CA-ESFs are led by agencies and
4422 departments at the state level, they may include partnering entities such as
4423 local jurisdictions, private, and non-governmental members, if needed.

- 4424 • **Designated Coordinator:** Prior to an emergency, each CA-ESF should
4425 designate a coordinator and alternates who can be called upon to
4426 support the Cal OES Regions or SOC when activated. CA-ESF coordinators
4427 are identified based on subject matter expertise, authorities, and access
4428 to resources and capabilities of the CA-ESF.
- 4429 • **Expertise, Resources, and Capabilities:** The CA-ESF coordinators provide
4430 discipline-specific, subject matter expertise as needed within the SOC.
4431 Some activities may include:



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

- 4432 ○ Recommending how best to use discipline-specific resources.
- 4433 ○ Advising how to obtain specialized resources, including
- 4434 agency/department specific acquisition processes.
- 4435 ○ Representing their discipline in MAC Groups.
- 4436 ○ Acquiring and interpreting discipline-specific information.
- 4437 ○ Providing guidance on processing resources to EOC management
- 4438 functions.
- 4439 ○ Coordinating with CA-ESFs at other SEMS levels.
- 4440 ● **CA-ESF Notification and Mobilization:** Upon activation of the Cal OES
- 4441 Region or SOC, the SOC Director assesses the need for one or more CA-
- 4442 ESFs to support their emergency response and recovery activities. Each
- 4443 CA-ESF mobilizes according to its functional annex. When planning for
- 4444 mobilization, each working group should consider space requirements.
- 4445 CA-ESFs are typically assigned to the Operations Section.
- 4446 ● **CA-ESF Initial Response Actions:** The items listed below constitute the initial
- 4447 response actions to be taken by each activated CA-ESF.
- 4448 ○ Establish formal activation time and initial staffing pattern for
- 4449 representation in the SOC.
- 4450 ○ Activate communications plans and establish and maintain
- 4451 communications between state DOCs, the SOC, and Cal OES
- 4452 Region.
- 4453 ○ Based on the governance structure in the CA-ESF Annex, notify and
- 4454 activate supporting state agencies/departments as needed.
- 4455 ○ Begin acquiring intelligence concerning CA-ESF activities to support
- 4456 the emergency.
- 4457 ○ Deploy staff to provide technical assistance to other SEMS levels
- 4458 based on statutory authority and response roles, and in coordination
- 4459 with the SOC and Cal OES Region as needed.
- 4460 ● **CA-ESF's and Task Forces:** A task force may be established in the SOC to
- 4461 address a particular tactical need. A CA-ESF may be assigned to
- 4462 establish, oversee, or support the task force. The task force will utilize cross-
- 4463 ESF coordination of resources and information to meet its objectives. A
- 4464 senior official from the lead CA-ESF will typically lead the task force.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

- 4465
- 4466
- 4467
- 4468
- 4469
- 4470
- 4471
- 4472
- 4473
- **Coordination with Federal ESFs:** When federal ESFs assist in an emergency, they provide access to federally controlled resources, regardless of which organization has those resources. Federal ESF coordinating and primary agencies are identified by authorities and resources. Support agencies are assigned based on the availability of resources in their functional area. Each federal ESF aligns categories of resources and provides strategic objectives for their use. The ESF will utilize resource management such as typing, inventorying, and tracking to facilitate the deployment and recovery of resources throughout the incident.

4474 The state agency roles and responsibilities are organized according to the

4475 CA-ESFs and displayed on the following page in **Exhibit 8.3-1 State**

4476 **Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix.**



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

4477 **Exhibit 8.3-1 State Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix**

4478 State agencies and departments responsible for one or more CA-ESFs are
 4479 designated Coordinating, Primary, or Supporting based on their authorities,
 4480 resources, and capabilities.

4481 **C** = Coordinating **P** = Primary **S** = Supporting

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
CA Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency (BCSHA)	S				S		S						S	S		
CA Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)					S	S	S					S		S		
CA Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI)			S		S		S						S	S		
CA Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA)					S		S					S	S	S		
CA Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)			S		S	S	S						S	S	S	



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
CA Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)			S		S		S							S		
CA Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH)					S		S							S		
CA Department of Real Estate (DRE)			S		S		S						S	S		
CA Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)		S		S	S		S	S	C					S		
CA Air Resources Control Board (ARB)					S		S	S	S			S		S		
CA Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)					S		S	S	S					S		
CA Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle)			S		S		S							S		
CA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)			S	S	S		S	S	S		S	S		S		



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
CA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHA)					S		S	S	S	S				S		
CA State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)		S		S	S	S	S	S	S		S			S		
CA Government Operations Agency (GovOps)		S	C		S		C				S	S	S	S		
CA Department of General Services (DGS)		S	P		S	S	P	S	S					S		
CA Department of Human Resources (CalHR)					S		S							S		
CA Department of Technology (CDT)		S			S		S						S	S		S
State of CA Franchise Tax Board (FTB)					S		S					S	S	S		
CA Department of Tax and Fee Administration (DTFA)					S		S					S	S	S		



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
State of CA Office of Administrative Law (OAL)					S		S							S		
CA Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS)					S		S							S		
CA State Personnel Board (SPB)					S		S							S		
CA Victims Compensation Board (CalVCB)					S		S						S	S		
CA Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS)		S		S	S	C	S	C						S		
CA Department of Aging (CDA)					S	S	S							S		
CA Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)					S		S						S	S		
CA Department of Community Services and Development (CSD)					S	S	S						S	S	S	



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
CA Department of Developmental Services (DDS)					S	S	S	S						S		
CA Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)					S		S	S						S		
CA Department of Public Health (CDPH)		S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	
CA Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC)					S		S	S					S	S		
CA Department of Rehabilitation (DOR)					S	S	S	S						S		
CA Department of Social Services (CDSS)					S	P	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	
CA Department of State Hospitals (DSH)					S		S	S						S		
CA Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)	S	S		S	S	S	S	P	S	S				S	S	
CA Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI)		S	S		S		S	S					S	S		



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
CA Office of System Integration (OSI)					S	S	S	S						S		S
CA Natural Resources Agency (CNRA)	S	S		S	S		S				C			S		
CA Coastal Commission	S				S		S		S				S	S		
CA Conservation Corps (CCC)					S		S							S		
CA Energy Commission (CEC)	S	S			S		S		S		P			S		
CA State Lands Commission (SLC)	S	S			S		S		S		S		S	S		
CA Department of Conservation (DOC)		S			S		S		S		S		S	S		
CA Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S	S	S	
CA Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S	S		S		
CA Department of Parks and Recreation (PARKS)	S	S	S	S	S	S	S		S		S	S	S	S	S	S



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
CA Department of Water Resources (DWR)	S	S	S	S	S		S	S			S		S	S		
San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC)			S		S		S		S				S	S		
CA Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)		P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			S		S		
CA Department of Education (CDE)					S	S	S	S					S	S		
CA Department of Finance (DOF)		P			S		S							S		
CA Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)					S	S	S	S		C		S	S	S		
CA Department of Insurance (CDI)			S		S		S					S	S	S		
CA Department of Justice (DOJ)		P			S	S	S					S		S		
CA Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet)					S	S	S	S					S	S		



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)					S		S							S		
CA Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz)					S		S						S	S	S	
CA Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)	S	C	S	C	C	S	S	S	S	S	S	C	C	C	S	C
Seismic Safety Commission (SSC)			S		S		S				S		S	S		
CA Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR)				S	S		S						S	S	C	
California Volunteers			S		S	S	S		S					S	P	
CA Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA)	S	S			S		S							S		
Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB)					S		S							S		



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
CA Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)		S	S		S		S	S	S					S		
CA Employment Development Department (EDD)					S		S			S		S	S	S		
CA State Lottery Commission (CALottery)					S		S							S		
CA Military Department (CMD)	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	S			S		S		S
State of CA Office of the Inspector General (OIG)					S		S							S		
CA Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)	S				S		S				S			S		
CA State Board of Equalization (BOE)					S		S						S	S		
CA State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)	C	P			S		S							S		
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	S	P			S		S	S	S			S		S		S



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 8 – California Emergency Support Functions

CA Agency/ Department	CA Emergency Support Function															
	CA-ESF 1 Transportation	CA-ESF 2 Communications	CA-ESF 3 Constr. & Engineer.	CA-ESF 4 Fire & Rescue	CA-ESF 5 Management	CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter	CA-ESF 7 Resources	CA-ESF 8 Pub. Health & Med.	CA-ESF 10 Haz. Materials	CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture	CA-ESF 12 Utilities	CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement	CA-ESF 14 Recovery	CA-ESF 15 Public Information	CA-ESF 17 Vol. Donations Mgt.	CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity
CA Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	S				S		S					S	S	S		
CA Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	P	P	S	S	S		S		S			S		S		
CA Transportation Commission (CTC)	S				S		S							S		
California Community Colleges					S	S	S	S						S		
University Systems				S	S	S	S					S		S		

4482



4483 **9. Recovery Concept of Operations**

4484 The recovery phase of an emergency or disaster is often defined as restoring a
4485 community to its pre-disaster condition. More realistically, recovery is the process
4486 of re-establishing a state of normalcy in the affected communities. Recovery
4487 begins at the time of response. Effective recovery requires an approach
4488 focusing on delivery of equitable services to all impacted individuals,
4489 households, and communities. Overall efficiency and effectiveness in recovery
4490 operations requires a joint effort across both response and recovery stakeholders
4491 and at all levels of government. Communication and coordination at the onset
4492 of a disaster through recovery are critical to:

- 4493 • Identify and provide outcome- and data-driven recovery services to
4494 impacted individuals, households, and communities.
- 4495 • Mobilize essential recovery partners (e.g., “right sizing” recovery
4496 operations).
- 4497 • Prevent duplication of efforts.
- 4498 • Develop joint public information and communications plans.
- 4499 • Collect, assess, and track data and essential information about impacted
4500 individuals, households, and communities.
- 4501 • Discuss cost recovery considerations and carry out required
4502 documentation activities.
- 4503 • Establish initial lists of unmet and anticipated needs to inform equitable
4504 short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery priorities and operations.
- 4505 • Identify initial equitable recovery strategies.
- 4506 • Coordinate effectively with local, regional, state, and federal partners.

4507 The CA-ESF 14 Recovery begins facilitating this coordination and
4508 communication from the onset of the disaster from the SOC to the Cal OES
4509 Recovery Directorate, and other recovery partners to begin to plan for the
4510 recovery operations. This section summarizes recovery operations from the
4511 beginning of the disaster throughout the recovery lifecycle.



4512 **9.1. Recovery Goals and Strategies**

4513 Recovery operations begin concurrently or shortly after the commencement of
4514 response operations. The overall goal for immediate recovery includes starting
4515 the process to return all impacted individuals, households, communities, critical
4516 infrastructure, and essential government and commercial services back to a
4517 functional and accessible state, but not necessarily to pre-disaster conditions.
4518 For the state, immediate recovery operations involve:

- 4519 • Collecting data about the impacts and disruptions to systems, services,
4520 individuals and households, and communities.
- 4521 • Evaluating the local and tribal capacity to address the recovery needs of
4522 the community.
- 4523 • Using equitable processes to identify intermediate and long-term
4524 restoration and recovery priorities.
- 4525 • Identifying socioeconomic considerations that will impact the ability to
4526 provide recovery services to all individuals, householders, and
4527 communities.
- 4528 • Recommending the level of activation of the state recovery organization
4529 based on documented local and tribal recovery needs.

4530 Intermediate recovery operations begin once vital services have been restored.
4531 The goal of intermediate recovery is to identify permanent solutions for recovery
4532 and redevelopment. Intermediate operations involve:

- 4533 • Managing and containing cascading impacts of an event to stabilize the
4534 community and prepare it for long-term recovery and redevelopment.
- 4535 • Identifying data-driven recovery objectives for recovery services for all
4536 impacted communities.
- 4537 • Establishing permanent solutions and bringing government and
4538 commercial services closer to pre-disaster conditions.
- 4539 • Supporting the physical and mental health of the community.

4540 Long-term recovery and redevelopment operations may continue for months or
4541 years depending on the severity and extent of the damage sustained. The goal
4542 of long-term recovery and redevelopment operations is to move the impacted



4543 community toward self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience. Ongoing
4544 recovery operations involve:

- 4545 • Developing resilience and sustainability measures that can be
4546 implemented in redevelopment.
- 4547 • Evaluating and identifying additional data-driven recovery objectives for
4548 recovery services for all impacted communities based on progression of
4549 recovery operations.
- 4550 • Identifying lessons learned to improve recovery in the future.
- 4551 • Evaluating recovery progress and ability to meet whole community needs,
4552 including revitalization of economic, cultural, and social resources.

4553 **9.2. Direction, Control, and Joint Field Office Coordination**

4554 Equitable recovery for all impacted individuals, households, and communities is
4555 a general responsibility of all levels of government to work together. However,
4556 tribal and local governments have the primary responsibility for the recovery of
4557 their communities. These responsibilities are summarized in **Exhibit 9.2-1**
4558 **Government Level Recovery Responsibilities** on the following page.

4559 Local and tribal governments will maintain operational control and responsibility
4560 for community recovery activities within their jurisdiction, including managing
4561 local policies and procedures. They are responsible for initiating Mutual Aid
4562 Agreements (MAAs) and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs). Local and tribal
4563 governments are also responsible for requesting state and federal assistance
4564 when necessary and when recovery needs exceed their resources and
4565 capabilities.

4566 Local governments must adhere to existing state laws and regulations during
4567 recovery. However, some laws and regulations may inhibit aspects of a
4568 community's recovery and require a waiver. With proper legal authority, (e.g.,
4569 Governor's state of emergency proclamation) state agencies and departments,
4570 and other organizations may be directed to implement certain waivers to assist
4571 recovery efforts. Local governments are also responsible for developing post-
4572 disaster recovery plans that include public engagement in the planning process
4573 to ensure equitable policies and procedures.

4574



4575

Exhibit 9.2-1 Government Level Recovery Responsibilities



4576

4577 State agencies, federal agencies, and private nonprofit (PNP) organizations
 4578 have emergency resources beyond the capabilities of local government that
 4579 can be used to assist in disaster recovery. The state is the conduit for local
 4580 governments, and tribal governments as requested, to access many of the
 4581 federal recovery assistance programs. The state will not define the recovery
 4582 priorities of local governments. Impacted local communities establish their own
 4583 recovery priorities; they may or may not choose to address an issue based on
 4584 their goals, priorities, or capacity. State agencies and organizations will support
 4585 community recovery in the form of personnel, resources, funding, technical and
 4586 regulatory assistance, and operational coordination at the request of the local
 4587 government.

4588 **9.2.1. State Direction and Control**

4589 There are three sections within the Cal OES Recovery Directorate with expertise
 4590 in the state's recovery programs – Recovery Operations (Public Assistance),



4591 Interagency Recovery Coordination (IRC), and Hazard Mitigation. At the
4592 beginning of the disaster, CA-ESF 14 Recovery will coordinate with the SOC,
4593 other CA-ESFs, and the Cal OES Recovery Directorate leadership to gather
4594 information, determine initial considerations for providing recovery services, and
4595 coordinate the determination of the scope of the recovery operations. As the
4596 need for recovery operations are defined, a State Disaster Recovery
4597 Coordinator (SDRC) is designated to lead state recovery activities while the SOC
4598 is activated and/or in the JFO, if established.

4599 The CA-ESF 14 Recovery will coordinate with the SDRC and the recovery
4600 programs to mission assign, through the SOC, other state agencies to support
4601 recovery operations, including debris management and the California Recovery
4602 Support Functions (CA-RSFs). Once a mission is assigned to recovery operations,
4603 state agencies will provide the assistance and resources necessary to support
4604 state recovery operations. Once the SOC is deactivated, state agencies will
4605 continue to support recovery operations as appropriate until the mission is
4606 completed, which could be a matter of months or years depending on the
4607 scope of the disaster, as directed by the SDRC.

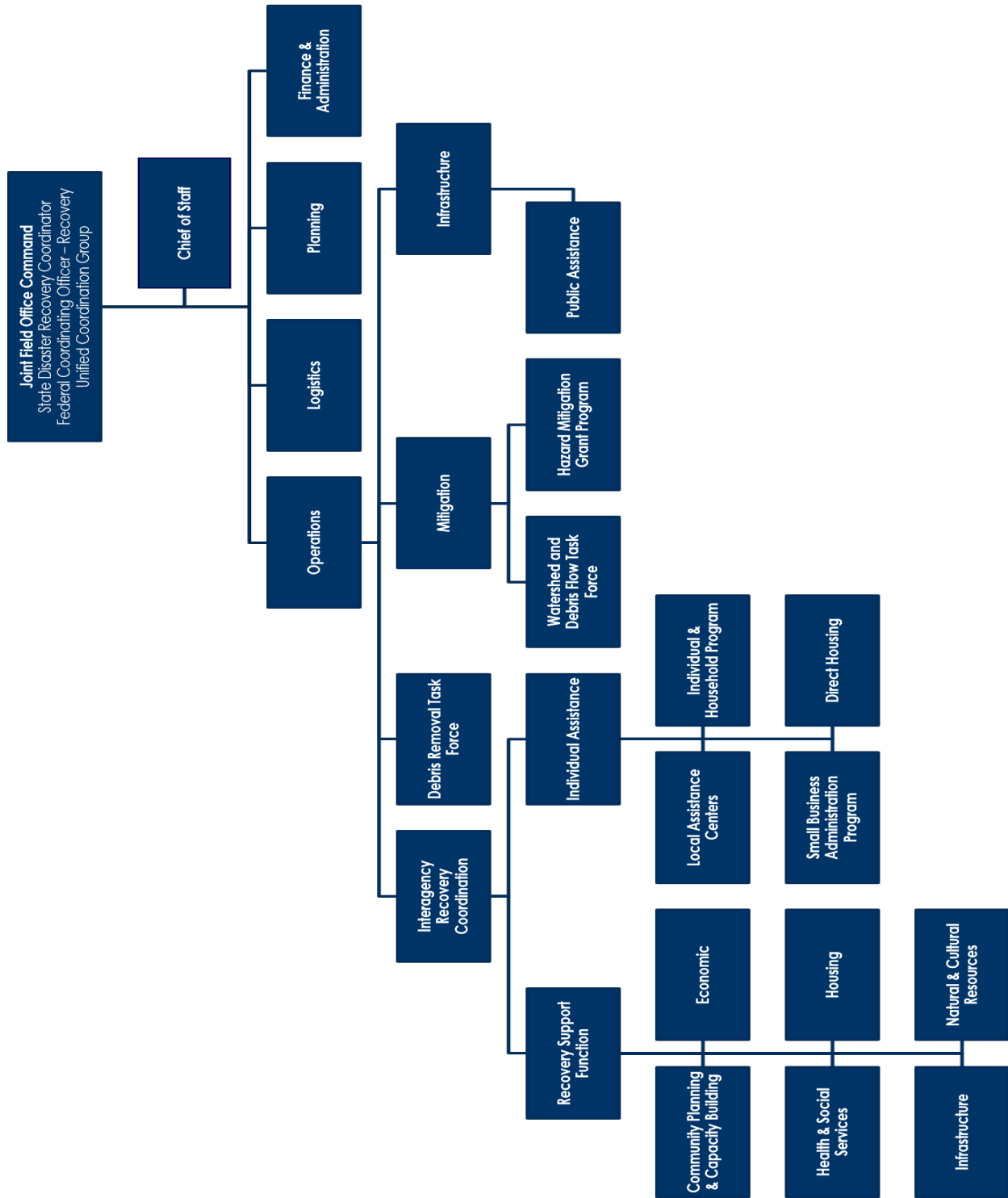
4608 **9.2.2. Joint Field Office Activation or stand up**

4609 As recovery operations proceed, and if the federal government is providing
4610 assistance, the SDRC may coordinate with the FCO to establish a JFO to meet
4611 the specific scope of the disaster recovery needs. The JFO will contain sections,
4612 operational geographic divisions, and functional branches to coordinate with
4613 the local and tribal communities and direct requested state and federal
4614 assistance. An example of a JFO structure is shown in **Exhibit 9.2-2 Joint Field**
4615 **Office Structure** on the following page.



4616

Exhibit 9.2-2 Joint Field Office Structure



4617



4618 Within the JFO, the activated state personnel will coordinate with federal
4619 personnel and local and tribal communities to manage the appropriate
4620 recovery programs for that operation as directed by the SDRC or SCO.

4621 **9.3. Situational Assessment and Declaration Development**

4622 As the disaster progresses, CA-ESF 14 Recovery will coordinate in the SOC to
4623 gather information for recovery programs in the Cal OES Recovery Directorate
4624 and for the SDRC to aid in determining what federal and state financial and
4625 technical assistance to provide to the impacted individuals, households, and
4626 local and tribal communities.

4627 **9.3.1. Situation Assessment**

4628 Based on the type of disaster, the appropriate state agencies with situational
4629 awareness and subject matter expertise will provide additional data pertaining
4630 to the impact of the disaster as well as baseline information on local
4631 vulnerability, capability, and capacity based on historical data. This information
4632 is also included in the Presidential Disaster Declaration request to demonstrate
4633 the severity and magnitude of the disaster as well as any local limitations to
4634 mounting effective response and recovery operations. This information can
4635 include the following, as appropriate, for the impact of the disaster:

- 4636 • CA-ESF 14 Recovery coordinates with Cal OES Recovery Directorate
4637 recovery programs to compile Recovery Data Analytics to characterize
4638 the population demographics, socioeconomic factors, and local
4639 vulnerabilities and overlay disaster impacts to ensure an accurate
4640 reflection of local capability and impacts to respond and recover from
4641 the event.
- 4642 • CA-RSFs characterize local capacity and the ability of the community to
4643 equitably recover from the disaster across recovery domains - community
4644 planning and capacity, economic, housing, health and social services,
4645 infrastructure systems, and natural and cultural resources.
- 4646 • Public Assistance (PA) Assessment Teams provide summary of the
4647 impactful damage assessments that provide meaningful representations
4648 of communitywide impacts.



- 4649 • Individual Assistance (IA) Assessment Teams coordinate with FEMA when
4650 applicable to validate and provide a summary of the damaged and
4651 destroyed residences as well as work with jurisdictions to assess impacts to
4652 survivors and assess unmet needs.
- 4653 • Caltrans provides information on impacted state highways, including
4654 those eligible for federal funding through the Federal Highway
4655 Administration, Emergency Relief Program.
- 4656 • Cal OES Law Branch provides information on missing and deceased
4657 individuals from the disaster.
- 4658 • Cal OES Tribal Affairs provides information on assessments conducted
4659 outside of the joint preliminary damage assessment process.
- 4660 • Cal OES Hazard Mitigation provides information on mitigation measures
4661 that reduced damage impacts that would have otherwise resulted in
4662 additional damages and may have impacted the ability to meet
4663 thresholds for assistance.
- 4664 • Cal OES Regional Emergency Services Coordinators provide information
4665 on local/regional EOC activation dates/levels and local agencies
4666 impacted, number of shelters activated, peak census counts, and
4667 duration of activation.
- 4668 • State agencies and community-based organizations reporting through
4669 the SOC provide information on assistance provided, including mission
4670 tasks that demonstrate actions taken by the state, particularly those that
4671 have depleted state response capability.
- 4672 • CAL FIRE provides wildfire-specific information, as appropriate, including
4673 total acreage burned, Damage Inspection Specialist (DINS) data,
4674 number/type of fire resources leveraged, and areas placed under
4675 evacuation order.
- 4676 • DWR's Flood Operations Center provides flood-specific information on rain
4677 totals, water level gauges, etc.

9.3.2. Recovery Section Role in Declaration Development

4679 A disaster-affected county, tribal nation, city, or special district may proclaim a
4680 local state of emergency immediately after a disaster event which authorizes
4681 local emergency management agencies to implement provisions in support of



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 9 – Recovery Concept of Operations

4682 disaster response and recovery operations. This action largely informs the state's
4683 role in supporting communities based on local capability and capacity.

4684 Alternatively, based on the scope and magnitude of the disaster, the
4685 Governor's Office may proactively proclaim a state of emergency if the
4686 Governor finds that the emergency poses a significant threat to the safety of
4687 persons and property. A decision to request federal assistance is based on the
4688 state's capacity to respond to and recover from an incident.

4689 The decision to proclaim a local state of emergency should be made following
4690 an evaluation of impacts through the completion of an Initial Damage Estimate
4691 (IDE) by local authorities. The IDE process is used to collect data related to the
4692 estimated extent of damage within a jurisdiction and supports the establishment
4693 of a local disaster proclamation, a prerequisite for requesting and receiving
4694 state and federal aid. When local capability and capacity are exceeded, local
4695 governments may request assistance from the state through the CDAA by
4696 submitting a formal request and a corresponding damage assessment summary
4697 to the Director of Cal OES, articulating the information from the IDE process.

4698 Upon receipt of a request for the issuance of a State of Emergency and
4699 assistance through CDAA, Cal OES will develop a recommendation that
4700 considers evaluated damages, validated cost estimates and a
4701 recommendation for the appropriate level of assistance to remediate disaster
4702 impacts. Based on this recommendation, the Governor may issue a State of
4703 Emergency, authorize CDAA, if appropriate, and/or request a Presidential
4704 Disaster Declaration.

4705 If it is apparent that a Presidential Disaster Declaration may be necessary, joint
4706 local-state-federal PDA teams may also assemble concurrently to collect,
4707 validate, quantify, and document the cause, location, and details of disaster-
4708 related damages.

4709 To ensure a comprehensive evaluation and proper validation of disaster
4710 impacts, joint PDA teams should be comprised of local/tribal, state, and federal
4711 representation from the IA and PA programs. The teams should also include any
4712 additional stakeholders that can assist with determining the extent of the
4713 disaster, disaster impacts on individual and public facilities, and the type(s) of
4714 state and federal assistance that may be needed.

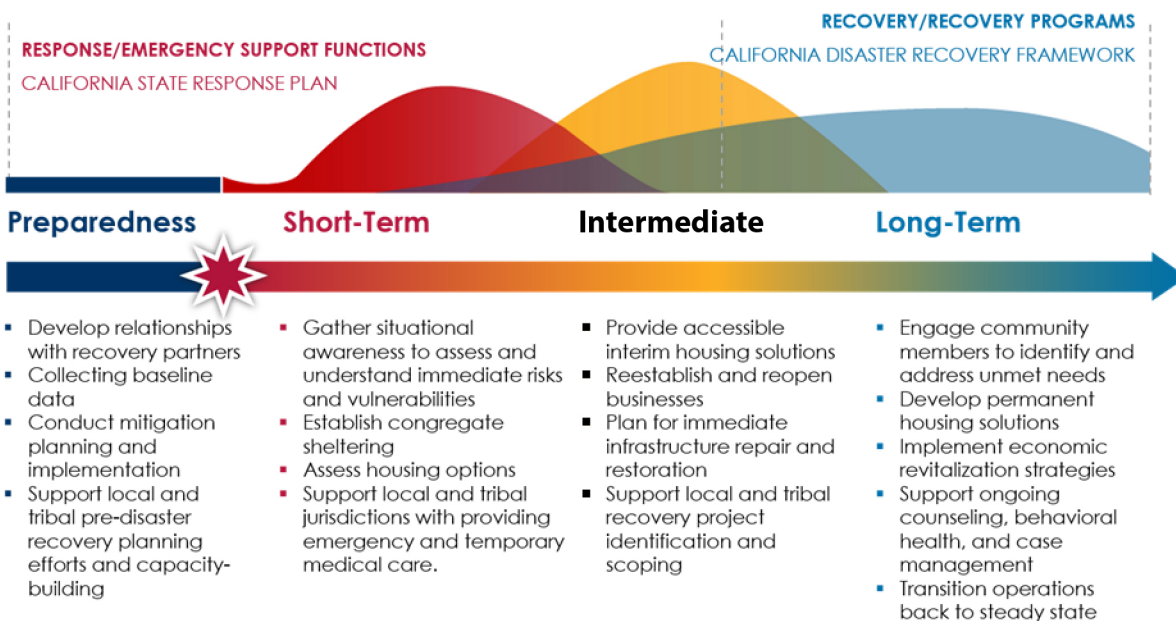


4715 Depending on the size and scope of the disaster, the PDA process may be
 4716 protracted and require up to two weeks to assemble teams, conduct
 4717 assessments, and complete reporting. This process helps to minimize duplication
 4718 of benefits of state or federal resources provided (e.g., Fire Management
 4719 Assistance Grants). This approach also ensures disaster impacts are accurately
 4720 characterized and that all communities are equitably considered, including
 4721 those with resource limitations.

4722 **9.4. Recovery Concept of Operations**

4723 Recovery operations are organized along a short-term, intermediate, and long-
 4724 term timeline. During recovery, the operation will define goals, milestones, and
 4725 activities to complete in each phase; however, these phases are not distinct but
 4726 will overlap and relate to each other. The following section identifies recovery
 4727 operations during the preparedness and response phases, and in the transition
 4728 of response operations to recovery operations. These operations occur over the
 4729 short, intermediate, and long-term recovery periods, and across the different
 4730 recovery Operational Areas - PA, IA, Recovery Support Function Assistance,
 4731 Mitigation, and Debris Management. The sequence of these activities is
 4732 illustrated below in **Exhibit 9.4-1 Recovery Timeline**.

4733 **Exhibit 9.4-1 Recovery Timeline**



4734



4735 **9.4.1. Recovery Branch Role in Preparedness**

4736 Preparedness refers to the steady-state activities performed by state agencies
4737 and organizations that prepare the state for a disaster. These activities support
4738 the development and maintenance of recovery capabilities to enable the state
4739 to rapidly identify outcome-driven recovery goals, stand up and maintain
4740 recovery operations, and help ensure future resilience. Activities that the
4741 recovery programs can undertake during preparedness can include, but are
4742 not limited to:

- 4743 • Establish cost recovery mechanisms.
- 4744 • Develop a database of resources that can be used during disaster
4745 recovery for each recovery program.
- 4746 • Promote community-based engagement practices at the state and local
4747 levels.
- 4748 • Coordinate with local jurisdictions to build capacity for their optimal
4749 utilization of state and federal recovery programs.
- 4750 • Ensure the state and localities enable projects, plans, and policies to
4751 ensure balanced and efficient program delivery and long-term
4752 community resilience.
- 4753 • Coordinate between state, local, tribal, and federal entities related to
4754 recovery programs.
- 4755 • Evaluate recovery capabilities and operations against goals focused on
4756 data-driven program services.
- 4757 • Drive the development of local and regional community assessments to
4758 serve as the baseline against which future individual, household, and
4759 community impacts can be measured.

4760 **9.4.2. Recovery Branch Role in Response**

4761 While the SOC is activated, the CA-ESF 14 Recovery staff will serve as the primary
4762 point of contact with response personnel and recovery leadership to facilitate
4763 coordination with recovery stakeholders. CA-ESF 14 Recovery will help identify
4764 outcome-driven recovery goals, help to define the scope of recovery
4765 operations, and coordinate with local and tribal communities on their recovery
4766 needs. CA-ESF 14 Recovery will also identify the resources the state will need to



4767 provide the requested assistance to impacted individuals, households, and local
4768 and tribal communities.

4769 CA-ESF 14 Recovery will coordinate with the SDRC and recovery programs to
4770 determine the state agencies that will need to provide assistance in
4771 coordination with the recovery programs. CA-ESF 14 Recovery will serve as the
4772 coordination point within the SOC to mission assign all necessary state agencies
4773 to support recovery operations. Once mission assigned, state agencies will
4774 coordinate with their recovery programs to provide assistance throughout
4775 recovery operations, which may last months to years after deactivation of the
4776 SOC, depending on the scope of the recovery operations.

4777 **9.4.3. Transition of Responsibility to Recovery Operations**

4778 Transition from response to recovery operations is a deliberate process to plan
4779 for the scope of the initial recovery operational structure and mission. As this
4780 transition proceeds, the CA-ESF 14 Recovery will coordinate with the SDRC and
4781 recovery programs to plan for and increase recovery operations, including, but
4782 not limited to the following activities:

- 4783 • Coordinate with external partners (e.g., response state and federal
4784 agencies) to support initial impact and needs assessments.
- 4785 • Identify priorities for data- and outcome-driven short and intermediate
4786 recovery operations.
- 4787 • Determine the JFO structure based on outcomes of assessments and
4788 scope of recovery operations.
- 4789 • Establish cost recovery mechanisms, focused on balanced provision of
4790 services, for all impacted communities based on the impact, anticipated
4791 need, and community capacity.
- 4792 • Transition IAPs and Situation Status Reports (SitStat) to JFO structure,
4793 defining operational period for recovery operations.
- 4794 • Develop an interagency action plan to ensure the coordinated action of
4795 all state and federal agencies, stakeholders, and supporting entities to
4796 support the equitable provision of recovery services and assistance to



4797 local and tribal governments and reduce duplicative or
4798 counterproductive objectives.

- 4799 • In coordination with CA-ESF 15, develop a transitional public information
4800 and communications plan.

4801 **9.5. Recovery Operations**

4802 Planning and coordination before an incident are critical to the success of any
4803 disaster recovery operation. The CDRF is a planning document that establishes a
4804 state recovery coordination structure consistent with the NDRF and federal pre-
4805 disaster recovery guidance. The CDRF describes the concepts and principles to
4806 promote effective state recovery assistance. It applies to all hazards, is scalable
4807 dependent on the scope of the disaster, and outlines recovery priorities for each
4808 phase of the recovery continuum including repair, restoration, strengthening,
4809 and revitalization of a community. For more information on Recovery
4810 Operations, please refer to the [California Disaster Recovery Framework](#).

4811 **9.5.1. Public Assistance (PA)**

4812 The Cal OES Public Assistance (PA) Division assists state agencies, local
4813 governments, special districts, and eligible PNP organizations impacted by a
4814 disaster to achieve a safer and more equitable future for all California
4815 communities. Cal OES PA oversees four programs that provide financial
4816 assistance to eligible local government and private nonprofit applicants. These
4817 programs include:

- 4818 • The California Disaster Assistance Act.
4819 • The State Private Non-profit Organizations Assistance Program.
4820 • Federal Disaster Assistance Program or Public Assistance.
4821 • Fire Management Assistance Grants.

4822 The CDAA authorizes the Director of Cal OES to administer disaster assistance as
4823 directed in a Cal OES Director's Concurrence with a local emergency
4824 proclamation, or a Governor's state of emergency proclamation. Once state
4825 disaster assistance is approved for a local government, funding is made
4826 available for repair, restoration, or replacement of public property damaged or
4827 destroyed by a disaster.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 9 – Recovery Concept of Operations

4828 The CDAA also reimburses local government costs associated with certain
4829 emergency activities taken in response to the Governor's state of emergency
4830 proclamation. In addition, the program may provide matching fund assistance
4831 for cost sharing required under federal PA programs in response to a Presidential
4832 Major Disaster or Emergency Declaration.

4833 The State Private Nonprofit Organizations Assistance Program allows certain
4834 eligible PNPs to receive state assistance for providing essential community
4835 services during a state declared disaster.

4836 The FMAG program provides funding for the mitigation, management, and
4837 control of fires. Authorized by the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000, FMAG provides
4838 supplemental federal assistance to states and local governments to fight fires
4839 burning on public (non-federal) or privately-owned forest or grassland.

4840 Based on the magnitude and severity of the disaster, the Governor may request
4841 additional PA resources to support recovery by funding the rebuilding of
4842 damaged infrastructure. One of these federal resources is FEMA Federal Disaster
4843 Assistance Program or Public Assistance. FEMA coordinates with Cal OES to
4844 implement the PA program and fund emergency protective measures and
4845 debris removal (Emergency Work), as well as the permanent restoration of
4846 damaged facilities, including cost-effective hazard mitigation to protect the
4847 facilities from future damage (Permanent Work).

4848 The Cal OES PA program will coordinate with the impacted communities and
4849 the other state recovery programs at the outset of operations to determine any
4850 considerations due to pre-disaster capacity that will affect the provision of
4851 recovery services for all impacted local or tribal communities. As recovery
4852 operations progress, Cal OES PA will evaluate the provision of services to ensure
4853 the state is meeting all goals of equitable recovery.

4854 **9.5.2. Individual Assistance (IA)**

4855 When individuals, households, businesses, or the agricultural community are
4856 affected by a disaster, local governments coordinate Individual Assistance (IA)
4857 through government programs, nonprofit services, community-based
4858 organizations (e.g., independent living centers), and volunteer and faith-based
4859 organizations. If needs exceed local capacity, disaster recovery assistance is



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 9 – Recovery Concept of Operations

4860 requested from the state. If approved, state agencies may support the
4861 community in a variety of ways including by providing personnel, resources,
4862 funding, technical and regulatory assistance, and operational coordination
4863 through IA, as coordinated by Cal OES IA personnel.

4864 Cal OES IA may work with local representatives to identify the need to establish
4865 a LAC. LACs are opened by local governments to assist communities by
4866 providing a centralized location for all individuals and households to obtain
4867 services and resource referrals for unmet needs following a disaster or significant
4868 emergency. The LAC is staffed and supported by local, state, and federal
4869 agencies, as appropriate, as well as nonprofit and voluntary organizations. The
4870 LAC provides a venue at which individuals, households, and businesses can
4871 access available disaster assistance programs and services. The LACs need to
4872 be physically accessible, and information needs to be provided in accessible
4873 formats for all community members. If federal resources are authorized, a state-
4874 federal DRC may be co-located with the LACs.

4875 Based on the magnitude and severity of the disaster, the Governor may request
4876 additional resources for the individuals. This may include the FEMA Individuals
4877 and Household Program (IHP) to help with home repairs, temporary housing,
4878 and other needs. When the Individuals and Household Program (IHP) is
4879 implemented, the State Supplemental Grant Program (SSGP) is made available
4880 to assist with unmet needs once an applicant has maximized the federal IHP
4881 award. Other assistance requested may also include crisis counselling, disaster
4882 unemployment assistance, and legal services. Additionally, IA may be approved
4883 to support a direct housing mission based on the scope of the impact to the
4884 community and the capacity of the community and surrounding area to
4885 provide temporary housing options for disaster survivors.

4886 Cal OES IA begins communicating with impacted communities and other state
4887 recovery programs at the onset of the disaster to identify socioeconomic factors
4888 and disaster impacts that may impact the provision of recovery services from
4889 any state or federal program. Cal OES IA will develop operational goals that
4890 address these factors to ensure equity in recovery. Throughout recovery
4891 operations, Cal OES IA will continue to assess the cascading impacts of the
4892 disaster on individuals, households, and communities and refine operations as
4893 appropriate to ensure the provision of services.



4894 **9.5.3. Recovery Support Functions**

4895 There are six CA-RSFs that are organized to aid communities to prepare for and
4896 recover from a disaster:

- 4897 1. Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB).
- 4898 2. Economic.
- 4899 3. Health and Human Services (HHS).
- 4900 4. Housing.
- 4901 5. Infrastructure.
- 4902 6. Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR).

4903 Using a multiagency partnership approach, CA-RSFs address the needs and
4904 interests of the stakeholders within the community by working with partners as
4905 well as traditional Stafford Act recovery programs to identify resources for
4906 equitable and data-driven long term recovery outcomes.

4907 After a disaster, CA-RSFs may provide structured support to the local
4908 communities based on their identified recovery needs. If the recovery support
4909 requires long-term coordinated support, the state may activate individual
4910 CA-RSFs to provide support for months and years after the disaster.

4911 When activated, the CA-RSFs coordinate within the JFO, and in a “steady state”
4912 structure after the JFO demobilizes, with all other recovery programs to support
4913 local recovery operations through identifying desired data-driven recovery
4914 outcomes, providing creative problem solving, providing access to resources,
4915 building capacity, promoting community planning, and fostering coordination
4916 among state, local, tribal, and federal agencies, NGOs, and other private
4917 stakeholders. During preparedness and recovery operations, CA-RSFs will work
4918 with local and tribal communities to develop, and continuously assess
4919 throughout operations, to ensure equitable recovery goals that reinforce an
4920 outcome-driven recovery approach.

4921 Additional information on the operations of CA-RSFs is provided in Section 13
4922 California Recovery Support Functions of this plan, and in the CA-RSF Annex to
4923 the [California Disaster Recovery Framework](#).



4924 **9.5.4. Hazard Mitigation**

4925 As the result of a Presidential Disaster Declaration, FEMA's Hazard Mitigation
4926 Grant Program (HMGP) funds projects and plans that reduce the effects of
4927 future natural disasters to reduce loss of life and property. Local and tribal
4928 governments can mitigate the impact of disasters through this grant program by
4929 understanding local risks, addressing hard choices, and investing in long-term
4930 community well-being and resilience. Federally recognized Tribes may apply
4931 directly to FEMA for these programs as well.

4932 Cal OES Hazard Mitigation supports eligible applicants with applying for and
4933 carrying out hazard mitigation planning projects. Cal OES Hazard Mitigation
4934 works with all eligible applicants to identify data-driven and equity-focused
4935 mitigation projects to promote community resiliency and environmental justice.
4936 Eligible applicants to this program include state agencies, local governments,
4937 special districts, and some PNPs. Additionally, Cal OES Hazard Mitigation works
4938 with eligible communities to promote applications for resilience-focused
4939 projects.

4940 The Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Section oversees and administers the FEMA
4941 Hazard Mitigation Assistance (HMA) programs and the hazard mitigation
4942 projects funded through the PA program (e.g., [Section 406](#)). The HMA consists of
4943 several funding opportunities through HMGP, BRIC, and FMA. Each of these
4944 programs are administered in alignment with the Enhanced SHMP.

4945 As discussed in Section 7.1, the SHMP is the state's primary hazard mitigation
4946 document that provides an overview of California's disaster history and
4947 landscape, outlines the efforts of the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Section to
4948 reduce disaster losses, and describes the strategies used to administer an
4949 effective comprehensive statewide hazard mitigation program. Additionally, the
4950 SHMP is the guiding document helping to inform local, county, and regional
4951 jurisdictions in their own hazard mitigation planning efforts. The SHMP is updated
4952 on a five-year cycle as required by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and
4953 Emergency Assistance Act and allows the state to access critical federal
4954 funding.

4955 The HMA programs make federal funds available to state agencies, federally
4956 recognized tribal governments, and local communities for projects that mitigate



4957 risks from natural hazards. HMA projects protect communities through
4958 infrastructure improvements, nature-based risk reduction, and by implementing
4959 whole community risk reduction strategies to promote community resiliency.
4960 Projects typically operate as standalone solutions or in conjunction with other
4961 mitigation and recovery efforts. For example, HMGP funding may be used in
4962 conjunction with Section 406 hazard mitigation funds to bring a damaged
4963 facility to a higher level of disaster resistance, when only portions of the facility
4964 were damaged by the current disaster.

4965 Cal OES Hazard Mitigation also provides specialized expertise to all Cal OES
4966 recovery programs (e.g., PA, 406 Hazard Mitigation, and IA). This specialized
4967 expertise includes providing information on environmental laws and regulations;
4968 engineering related to restoring damaged public facilities; and codes and
4969 standards as they apply to the recovery process. Cal OES Hazard Mitigation also
4970 provides outreach and technical assistance to applicants by providing the
4971 latest information on regulations and programs, the latest information on best
4972 practices related to environmental justice-focused projects, and grant program
4973 policy updates or amendments.

4974 Additionally, based on the scope of the disaster, Cal OES Hazard Mitigation can
4975 lead the Debris Flow and Watershed Task Force after a disaster to coordinate
4976 with impacted communities to identify impacts to watersheds from the disaster
4977 that may lead to more immediate cascading impacts from other disasters.

4978 **9.5.5. Debris Management Operations**

4979 Disaster debris management may begin during or in the immediate aftermath of
4980 the disaster to clear major roadways to secure access for emergency
4981 responders and to eliminate immediate life and safety threats. Following the
4982 stabilization of the incident by response operations, the transition to recovery
4983 debris removal activities can begin, but the length of time will vary depending
4984 on the magnitude of disaster impacts.

4985 Depending on the scope of the incident and the capacity of the impacted
4986 community, the state may support debris removal operations by providing
4987 technical assistance or through the direct management of debris removal
4988 operations (Direct State Assistance), if requested by the OA and approved by
4989 the SCO or SDRC.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 9 – Recovery Concept of Operations

4990 When Direct State Assistance is warranted, Cal OES assigns mission tasks to the
4991 appropriate state agencies, including the Department of Toxic Substances
4992 Control (DTSC) for management of “Phase 1” household hazardous waste
4993 removal operations, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
4994 (CalRecycle) for “Phase 2” debris and hazard tree removal operations, and
4995 other agencies for subject matter expertise or surge staffing. Once mission
4996 tasked, DTSC deploys standby emergency response contractors under the
4997 direction of trained DTSC personnel to rapidly assess and remove household
4998 hazardous wastes.

4999 During the second phase of debris management, CalRecycle mobilizes
5000 personnel from its Office of Disaster Debris Recovery Operations and
5001 prequalified contractors to perform debris removal operations under the
5002 direction of a joint Cal OES-CalRecycle Incident Management Team. Other
5003 state agencies routinely tasked to support debris removal include the
5004 Department of Transportation, the Military Department, and the Department of
5005 General Services.

5006 The phases of debris removal and assigned state agencies may vary depending
5007 on the type of hazard and resulting debris. For example, an earthquake event
5008 may require enhanced engineering support from the Department of General
5009 Services, the Department of Transportation, or the Military Department. Cal OES
5010 will identify the appropriate state agencies after evaluating the types of debris
5011 present and expected operational sequence. These agencies will be mission
5012 tasked by the SOC to support the appropriate phases of debris removal, which
5013 may last months after the demobilization of the SOC.

5014 The state may also assist through the temporary suspension of state statutes,
5015 rules, and regulations. In the case of wildfire disasters, this may be accomplished
5016 through an Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) issued by Cal EPA, the California
5017 Natural Resources Agency, and CAL FIRE. In accordance with the Governor's
5018 executive orders and each of these agency's statutory responsibilities, the EPP
5019 summarizes each agency's best management practices to ensure debris and
5020 hazard tree removal activities can be expedited and conform to applicable
5021 resource laws and regulations.

5022 A Debris Removal Operations Center (DROC) may be established near the
5023 disaster area for managing day-to-day operations, facilitating communications



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 9 – Recovery Concept of Operations

5024 with the public by hosting a call center, or storing field supplies. The DROC will
5025 support an Incident Management Team assigned to the area as well as
5026 contract personnel conducting planning, data management, and other tasks.

5027 Throughout debris removal operations, the state will work with other recovery
5028 programs and the impacted communities to identify factors that may impact
5029 the provision of services to all impacted individuals and households. These
5030 factors may include pre-disaster socioeconomic conditions and community
5031 capacity to inform communications and operational priorities.

5032 Cal OES Recovery Directorate also provides support through debris
5033 management personnel who assist communities, both before and after a
5034 disaster, to effectively prepare for and manage debris removal operations.

5035 For more information on state managed debris removal operations see the
5036 [Cal OES Debris Management](#) webpage.



5037 **10. California Recovery Support Functions**

5038 The 2019 CDRF established the CA-RSFs as the primary bodies for interagency
5039 recovery coordination as it pertains to long-term recovery. The

5040 CA-RSFs represent six recovery domains essential to addressing the long-term
5041 recovery needs of disaster-impacted communities. The CA-RSFs are designed to
5042 bring together discipline-specific subjective matter expertise to maximize
5043 recovery outcomes through collaborative efforts with local jurisdictions through
5044 all emergency management phases.

5045 At the state level, the CA-RSFs are comprised of state agencies, departments,
5046 and other stakeholders, with similar functional responsibilities. This grouping of
5047 capabilities allows each CA-RSF to comprehensively address recovery needs of
5048 communities before, during, and after disasters.

5049 Local governments and OAs are not required to adopt the CA-RSF concept or
5050 CDRF model but should develop a recovery structure consistent with local
5051 resources and in alignment with established SEMS regulations and guidelines.

5052 **10.1. Recovery Support Function Organizational Structure**

5053 Each CA-RSF represents an alliance of stakeholders that share common mission
5054 areas and responsibilities related to long-term recovery. Specifically, the

5055 CA-RSFs bring together state agencies and departments, private sector,
5056 nonprofit organizations, and others to collaboratively support communities with
5057 long-term recovery through each of the emergency management phases.

5058 A single state agency is assigned to serve as the State Coordinating Agency
5059 (SCA) for each CA-RSF based on established authorities, resources, and
5060 capabilities. The SCA is aligned with numerous supporting and coordinating
5061 agencies that assist with post-disaster recovery efforts including provision of
5062 resources, including technical assistance, guidance and funding opportunities
5063 that may be applied prior to, during, or following a disaster.



5064 **Exhibit 10.1-1 California Recovery Support Functions** defines each CA-RSF and
 5065 lists the SCA along with the aligned Federal Recovery Support Function
 5066 (Fed-RSF).

5067 **Exhibit 10.1-1 California Recovery Support Functions**

CA-RSF: State Coordinating Agency/Department	Definition	Federal RSF
Community Planning and Capacity Building(CPCB): Governor’s Office of Planning & Research	Supports capacity building and planning initiatives for communities and regions within the State	Community Planning and Capacity Building
Economic: Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development	Supports the recovery and enhancement of businesses and other economic assets in communities impacted by a disaster	Economic
Health and Social Services (HSS): California Health & Human Services Agency	Assists in the restoration of health and social services in communities impacted by a disaster	Health and Social Services
Housing: California Business, Consumer Services & Housing Agency	Supports the development or redevelopment of housing, including affordable and accessible housing in communities impacted by a disaster	Housing
Infrastructure Systems: California Transportation Agency	Supports the redevelopment of critical infrastructure damaged or destroyed during a disaster	Infrastructure Systems



CA-RSF: State Coordinating Agency/Department	Definition	Federal RSF
Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR): California Natural Resources Agency	Assists in the restoration of natural and cultural resources impacted by a disaster	Natural & Cultural Resources

5068 **Note:** The CA-RSFs and federal RSFs are aligned across functions allowing for
 5069 direct coordination between supporting state and federal agencies. While
 5070 CA-ESFs are established to augment state operations through the response
 5071 phase, the CA-RSFs augment state capabilities during the recovery phase.
 5072 Although support appears distinct to these phases, CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs
 5073 coordinate to maintain situational awareness and decision making and work
 5074 together on overlapping activities in response and recovery.

5075 10.2. Recovery Support Function Development

5076 Continued development of the CA-RSFs requires a coordinated approach
 5077 between all members and stakeholders. The SCA, with support from Cal OES,
 5078 brings together primary and coordinating state agencies, departments, and
 5079 stakeholders from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to develop and
 5080 maintain functional annexes to the CDRF and assist in post-disaster recovery
 5081 efforts. The functional annexes contain a concept of operations with protocols
 5082 and procedures for each CA-RSF.

5083 Each CA-RSF is responsible for developing a working group with five primary
 5084 objectives:

- 5085 1. Develop and maintain the California Recovery Support Function Annex T,
 5086 a functional annex to the CDRF.
- 5087 2. Identify and engage stakeholders in the CA-RSF to enhance capability.
- 5088 3. Identify capabilities and resources of each member to create and
 5089 maintain resource directories.
- 5090 4. Exercise, train, and implement recovery operations according to the plans
 5091 and procedures described in the functional annex.



- 5092 5. Develop AARs and implement the appropriate corrective actions after
5093 exercises or disaster events.

5094

5095 **10.3. Emergency Management Activities**

5096 The CA-RSFs were designed to engage discipline-specific stakeholders at all
5097 levels of government and facilitate the delivery of long-term recovery solutions
5098 within all emergency management phases.

5099 **Mitigation**

- 5100 • Identify opportunities to build resilience, to include sustainable
5101 development, whole community engagement, and mitigation measures.
- 5102 • Integrate disaster recovery planning with hazard mitigation planning to
5103 maximize opportunities to minimize the risk and strengthen a community's
5104 ability to recover from future disasters.
- 5105 • Leverage post-disaster opportunities to incorporate mitigation measures
5106 into local recovery projects and initiatives by leveraging available state
5107 and federal funding.
- 5108 • Integrate mitigation and other partners into pre- and post-disaster
5109 recovery planning to support strategic decision making.
- 5110 • Incentivize public, private, and individual preparedness and mitigation
5111 activities that improve long-term recovery outcomes.

5112 **Preparedness**

- 5113 • Develop and categorize resources into inventories and establish
5114 agreements for acquiring needed resources.
- 5115 • Support the development of local disaster recovery frameworks that
5116 support local recovery integration and establish structures for interfacing
5117 with the state, including information sharing and project management
5118 systems.
- 5119 • Develop pre-disaster partnerships to maximize the utilization of potential
5120 recovery resources.
- 5121 • Establish and maintain training and credentialing programs for CA-RSF
5122 personnel.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 10 – California Recovery Support Functions

- 5123 • Develop, review, update, and exercise pre-disaster recovery plans and
5124 standard operating procedures to incorporate best practices and lessons
5125 learned.
- 5126 • Encourage and evaluate participation in emergency management
5127 exercises including those facilitated by partner agencies to capture best
5128 practices and lessons learned.
- 5129 • Establish specific plans, contracts, and resources for tactical activities
5130 expected post-event (e.g., debris management, recovery management,
5131 temporary housing, and building permitting).
- 5132 • Establish and maintain forums necessary to ensure regular communication
5133 among recovery partners (e.g., interagency recovery coordination
5134 meetings).
- 5135 • Pre-designate key recovery positions and establish corresponding
5136 organizational structures.
- 5137 • Leverage relationships with voluntary, faith-based, private sector, and
5138 community-based organizations representing the whole community to
5139 support recovery preparedness activities.

5140 **Response**

- 5141 • Provide support to CA-ESF 14 during response operations to encourage
5142 earlier recovery project identification and decision-making for short-,
5143 intermediate-, and long-term recovery operations.
- 5144 • Liaise with Response Operations to determine the appropriate CA-RSFs to
5145 be activated based on the size and complexity of the incident to ensure
5146 continuity of support to local jurisdictions.
- 5147 • Integrate recovery personnel into response operations to enhance data
5148 gathering efforts to support advance recovery planning and prevent
5149 potential duplication of effort with the transition from response to
5150 recovery.
- 5151 • Coordinate with CA-ESFs during the response phase to gain situational
5152 awareness on the status of community lifelines and any activities that will
5153 transition to recovery.



5154 **Recovery**

- 5155 • Articulate and solidify collaborations between local, state, and tribal
5156 governments, particularly when multiple jurisdictions are involved and
5157 affected.
- 5158 • Promote a community-driven and locally managed processes to support
5159 local decision making and ownership of the recovery planning and
5160 implementation effort.
- 5161 • Establish joint goals, milestones, and tactics aimed at achieving desired
5162 local recovery outcomes.
- 5163 • Collaborate with recovery stakeholders to develop post-disaster recovery
5164 strategies and associated projects in areas of critical importance to the
5165 community, region, or the state's overall recovery.
- 5166 • Work collaboratively with recovery programs to assist with survivor centric
5167 outcomes affected by the incident to promote inclusive and equitable
5168 outreach to address relevant issues that leverages all methods of
5169 communication.
- 5170 • Assure that recovery activities respect the civil rights and civil liberties of all
5171 populations and do not result in discrimination based on race, color,
5172 ethnicity, national origin (including limited-English proficiency), religion,
5173 sexual orientation, gender identity, age, and/or disability status.
- 5174 • Develop tools and metrics for evaluating progress against set goals,
5175 objectives, and milestones.
- 5176 • Ensure continuous improvement by evaluating the effectiveness of
5177 recovery activities.

5178 **10.4. Recovery Support Functions During Activations**

5179 In the immediate aftermath of a disaster some post-incident recovery activities
5180 occur simultaneously with response mission activities. The connection between
5181 the CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs begin during the disaster response phase and
5182 continues through disaster recovery. This connection is not transferable, rather
5183 there are interdependencies that require both pre- and post-disaster
5184 coordination between the ESFs and RSFs. Within this context, the CA-RSFs
5185 represent a source of subject matter expertise that can be utilized to support



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 10 – California Recovery Support Functions

5186 recovery coordination and provide access to stakeholder capabilities and
5187 resources that expedite the transition into recovery.

- 5188
- 5189
- 5190
- 5191
- 5192
- 5193
- 5194
- 5195
- **CA-RSF Coordinator:** Prior to an emergency, the designated CA-RSF Coordinators and supporting CA-RSF Analysts establish relationships with local, regional, state, and federal stakeholders to build relationships, establish coordination processes and procedures, and identify resources that may be leveraged after a disaster. These resources and the associated subject matter expertise of the individual CA-RSFs allow for the employment of recovery resources and capabilities as soon as community lifelines are restored, and response operations begin to subside.
 - **Expertise, Resources, and Capabilities:** CA-RSF Coordinators may be leveraged to provide discipline-specific subject matter expertise, as necessary, to inform response activities within the organizational structure of the SOC. Response capabilities and responsibilities of the CA-RSF Coordinators include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - Effective communication with other CA-RSFs and Interagency Recovery Coordination (IRC)/RSF leadership.
 - Knowledge of IRC and the capabilities of recovery programs (e.g., IA, PA, Hazard Mitigation).
 - Knowledge of ICS, the SEP, and IAP, and how CA-RSFs integrate within the response structure.
 - Familiarity with information management and mission tasking systems.
 - **CA-RSF Notification and Mobilization:** Upon activation of CA-ESF 14 and based on the size and scope of the incident, a CA-RSF Liaison may be mobilized to the SOC to assess recovery needs and support the integration of CA-RSFs into SOC Response Operations. This allows for the integration of recovery activities and the collection of event-driven essential elements of information (EEI). Each CA-RSF mobilizes according to procedures outlined in each respective CA-RSF annex. When planning for mobilization and integration of CA-RSF personnel, there should be consideration of equipment and space requirements. CA-RSFs are typically assigned to the Operations Section.
 - **CA-RSF Initial Response Actions:** The items listed below constitute the initial response actions to be taken by each activated CA-RSF.
 - Establish initial staffing pattern for representation in the SOC.
- 5196
- 5197
- 5198
- 5199
- 5200
- 5201
- 5202
- 5203
- 5204
- 5205
- 5206
- 5207
- 5208
- 5209
- 5210
- 5211
- 5212
- 5213
- 5214
- 5215
- 5216
- 5217
- 5218
- 5219
- 5220



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 10 – California Recovery Support Functions

- 5221 ○ Evaluate the need to activate federal RSFs to augment state
5222 capability.
- 5223 ○ Establish EEs to identify unmet needs that may transition into
5224 long-term recovery projects early during the disaster.
- 5225 ○ Establish shared situational awareness and a common operating
5226 picture that allows for local, tribal, state, and federal collaboration.
- 5227 ○ Provide additional capacity to CA-ESFs and facilitate the transition of
5228 work from response to recovery personnel.
- 5229 ○ Deploy staff to support OAs with technical assistance, as needed.
- 5230 ● **Coordination with Federal RSFs:** The federal government aligns recovery
5231 resources under RSFs that mirror the CA-RSFs as described in the NDRF. The
5232 decision to activate and deploy federal RSFs to assist with disaster
5233 recovery is a joint state-federal effort. The appropriate federal RSFs are
5234 determined according to recovery capabilities and associated resources
5235 that can be leveraged to enhance state and local recovery efforts. In this
5236 regard, federal RSFs are intended to augment the availability of state and
5237 local resources in each functional area and after an incident.
- 5238 The state agency roles and responsibilities are organized according to the
5239 CA-ESFs and identified in **Exhibit 10.4-1 State Agency/Department**
5240 **Responsibilities Matrix** on the following page.



5241 **Exhibit 10.4-1 State Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix**

5242 State agencies and departments responsible for a CA-RSF are designated

5243 Coordinating, Primary, or Supporting based on their authorities, resources, and

5244 capabilities.

5245 **C** = Coordinating **P** = Primary **S** = Supporting

State Agency/Department	California Recovery Support Function					
	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency	P	P	S	C		
Department of Financial Protection and Innovation	S	S				
Department of Consumer Affairs	S	S		S	S	
Department of Housing and Community Development	P	P		P	S	
Housing Finance Agency		P		P		
Environmental Protection Agency	S	S	P	S	P	P
Air Resources Control Board			S			
Department of Pesticide Regulation			S			S
Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery					P	S
Department of Toxic Substances Control			S		P	P



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 10 – California Recovery Support Functions

State Agency/Department	California Recovery Support Function					
	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment			S			S
State Water Resources Control Board	S		S		P	P
Government Operations Agency						
Department of General Services	S	S	P	P	P	S
Department of Human Resources	S		S			
Department of Technology		S	S		S	
Franchise Tax Board		P				
Office of Administrative Law	S					
Health and Human Services Agency						
Department of Aging			S	S		
Department of Community Services and Development	S		S	S		
Department of Developmental Services			S	S		
Department of Health Care Services	S		P	S		



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 10 – California Recovery Support Functions

State Agency/Department	California Recovery Support Function					
	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
Department of Managed Health Care	S		P			
Department of Public Health	S		P	S	S	S
Department of Rehabilitation			S	S		
Department of Social Services			P	S		
Department of State Hospitals			S			
Emergency Medical Services Authority			P			
Department of Health Care Access and Information	S		P		S	
Natural Resources Agency	S					C
Coastal Commission		S				P
Conservation Corps			S	S	S	S
Energy Commission				S	S	
State Lands Commission	S			S		P
Native American Heritage Commission	S			S		P
Department of Conservation					S	S
Department of Fish and Wildlife					S	P



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 10 – California Recovery Support Functions

State Agency/Department	California Recovery Support Function					
	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection			S		S	P
Department of Parks and Recreation	S		P	S	S	P
Department of Water Resources	S				P	
Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation			S		S	S
Prison Industry Authority			S			
Department of Education	P	S	S		S	
Department of Finance	S	P			S	
Department of Food and Agriculture	S	P	P			S
Department of Insurance		P	S	P		
Department of Justice		S	S	S		S
Department of Veterans Affairs			P	P		
Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development		C		S		
Governor's Office of Emergency Services	S	S	S	S	S	S



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 10 – California Recovery Support Functions

State Agency/Department	California Recovery Support Function					
	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
Governor’s Office of Planning and Research	C	S			S	P
California Volunteers	P					
Labor and Workforce Development Agency	P	S				
Agricultural Labor Relations Board		P				
Department of Industrial Relations		S	S		S	
Employment Development Department	S	P	S			
State Treasurer		P		S		
Secretary of State/State Archives		S				S
State Library						S
Military Department					S	
Public Utilities Commission			S		P	S
State Board of Equalization		S				
State Transportation Agency	P				C	
California Highway Patrol					S	
Department of Motor Vehicles		S				



State of California
 Draft State Emergency Plan
 Section 10 – California Recovery Support Functions

State Agency/Department	California Recovery Support Function					
	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
Department of Transportation	S	S		S	P	S
Trustees of California State Universities				S		
University of California Board of Regents	S			S		

5246

5247



5248 **11. Continuity Planning**

5249 Emergencies can create extraordinary demands on government, emergency
5250 response organizations, and the private sector, and in extreme circumstances
5251 may stress them to the point where they can no longer operate and provide
5252 essential services. A major emergency could include death or incapacitation of
5253 key government officials, partial or complete destruction or significant disruption
5254 to established seats of government, and the failure or destruction of public and
5255 private systems essential to continued operations of government and industry.

5256 The loss of essential government services can directly impact critical
5257 infrastructure and compromise life safety and basic human needs potentially
5258 leading to increased morbidity, mortality, and civil unrest. The COVID-19
5259 pandemic, along with simultaneous civil unrest and mega wildfire incidents, fully
5260 tested the continuity of California's government and the continuity of its
5261 operations. Whole community and integrated planning and preparedness
5262 efforts by the state, its political subdivisions, and the private sector played a key
5263 role in ensuring vital operations and services were maintained during these
5264 crises.

5265 • **Planning Authority:** The California Constitution Government Code provide
5266 authority for the continuity and preservation of state and local
5267 government. The ESA specifically provides for the preservation of
5268 government and its services by planning for succession of officers,
5269 designation of standby officers, administration of oaths of office, and
5270 continuation of duties of the governing body (California Emergency
5271 Services Act, 1970).

5272 • **State Authority:** The Governor has the legal authority under a state of
5273 emergency to commandeer resources required to address the
5274 emergency. State government intervention and control of an emergency
5275 exists under the following statutory, regulatory, and administrative powers:
5276 ○ The Emergency Services Act, Section 8628
5277 ○ Executive Order W-9-91
5278 ○ Executive Order S-04-06
5279 ○ State Administrative Manual, Management Memo 02-09 (#6)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 11 – Continuity Planning

- 5280 ○ Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 National Preparedness
- 5281 ○ National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) – 51/ Homeland
- 5282 Security Presidential Directive HSPD - 20 National Continuity Policy
- 5283 ○ Federal Continuity Directive (FCD) 1 and 2
- 5284 ○ State of California Emergency Plan (SEP)
- 5285 ○ Cal OES Executive Branch Continuity Plan
- 5286 ○ FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101, Version 3
- 5287 ○ FEMA Guide to Continuity of Government
- 5288 ● **Continuity Plans:** The state and its political subdivisions must plan for the
- 5289 preservation, maintenance, and reconstitution of government to ensure
- 5290 continuity of government and continuity of operations. Continuity
- 5291 planning supports the government's ability to:
 - 5292 ○ Carry out constitutional responsibilities.
 - 5293 ○ Restore and maintain emergency operations.
 - 5294 ○ Restore and maintain public health and safety.
 - 5295 ○ Restore and maintain vital services and operations.
 - 5296 ○ Protect California's economy.
 - 5297 ○ Preserve the environment.
- 5298 ● **Planning Elements:** All levels of government (state, federal, local, and
- 5299 tribal) in partnership with the private sector must address these continuity
- 5300 elements:
 - 5301 ○ Involvement of key leadership in all phases of continuity planning.
 - 5302 ○ Identification of internal and external partnerships in the performance
 - 5303 of organizational essential functions.
 - 5304 ○ Identification and prioritization of essential functions.
 - 5305 ○ Establishment, promulgation, and maintenance of orders of
 - 5306 succession.
 - 5307 ○ Pre-identification and updates of delegations of authority.
 - 5308 ○ Identification, establishment, and maintenance of continuity facilities
 - 5309 and alternate sites.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 11 – Continuity Planning

- 5310 ○ Identification, establishment, and maintenance of critical business,
5311 information technology, and communications systems.
- 5312 ○ Establishment and maintenance of a system for essential records
5313 management.
- 5314 ○ Establishment of a program that identifies and supports human
5315 resources, including key personnel and support staff.
- 5316 ○ Establishment of a process for devolution of control and direction.
- 5317 ○ Establishment of a process for reconstitution and recovery.
- 5318 ○ Development of an effective multi-year testing, training, and exercise
5319 program to support continuity.
- 5320 ○ Integrate local, regional, state, federal, and tribal plans to create a
5321 deliberate and comprehensive response and recovery system, unify
5322 lines of efforts, and support community resilience.

5323 11.1. State Essential Functions

5324 The State Essential Functions (SEF) are the foundation for continuity programs at
5325 all levels of government in California. SEFs support an enduring constitutional
5326 government and represent the overarching responsibilities of state government
5327 to lead and sustain vital operations and services during a crisis. The continuation
5328 of SEFs shall be the primary focus of government leadership during and after
5329 emergencies that affect government functions.

5330 There are eleven cross-government SEFs identified by the Governor's Emergency
5331 Operations Executive Council from 2006 that must be continued under all
5332 circumstances to enable the Executive Branch to carry out critical functions and
5333 services. The SEFs are categories of functions performed by one or more state
5334 agency/department(s) necessary for saving lives, protecting the safety and
5335 security of the public, protecting property, critical infrastructure, and the
5336 environment. **Exhibit 11.1-1 State Continuity Essential Functions** on the next page
5337 explains each SEF and which state agency/department is responsible.



5338

Exhibit 11.1-1 State Continuity Essential Functions

State Essential Functions (SEF)	Lead Agency/Department
<p>SEF 1 - Government Leadership (GL) – Provide visible and effective leadership for the people of California while restoring and maintaining critical state essential functions.</p>	<p>Governor Secretary of State (Lines of Succession Validated)</p>
<p>SEF 2 - Public Safety (PS) – Maintain public safety and security for the people of California and decrease their vulnerability to threats and hazards.</p>	<p>CA State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)</p>
<p>SEF 3 - Emergency Management (EM) – Protect and preserve the lives, property, and environment for the people of California from the effects of natural, technological, or human-caused disasters.</p>	<p>CA Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)</p>
<p>SEF 4 - Medical/Health (MH) – Ensure the continuity and strength of California’s medical, public health, mental-health organizations, and systems. Support the health and well-being of the people of California.</p>	<p>CA Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS)</p>



State Essential Functions (SEF)	Lead Agency/Department
<p>SEF 5 - Social Services and Education (SSE) Ensure the continuation of essential social services for the people of California, including services for those with disabilities, access and functional needs, and victims of crime. Support the continued operation of California's educational systems (public and private) at all levels of government.</p>	<p>CA Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS)</p>
<p>SEF 6 - Critical Infrastructure (CI) – Preserve California's infrastructure, including transportation systems, energy systems, utilities, dams, and other critical components. Support and sustain the personnel required to operate and maintain the physical infrastructure.</p>	<p>CA State Transportation Agency (CalSTA) CA Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) CA Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency (BCSHA)</p>
<p>SEF 7 - Financial, Economic, and Business (FEB) Ensure the financial and economic security of California's business, financial systems/institutions, and its people. Preserve and support California's labor/workforce. Protect and preserve California's tax and revenue collection capabilities to ensure continuity of government.</p>	<p>CA Government Operations Agency (GOA) Department of Finance (DOF) CA Department of Technology (CDT) CA Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency (BCSHA)</p>



State Essential Functions (SEF)	Lead Agency/Department
<p>SEF 8 - Information Technology & Communications (ITC) – Protect, maintain, and preserve California’s communications and technological capabilities. Ensures continued interoperability of California’s communications systems.</p>	<p>CA Government Operations Agency (GOA) CA Department of Technology (CDT)</p>
<p>SEF 9 - Agriculture (AG) – Promote and preserve the livelihood of California’s agricultural community and all its members. Ensure continuation of existing agriculture training and education programs. Ensure California’s agriculture remains strong and competitive.</p>	<p>CA Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)</p>
<p>SEF 10 - Environment (EN) – Protect, preserve, and restore California’s natural environment, ecosystems, resources, and natural habitats from the impacts of natural disasters or other events.</p>	<p>CA Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)</p>
<p>SEF 11 - Information Collaboration (IC) – Encourage and enhance information sharing and collaboration between local, state, federal, and private sector to enhance response and recovery from threats and protect the people of California.</p>	<p>CA Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)</p>

5339
 5340
 5341

- **State Assistance:** If local government becomes partially or entirely disabled in an emergency, significant state government intervention may be required for the restoration of local emergency operations and



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 11 – Continuity Planning

5342 essential services. Significant state intervention presumes local
5343 government lacks the resources to restore its own services. When
5344 warranted, the state will proactively deploy resources and coordinate
5345 with other local jurisdictions and the federal government to support local
5346 government. State government intervention may be justified if:

- 5347 ○ Local government elected officials are not able to operate and
5348 provide direction to their government agencies.
- 5349 ○ The local emergency management system is damaged, impaired, or
5350 otherwise not sufficiently functioning.
- 5351 ○ The local government's Continuity of Government (COG) plan is
5352 substantially disrupted or halted due to the overwhelming
5353 consequences of a catastrophic emergency.
- 5354 ● **Private Sector:** In addition to public sector continuity planning, the private
5355 sector should develop similar plans to ensure California businesses and
5356 economic institutions continue to function following an emergency.

5357 Additional continuity planning guidance can be found on the Cal OES website
5358 under [Continuity Planning](#).



5359

5360

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



5361 **12. State Roles and Responsibilities**

5362 During times of emergency, the Governor may call upon the services, resources,
5363 and capabilities of over 125 state agencies, departments, offices, boards,
5364 commissions, councils, and authorities. In major disaster incidents, the role of
5365 agency secretaries is to implement policies and directives, and proactively lead
5366 the emergency management capabilities for their respective agencies within
5367 the structure of the UCG.

5368 Below are the key agencies and departments that have coordinating, primary
5369 or supporting roles in an emergency. State agencies not specifically listed in the
5370 plan may be called upon to carry out assigned activities necessary to mitigate
5371 the effects of an emergency in accordance with the ESA and the CDRF. Every
5372 level of state government plays a role in the CA-ESF 5 Management, CA-ESF 7
5373 Resources, and CA-ESF 15 Public Information Emergency Support Functions. At a
5374 minimum these roles may include:

- 5375 • **CA-ESF 5 Management:** Supports disaster management activities with
5376 agency representatives in EOCs or UCG. Participates in the CA-ESF
5377 Working Group or supports emergency support function coordinating
5378 agencies to enhance the coordination and effectiveness of the CA-ESFs.
- 5379 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides facilities, services, personnel, equipment,
5380 and material for all phases of emergency management.
- 5381 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides public information support to
5382 Cal OES headquarters, Cal OES Regional offices, or local jurisdictions as
5383 required during state of emergency or disaster response operations.

5384 **12.1. Business, Consumer, Services and Housing Agency (BCSHA)**

5385 The Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency consists of eleven entities
5386 made up of departments, boards, and commissions. During an emergency, the
5387 agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related to
5388 protecting consumers, promoting and preserving affordable housing, preventing
5389 and ending homelessness, and guarding the civil rights of all people of
5390 California.



5391 **California Recovery Support Functions:** BCSHA serves as the coordinating
5392 agency for CA-RSF Housing, a primary agency for CA-RSF Community Planning
5393 and Capacity Building and CA-RSF Economic, and as a supporting agency for
5394 CA-RSF Health & Social Services.

5395 **12.1.1. Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)**

- 5396 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Assists with food/goods distribution to
5397 persons displaced by an emergency. Can assist with transporting affected
5398 persons to and/or from designated shelters.
- 5399 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides public safety related equipment, vehicles,
5400 and miscellaneous office supplies and materials.
- 5401 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides sworn peace officers and non-sworn
5402 personnel anywhere in the state to support local, state, and federal law
5403 enforcement agencies with many facets of enforcement activity and
5404 disaster/emergency response including but not limited to general public
5405 safety-related enforcement, civil unrest, prisoner control and detention,
5406 intelligence gathering, building/facility security, traffic control, and search
5407 and rescue.

5408 **12.1.2. Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI)**

- 5409 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides special investigators with peace
5410 officer status to support law enforcement operations.
- 5411 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides a list of licensed lenders available through
5412 the department's various mandated programs. Provides information to
5413 the public regarding the safety and soundness of the financial institutions
5414 affected by the emergency to representatives to LACs and DRCs.
- 5415 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
5416 Department.
- 5417 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Supporting Department.



5418 **12.1.3. Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA)**

- 5419
- 5420
- 5421
- 5422
- 5423
- 5424
- 5425
- 5426
- 5427
- 5428
- 5429
- 5430
- 5431
- 5432
- 5433
- 5434
- 5435
- 5436
- 5437
- 5438
- 5439
- 5440
- 5441
- 5442
- 5443
- 5444
- 5445
- 5446
- 5447
- 5448
- 5449
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides guidance to the public on various items, such as contractors and engineers, through the various licensing boards.
 - **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Promotes and supports the boards and bureaus to develop a system for licensees to volunteer their professional services to augment the state response and recovery capabilities in a disaster. Support and coordinate efforts with:
 - Boards and bureaus to reduce the timeframe and procedural steps for verification and issuance of licenses.
 - Medical Board of California to relicense qualified physicians and surgeons under the Health Care Professional Disaster Response Act, Business and Professions Code Section 920, et seq. in times of national or state disasters.
 - Health Care Board and Bureaus that allow for the waiver of licensure requirements to ensure the continuity of patient care during federal, state, or local emergencies.
 - **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides sworn peace officers from the boards and the Division of Investigations to augment the state's law enforcement response.
 - **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides consumer resources and representatives to LACs and DRCs as requested by state and local agencies.
 - **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides information, guidance, and resources to the public and licensees to support response and recovery efforts. Amplifies response and recovery information from state and federal agencies through social media and websites. Provides Consumer Information Center agents with response and recovery resources to appropriate direct callers. Activates call center to provide public access to recovery information.
 - **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting Department.
 - **CA-RSF Economic:** Supporting Department.



5450 **12.1.4. Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)**

- 5451 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Assigns staff to provide inspection
5452 of housing facilities for safety. Assists with the reconstruction of
5453 manufactured housing facilities and assistance with housing applications.
5454 Identifies necessary changes in building codes to mitigate the effects of
5455 disasters. The Department of Housing and Community Development
5456 (HCD) performs these activities in areas of the state where inspections are
5457 under their jurisdiction or at the request of local emergency officials in
5458 areas where HCD is not the enforcement agency.
- 5459 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides lists of departmental facilities
5460 available for emergency short-and long-term housing and community-
5461 based organizations that can provide outreach. Provides lists of the state-
5462 owned Office of Migrant Services facilities available for emergency short-
5463 term housing and local housing and community based organizations that
5464 can provide additional housing facilities and outreach. Assists in
5465 projecting project data on housing needs including data on needs for
5466 building materials, equipment, and other resources.
- 5467 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Helps coordinate and fund post disaster long-term
5468 housing if funding is made available through the Legislature or federal
5469 government. Oversees and employs expedited procedures for the
5470 discharge of program funds to meet emergency conditions in low-income
5471 communities through mandated programs. Allocates and expedites
5472 emergency funding made available through federal and state housing,
5473 and community development programs for permanent long-term housing
5474 recovery needs. Provides policy and program guidance on post disaster
5475 housing recovery to federal, state, and local partners. Acts as liaison to
5476 local housing authorities and community based housing organizations to
5477 access post disaster housing resources.
- 5478 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Provides information
5479 lists related to community based organizations that can provide outreach
5480 and safety-net services.
- 5481 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Primary Department.
- 5482 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Primary Department.
- 5483 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Primary Department.
- 5484 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.



5485 **12.1.5. Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)**

- 5486 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides building inspectors
5487 during damage assessment period.
- 5488 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Primary Department.
- 5489 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Primary Department.

5490 **12.1.6. Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH)**

- 5491 • **CA-ESF 5 Management:** Provides an agency representative to the SOC or
5492 UCG upon request.
- 5493 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides facilities, services, personnel, equipment,
5494 and material for all phases of emergency management.
- 5495 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides public information support to
5496 Cal OES as requested during disaster response operations.

5497 **12.1.7. Department of Real Estate (DRE)**

- 5498 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Assists with access to building
5499 industry associations and licensing boards regarding construction and
5500 engineering issues.
- 5501 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides staff to LACs or DRCs.
- 5502 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Assists in economic stabilization. Provides temporary
5503 housing information and locations. Issues and implements state policies
5504 and guidelines for rent and real estate price stabilization. Provides
5505 guidance on time-phased resumption of economic stabilization controls
5506 by the federal government. Works with HCD on temporary housing issues
5507 and can provide support in contacting property management
5508 companies to assist with immediately available housing.
- 5509 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Activates call center to provide public
5510 access to recovery information on request of Cal OES. Provides guidance
5511 to public through various licensing boards.



5512 12.2. California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

5513 CalEPA's mission is to restore, protect, and enhance the environment to ensure
5514 public health, environmental quality, and economic vitality. The Office of the
5515 Secretary oversees and coordinates the activities of one office, two boards, and
5516 three departments. CalEPA develops, implements, and enforces environmental
5517 laws that regulate air, water and soil quality, pesticide use, and waste recycling
5518 and reduction.

5519 **California Emergency Support Functions:** CalEPA serves as the coordinating
5520 agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials. The
5521 agency may assign lead and support roles to those departments within the
5522 agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet
5523 emergency needs.

5524 **California Recovery Support Functions:** CalEPA serves as a primary agency for
5525 CA-RSF Health & Social Services, CA-RSF Infrastructure and CA-RSF Natural &
5526 Cultural Resources, and as a supporting agency for CA-RSF Community Planning
5527 & Capacity Building, CA-RSF Economic and CA-RSF Housing.

- 5528 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Serves as the first point of contact for
5529 CalEPA's programs in the event of an emergency, advises if an
5530 emergency action will create or aggravate threats to human health and
5531 the environment, and provides environmental justice leadership.
- 5532 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Ensures that consistent, effective,
5533 and coordinated compliance and enforcement actions to protect public
5534 health and the environment are taken. Provides fact sheets, notices, and
5535 other materials as necessary to advise and support members of the public
5536 returning to impacted areas.
- 5537 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides technical expertise for hazardous
5538 materials incidents. Coordinates with law enforcement and local
5539 governments in the event of a hazardous materials release, including
5540 assessment, containment, mitigation, and removal. Evaluates requests for
5541 financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and
5542 clandestine drug lab removals and provides emergency response
5543 personnel and contractor support to stabilize or mitigate when funding
5544 criteria are met. Provides Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC)



5545 staff and contractor resources to mitigate the release or threatened
5546 release of hazardous materials associated with a natural or man-made
5547 disaster. Provides or facilitates access to technical advice regarding the
5548 safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials. Maintains
5549 contact lists and oversees the unified hazardous waste and hazardous
5550 materials management regulatory program administered by Certified
5551 Unified Program Agencies (CUPA).

5552 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides public information assistance
5553 through the External Affairs Office. Provides fact sheets, notices, and other
5554 materials as necessary to advise and support members of the public
5555 returning to impacted areas.

5556 **12.2.1. Air Resources Board (ARB)**

5557 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides and maintains portable air monitoring
5558 equipment and technical resources to evaluate air quality impacts of
5559 major fires, hydrocarbon, and chemical releases.

5560 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Monitors air quality in real-time or
5561 near real-time and creates summaries related to air quality and the
5562 impact to the public.

5563 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** During unplanned releases, provides air
5564 quality and meteorological data and supports air pollution emergency
5565 planning and response for public health agencies and incident
5566 command. Provides technical resources to assess air quality impacts,
5567 characterize air contaminants, and identifies and reports consequences
5568 of air incidents. Supports air modeling and forecasting to simulate
5569 pollutant movement and dispersion.

5570 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides air quality data summaries and
5571 associated consequences to incident command staff and health officers.
5572 Coordinates messaging with health officials and public affairs liaisons.

5573 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.



5574

12.2.2. Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)

- 5575 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides staff and data-related pesticide use
5576 reporting, sales, air monitoring, ground and surface water monitoring,
5577 food safety sampling analysis, and registered pesticides.
- 5578 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Coordinates with the California
5579 Department of Public Health (CDPH) and local health agencies on
5580 pesticide issues, incidents, and related events.
- 5581 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides technical and investigative
5582 expertise for pesticide incidents and related events. Continuously
5583 evaluates pesticides for human health and environmental concerns.
5584 Coordinates with regulatory agencies including County Agricultural
5585 Commissioners and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9.
5586 Recommends action and mitigation of pesticide incidents or events.
5587 Conducts sampling of produce for pesticide residues to ensure safe levels.
5588 Provides legal support and related enforcement tools to protect human
5589 health, the environment, and food commodities.
- 5590 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides public and occupational health
5591 and safety information on pesticide issues, incidents, and related events.
- 5592 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.
- 5593 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Supporting Department.

5594

12.2.3. Department of Resources Recycling & Recovery (CalRecycle)

- 5595 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides technical assistance
5596 from registered professionals for structural and landslide inspections and
5597 waste management facilities. Provides technical assistance to local
5598 enforcement agencies on waste sites and recycling of debris. Assists in the
5599 development of emergency waivers on solid waste standards. Provides
5600 technical staff to inspect affected landfills and environmental control
5601 systems damaged by disasters. Performs emergency inspections of solid
5602 waste facilities. Provides liaison assistance to local governments for the
5603 collection of household hazardous waste and contaminated material
5604 from biological disasters. Provides technical assistance with waste fires
5605 and debris. Oversees the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) administration
5606 of waivers from landfill standards. Maintains lists of waste and recycling



5607 facilities for local government, environmental health departments, landfill
5608 and tire operators, and private business contacts. Provides technical
5609 assistance for the collection and proper handling of solid wastes in the
5610 event of a disaster. Provides personnel and communicates with local
5611 governments, in coordination with Cal OES, regarding solid waste
5612 management and disposal reporting requirements.

5613 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Provides technical assistance and recommendations
5614 for repair of solid waste facilities. Performs inspections of waste
5615 management facilities and provides technical assistance with proper
5616 disposal of contaminated materials and conduct inspections of waste
5617 facilities.

5618 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Primary Department.

5619 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Supporting Department.

5620 **12.2.4. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)**

5621 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides technical engineering
5622 and geology expertise through registered professionals.

5623 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Provides technical assistance to fire response
5624 agencies and advisory information if source of fire produces hazardous
5625 plumes or run-off.

5626 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides emergency response staff to sample, assess,
5627 and mitigate release of hazardous materials. Provides contractors to
5628 mitigate the release of hazardous materials throughout the state.

5629 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** In coordination with CDPH, provides
5630 limited technical support for the assessment, containment, and mitigation
5631 of radiological hazards. Provides environmental toxicologists for technical
5632 issues and risk communication.

5633 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides technical expertise for hazardous
5634 materials incidents. Coordinates with law enforcement and local
5635 governments in the event of a hazardous materials release, including
5636 assessment, containment, mitigation, and removal. Evaluates requests for
5637 financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and
5638 clandestine drug lab removals and provides emergency response
5639 personnel and contractor support to stabilize and/or mitigate. Provides or



- 5640 facilitates access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or
5641 suitable disposal of hazardous materials.
- 5642 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Evaluates design and retrofit options for waste storage
5643 facilities.
 - 5644 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides investigators with peace officer
5645 authority and provides staff to assist investigations involving hazardous
5646 materials releases or hazardous waste violations.
 - 5647 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Primary Department.
 - 5648 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Primary Department.
 - 5649 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.

12.2.5. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

- 5651 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides public health
5652 recommendations, information, and technical resources, such as
5653 toxicologists and epidemiologists, to assist in determining health impacts
5654 after chemical releases.
- 5655 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Assists in determining health effects and
5656 characterizes risk to public health and the environment by providing
5657 toxicological information, risk assessment, and public health
5658 recommendations from toxic chemical releases. Provides personnel to
5659 assist incident command, local health (public and environmental)
5660 agencies, and other health professionals. Develops and maintains library
5661 and other technical reference resources of chemical, health, toxicology,
5662 and other scientific information. Provides technical resources, such as
5663 toxicologists and epidemiologists to assist in determining environmental
5664 threats, consultation on environmental sampling, information and health
5665 impacts of breakdown or reaction products, residual risks associated with
5666 remediation, estimating exposure, and identifying pathways of exposure.
5667 Assists with decisions about sheltering-in-place, evacuation, and re-entry
5668 after hazardous material releases. Provides expertise in the potential
5669 health effects of wildfire smoke, extreme temperatures, contaminated
5670 sites, refineries, oil spills, harmful algal blooms, and other exposures to toxic
5671 chemicals (including pesticides) and those that cause cancer, birth
5672 defects, and reproductive harm. Provides health-based



5673 recommendations on fishery closures in response to oil spills or resulting
5674 from potential exposure to other toxic substances.

5675 • **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture:** Provides public health
5676 recommendations, information, and technical resources, such as
5677 toxicologists and epidemiologists, to assist in determining health impacts
5678 after emergencies that may impact agricultural, animals, or food. Assists
5679 with disposal and decontamination recommendations for food and
5680 animal carcasses after large-scale emergencies impacting these sectors.

5681 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides health information to incident
5682 command and Public Information Officers (PIO) and helps develop public
5683 health messages during and after chemical releases.

5684 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.

5685 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Supporting Department.

5686 **12.2.6. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)**

5687 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Provides technical assistance to response
5688 agencies regarding critical water infrastructure or watercourses and
5689 watersheds in the path of a wildfire. Provides technical guidance for post-
5690 fire watershed assessments and placement of best management
5691 practices to ensure water quality is protected. Coordinates with partner
5692 agencies on post-fire debris and hazard tree removal activities where
5693 water quality may be impacted, conducts inspections of these activities,
5694 and provides technical guidance regarding water quality protections and
5695 regulatory requirements. Conducts targeted water quality sampling in the
5696 post-fire environment when needed and communicates with the public
5697 regarding the presence or absence of impacts to water quality.

5698 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides technical guidance to ensure
5699 drinking water standards are met.

5700 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides technical environmental
5701 staff through the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to evaluate potential
5702 impact to water quality from emergencies. Assists public water systems in
5703 the provision of clean, potable water. Assists CDPH in advising water users
5704 of an emergency situation and provides critical information on water uses
5705 in areas that might be affected by hazardous releases.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 5706 May require the issuance of unsafe water alerts such as boil water notice,
5707 do not drink notice, and do not use notice to protect public health. May
5708 issue citations and compliance orders as needed to prompt public water
5709 systems to correct situations that are contrary to safe drinking water
5710 standards and practices. Conducts inspections and provides guidance to
5711 public water systems in the aftermath of emergencies. Communicates,
5712 coordinates, and collaborates with partners and stakeholders. DDW and
5713 SWRCB EMP staff will work with water systems to help identify an unknown
5714 contaminant in a credible incident involving the intentional
5715 contamination of a drinking water facility with an unknown contaminant.
- 5716 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides lists of hazardous waste disposal
5717 sites, technical personnel, and advice related to the consequences of a
5718 hazardous materials incident on water resources, conducts water
5719 sampling, monitoring, analyses, and assessment activities, and guidance
5720 on options concerning diversion, containment, treatment, and temporary
5721 storage of hazardous waste. Provides environmental technical staff with
5722 expertise concerning the recovery measures taken after a hazardous
5723 material incident on water resources and drinking water. Provides water
5724 information, sampling, water technology/equipment, and advice to the
5725 public during an emergency and/or a hazardous materials incident
5726 related to water and drinking water. May issue administrative orders
5727 requiring investigation or cleanup and abatement to responsible parties
5728 or suspected responsible parties.
 - 5729 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Provides technical resources with expertise in the
5730 construction, operations, and inspection of sewage treatment plants and
5731 underground storage tanks, and the integrity of landfill slopes and surface
5732 impoundments. Provides immediate, on-site technical support to assess
5733 possible effect of the incident on water quality. Maintains information on
5734 environmental water quality and water users. May address sewage
5735 collection, treatment, and disposal.
 - 5736 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Work with local governments, state, and
5737 federal agencies to investigate circumstances involving threats of
5738 impairment to water and drinking water quality. Provides support for
5739 enforcement proceedings by local or state agencies, and initiates
5740 enforcement for violations of the Water Code and the Safe Drinking Water
5741 Act portions of the Health and Safety Code.



- 5742 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Primary Department.
- 5743 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Primary Department.
- 5744 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
5745 Department.
- 5746 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.

5747 **12.3. Government Operations Agency (GovOps)**

5748 The Government Operations Agency (GovOps) handles procurement of state
5749 goods and services, the management and development of state real estate,
5750 collecting state taxes, hiring of state employees, providing information
5751 technology services, and adopting state building standards. The Secretary for
5752 Government Operations Agency is the Chair of the California Building Standards
5753 Commission.

5754 **California Emergency Support Functions:** GovOps serves as the coordinating
5755 agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 3 Construction and
5756 Engineering and CA-ESF 7 Resources. GovOps may assign primary and support
5757 roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities,
5758 capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

5759 **12.3.1. Department of General Services (DGS)**

- 5760 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** DGS serves as the primary agency
5761 for this CA-ESF. Coordinates with professional engineering organizations
5762 and Cal OES in recruiting, orienting, and training volunteer structural
5763 engineers. Provides engineering and technical assistance to Cal OES,
5764 assesses building damage, prepares survey reports, clears debris from
5765 state-owned buildings, estimates and conducts building repair and
5766 coordinates/inspects new buildings.
- 5767 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Provides state building status
5768 assessments to assist with prioritizing response activities.
- 5769 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Classifies state property for possible
5770 temporary emergency housing sites. Works with Cal OES and creates
5771 facilities plans, including mobilization centers and disaster support areas.



- 5772
- 5773
- 5774
- 5775
- 5776
- 5777
- 5778
- 5779
- 5780
- 5781
- 5782
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** DGS serves as the primary agency for this CA-ESF. Develops contingency contracts for procurement of services, materials, and supplies and implements emergency procurement and supply procedures. Assists with fleet administration and dispatch functions and may coordinate travel and lodging. In coordination with and in support of Cal OES, maintains lists of qualified contractors and sources of equipment, and develops emergency procurement procedures for services, materials, and supplies. Makes available emergency facilities to state agencies displaced by disasters, conducts emergency procurement, and accelerates review of contracts and exempting such contracts from review when appropriate. Provides resource tracking proficiency.
- 5783
- 5784
- 5785
- 5786
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Responsible for, in consultation with the CDPH and the EMSA, the development of procurement and transportation plans for obtaining and arranging delivery of disaster medical and health supplies and equipment.
- 5787
- 5788
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Assists with the procurement of hazardous materials and debris removal services.
- 5789
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Primary Department.
- 5790
- **CA-RSF Housing:** Primary Department.
- 5791
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Primary Department.
- 5792
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting Department.
- 5793
- **CA-RSF Economic:** Supporting Department.
- 5794
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Supporting Department.

5795 **12.3.2. Department of Human Resources (CalHR)**

- 5796
- 5797
- 5798
- 5799
- 5800
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** During emergencies affecting state employees, CalHR develops policy guidance or recommendations regarding temporary assignments or loan of employees, administrative time off, telework or alternate work schedules, and guidelines for illnesses (flu and epidemics).
- 5801
- 5802
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting Department.
- 5803
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.



5804 **12.3.3. Department of Technology (CDT)**

- 5805 • **CA-ESF 2 Communications:** Coordinates the disaster recovery planning
5806 efforts in compliance with Government Code Section 11549.3 and the
5807 State Administrative Manual (SAM) (Section 5325 et seq.) related to
5808 information technology, computing, and telecommunications
5809 infrastructure to ensure availability of essential systems, networks,
5810 applications, data, and telephones (both voice and data).
- 5811 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Maintains and provides access to
5812 enterprise-level GIS infrastructure and data resources to support
5813 emergency response.
- 5814 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Participates in recovery planning efforts necessary to
5815 restore essential communications systems and operations, such as voice,
5816 email, and internet connectivity that have been damaged by an
5817 emergency or disaster.
- 5818 • **CA-ESF 18 Cyber Security:** Coordinates with the California Cyber Security
5819 Integration Center - which consists of the following core members: Cal
5820 OES, CDT, California Highway Patrols (CHP), and California Military
5821 Department (CMD) – for cyber critical incident response including
5822 detection, mitigation, and information sharing related to statewide cyber-
5823 related events.
- 5824 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Supporting Department.
- 5825 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.
- 5826 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.

5827 **12.3.4. Franchise Tax Board (FTB)**

- 5828 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides investigators with peace officer
5829 authority.
- 5830 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Ensures that informational materials related to
5831 economic and taxation recovery efforts are available. Provides personnel
5832 and equipment to obtain tax relief for disaster losses.



- 5833 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides periodic call center functions and
5834 support to Cal OES during extreme weather conditions, an emergency
5835 event, or disaster response operations.
- 5836 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Primary Department.

5837 **12.3.5. Department of Tax and Fee Administration (DTFA)**

- 5838 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides trained personnel, equipment, and essential
5839 incident-related information to Cal OES to support response and recovery
5840 operations.
- 5841 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides investigators with peace officer
5842 authority.
- 5843 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Ensures that informational materials related to
5844 economic and taxation recovery efforts are available. Provides personnel
5845 and equipment to obtain tax relief for disaster losses.
- 5846 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides periodic call center functions and
5847 support to Cal OES during extreme weather conditions, an emergency
5848 event, or disaster response operations.

5849 **12.3.6. Office of Administrative Law (OAL)**

- 5850 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Provides legal counsel and assistance
5851 to the Governor, Cal OES, and other state agencies.
- 5852 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
5853 Department.

5854 **12.3.7. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)**

- 5855 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Assists Cal OES before, during, and
5856 after an emergency for coordination and direction. Provides staff with
5857 health and retirement benefit information for assistance.
- 5858 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Assists with resources needed to assist in time of
5859 emergency. Provides bilingual staff fluent in languages other than English,
5860 with interviewing and investigative skills for translation and interpretation
5861 services in various non-English speaking communities.



- 5862
- 5863
- 5864
- **CA-ESF 15 Public information:** Provides public information support to Cal OES headquarters, Cal OES Regional offices, or local jurisdictions as required during state of emergency or disaster response operations.

5865

12.3.8. State Personnel Board (SPB)

- 5866
- 5867
- 5868
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Accelerates the recruitment of personnel related to emergency and recovery programs and assists agencies in filling critical positions throughout an emergency.

5869

12.3.9. Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB)

- 5870
- 5871
- 5872
- 5873
- 5874
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides financial compensation to eligible victims of violent crime to help with short-and long-term recovery. Benefits cover crime-related expenses for medical, mental health and dental treatment, funeral/burial expenses, income and support loss, relocation, crime scene clean-up, job retraining, and home and vehicle modifications.

5875

12.4. California Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS)

5876 The CalHHS consists of 12 departments and five offices. During an emergency,

5877 the agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related

5878 to health care, social services, public assistance, and rehabilitation.

5879 **California Emergency Support Functions:** CalHHS serves as the coordinating

5880 agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter,

5881 and CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services. The agency may assign

5882 primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the

5883 authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

5884 **California Recovery Support Functions:** CalHHS serves as the coordinating

5885 agency for CA-RSF Health & Social Services, and as a supporting agency for

5886 CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building, CA-RSF Housing and CA-RSF

5887 Infrastructure.

5888

12.4.1. Department of Aging (CDA)

- 5889
- 5890
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides representatives, as requested and appropriate, to support emergency response either directly or



5891 through the network of 33 Area Agencies on Aging (AAA). Coordinates
5892 with AAAs to identify and respond to the needs of older adults and/or
5893 adults with disabilities in the community to the extent possible.

5894 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides public information supporting
5895 health and medical response targeted towards older adults and adults
5896 with disabilities.

5897 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.

5898 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.

5899 **12.4.2. Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)**

5900 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Coordinates the planning and activities to locate,
5901 procure, and pre-position child support resources to support emergency
5902 operations and recovery.

5903 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Administers and expedites the release of child
5904 support payments to accommodate displaced families.

5905 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Supports the accurate, coordinated, timely,
5906 and accessible release of child support services information to affected
5907 audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the
5908 local populace, including the AFN community.

5909 **12.4.3. Department of Community Services and Development (CSD)**

5910 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides information lists related to
5911 community-based organizations that can provide outreach and safety-
5912 net services.

5913 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Administers and expedites the release of program
5914 funds to accommodate emergency conditions in low-income
5915 communities through the department's mandated programs when
5916 possible.

5917 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Provides information
5918 lists related to community based organizations that can provide outreach
5919 and safety-net services.

5920 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
5921 Department.



5922 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.

5923 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.

5924 **12.4.4. Department of Developmental Services (DDS)**

5925 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Following a disaster assessment, may
5926 provide facilities for shelter, food preparation, and medical consultation
5927 and other limited specialized/adaptive equipment and supplies for
5928 individuals residing specifically in state-operated facilities such as DDS
5929 state-operated community facilities and the developmental centers.
5930 Coordinates with regional centers to identify and respond to the needs of
5931 the developmental services community.

5932 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** After developmental center and state-operated
5933 community facility emergency needs for DDS staff and individuals are
5934 fulfilled, supports the CalHHS activities and resource requests from
5935 Cal OES.

5936 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides demographic and health
5937 information on individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities
5938 served by DDS. May provide limited personnel with behavioral health,
5939 medical, and healthcare administration experience, including expertise to
5940 assist with assessment of shelter sites for incorporating individuals with
5941 intellectual and developmental disabilities, under the guidance of
5942 CalHHS. Coordinates with regional centers to identify and respond to the
5943 needs of the developmental services community.

5944 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides communication professionals to
5945 support the health and medical response, under the guidance of CalHHS.

5946 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.

5947 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.

5948 **12.4.5. Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)**

5949 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides coordination to meet specified
5950 health, mental health, and substance use disorder requirements for



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

5951 shelters, as requested. May provide staff for Functional Assessment Service
5952 Teams (FAST).

5953 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Ensures that Medi-Cal, Children's
5954 Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Major Risk Medical Insurance Program
5955 (MRMIP), and other program enrollees continue to receive medical care
5956 in the event of a disaster. Assesses the need to modify or waive
5957 requirements in the affected area. Seeks federal approvals, where
5958 required to support the waivers to eligibility requirements. Assists impacted
5959 licensed mental health and substance use disorders facilities to secure
5960 approval to provide services and to claim reimbursement. Facilitates
5961 payments to Medi-Cal, CHIP, MRMIP and other program providers/plans
5962 and primary care clinics to ensure their continued ability to provide care.
5963 Issues needed guidance to counties, providers, and managed care plans
5964 regarding any program modifications necessary to support beneficiary
5965 access to covered benefits. Provides information on bed availability of
5966 skilled nursing facilities to CDPH on request, as well as licensed mental
5967 health and substance use disorder facilities. Assists, as needed, to
5968 coordinate community mental health disaster response services and
5969 activities, and to organize and coordinate communications with county
5970 mental health departments related to local mental health disaster
5971 response. Coordinates available state agency resources to support
5972 organizations providing emergency health and behavioral health
5973 services.

5974 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** May supply limited number of sworn peace
5975 officers and unmarked vehicles.

5976 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Primary Department.

5977 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
5978 Department.

5979 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.

5980 **12.4.6. Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC)**

5981 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides information on health plan
5982 requirements to provide essential medical and behavioral health services.
5983 Communicates emergency changes in policies, procedures, and rules to
5984 health plans to support medical/behavioral surges due to a declared



5985 emergency. Provides licensed nursing staff as requested by Cal OES or
5986 CalHHS. Participates in mitigation activities to maintain timely access to
5987 medical and behavioral health services during emergencies.

- 5988 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Primary Department.
- 5989 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting Department.

5990 **12.4.7. California Department of Public Health (CDPH)**

5991 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** In conjunction with the
5992 Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI), inspects
5993 healthcare facilities to determine their ability to provide safe patient care
5994 following an emergency. HCAI's primary responsibility is for acute care
5995 hospitals and skilled nursing facilities with staff assisting where needed.

5996 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Provides technical assistance and support to
5997 fire and hazardous material responders during hazardous material,
5998 biological, or radiological incidents. Provides assessment of health risks to
5999 both first responders and the public due to contaminants generated by
6000 fire, smoke, hazardous material releases or spills, and other possible
6001 scenarios.

6002 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Prepares messages to inform the
6003 public on appropriate actions to protect their health and safety.
6004 Maintains the California Health Alert Network (CAHAN) to notify
6005 appropriate response personnel of significant health and medical related
6006 events or the need to respond. Prepares public health and medical
6007 reports in concert with the EMSA and other CalHHS departments. Provides
6008 technical assistance related to communicable disease, biological,
6009 chemical, radiological, hazardous materials, or other public health and
6010 environmental health concerns.

6011 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Ensures the safety of food, drugs,
6012 medical devices, and other consumer products following a disaster.
6013 Regulates drinking water bottling plants, distributors, and haulers to ensure
6014 the safety of bottled or hauled water used as emergency drinking water.
6015 Provides support to local health departments for infectious disease
6016 surveillance, food-borne illness outbreak response and food safety, and
6017 sanitation standards in regulated facilities and shelters. Deploys infection
6018 prevention teams to emergency shelters when requested by local health



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

6019 jurisdictions. Analyzes impacted areas for safe return of displaced
6020 populations. Supports CDSS in coordinating public health and emergency
6021 medical needs in general population shelters.

6022 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Implement all appropriate public health and
6023 medical plans to support a local affected jurisdiction with medical surge
6024 supplies from the state stockpile and the receipt and distribution of
6025 Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets including medical
6026 countermeasures as warranted by the emergency.

6027 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** CDPH is designated as a co-lead for
6028 CA-ESF 8. Administers and coordinates disaster-related public health
6029 programs and assesses hazards to public health, including the health of
6030 communities, workers, and first responders. Provides statewide policies on
6031 environmental health. Coordinates with local health departments to
6032 conduct surveillance of infectious diseases in areas impacted by the
6033 disaster and determines appropriate actions to prevent and control
6034 disease outbreaks or spread. Implements pandemic influenza response
6035 plans in coordination with local health departments and state agencies.
6036 Provides laboratory services related to testing of infectious disease, food,
6037 drug, cosmetics, drinking water, hazardous materials, and environmental
6038 samples. Provides laboratory services to state and local public health and
6039 clinical laboratories and cooperating federal laboratories. Provides
6040 epidemiology and surveillance technical support for such things as
6041 surveillance of chronic diseases, chronic disease exacerbation following
6042 disasters, survey development for injuries, surveillance of infectious
6043 diseases, contact tracing, and disaster epidemiology. Assesses potential
6044 health effects and recommends protective measures, and drafts
6045 guidance to protect the public, workers, and first responders from
6046 chemical, biological, infectious diseases, epidemics/pandemics, and
6047 radiological incidents.

6048 Obtains and provides medical supplies and pharmaceuticals following a
6049 disaster. Monitors vital industries such as food, drug, and medical device
6050 manufacturers following a disaster or public health emergency to ensure
6051 finished products comply with laws, regulations, and temporary guidance
6052 under the emergency. The Center for Health Care Quality's Licensing &
6053 Certification (L&C) program monitors the quality of care in licensed health
6054 care facilities to ensure the health, safety, and continuity of care to



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

6055 clients. This includes the assessment for compliance with applicable
6056 regulations pertaining to emergency preparedness and disaster response
6057 for facilities the department regulates. The L&C Program ensures
6058 operational readiness to provide care in coordination with HCAI's role of
6059 structural and operational facility evaluation.

6060 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides technical assistance and support
6061 to state and local agencies who are responding to hazardous,
6062 biohazardous, or radioactive materials incidents. With responding
6063 agencies, coordinates investigations of chemical exposures and
6064 determines appropriate protective actions. Provides subject matter
6065 experts, such as toxicologists, epidemiologists, environmental scientists,
6066 occupational physicians, health physicists, and industrial hygienists.
6067 Develops guidance on occupational exposure issues. Maintains an
6068 extensive library of chemical, toxicological, and other environmental and
6069 occupational emergency response information. Provides personnel
6070 trained in Assessment of Chemical Exposures, a rapid registry and public
6071 health investigation tool used for large scale hazardous material incidents,
6072 and EpiCASE, a toolkit to rapidly assess persons who are affected,
6073 exposed, or potentially exposed to chemical, radiological, biological,
6074 nuclear agents, or other harmful agents during incidents. Coordinates
6075 emergency medical waste management with responsible state and local
6076 agencies. Provides technical assistance to first responders in support of
6077 local radiological monitoring and decontamination programs in the event
6078 of a radiological incident. Provides laboratory services related to
6079 hazardous materials. Coordinates protection of shellfish growing areas
6080 with applicable state and local agencies. Provides assessment of health
6081 risks to both first responders and the public due to contaminants
6082 generated by fire, smoke, hazardous materials releases or spills, and other
6083 possible scenarios.

6084 • **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture:** Ensures the safety of food and
6085 agricultural commodities impacted by a disaster. Acts as a technical
6086 resource on disease-carrying insects and animals. Assists with the
6087 assessment of hazards to human health posed by broad application of
6088 pesticides used to combat invasive species and disease-carrying insects.
6089 Provides laboratory and assessment services related to chemical,
6090 microbial, and radiological contaminants and provides protective action



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 6091 recommendations for food and drinking water in case of radiological
6092 incidents.
- 6093 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Provides technical assistance and guidance on
6094 measures to protect the health and safety of the public during nuclear
6095 power plant incidents.
- 6096 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides technical assistance and guidance
6097 on radiation safety to law enforcement organizations. Provides assessment
6098 of health risks to first responders, patients, and the public due to
6099 hazardous material releases. Works with fire and law enforcement to
6100 determine patient safety within licensed healthcare facilities. Supports
6101 local jurisdictions in safe evacuation of patients from healthcare facilities
6102 due to disaster. Provides assistance and coordination in identifying
6103 facilities needing evacuation, setting evacuation prioritizations, and in-
6104 facility re-population. Provides support for infant transport from neonatal
6105 intensive care units in coordination with the EMSA. Provides technical
6106 support for assessments of radiation levels that require evacuation in a
6107 radiological incident.
- 6108 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Supports the restoration of healthcare facilities.
6109 Provides support for monitoring remediation of contaminated property
6110 and related recovery activities due to a radiological incident. Ensures the
6111 safety of emergency-related salvage and redistribution of food, as well as
6112 ensuring the safety of food supplies. Provides disaster epidemiology tools
6113 to local jurisdictions to help assess community needs, such as long-term
6114 disaster impacts or behavioral issues. Deploys Center for Health Statistics
6115 and Informatics staff to provide vital records support at LACs and DRCs as
6116 requested.
- 6117 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** The CDPH Office of Legislative and
6118 Governmental Affairs assists with the coordination of delivering CDPH
6119 information and fielding inquiries to and from legislative and congressional
6120 members and staff. The CDPH Office of Communications provides
6121 messages to inform the public on appropriate actions to protect their
6122 health and safety in the event of a hazardous material, infectious agent,
6123 or other incident.



- 6124 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Provides technical
6125 advice and assists with coordinating donated pharmaceuticals, vaccines,
6126 and medical supplies.
- 6127 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Primary Department.
- 6128 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
6129 Department.
- 6130 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.
- 6131 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.
- 6132 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Supporting Department.

6133 12.4.8. Department of Rehabilitation (DOR)

- 6134 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Conducts functional assessments of
6135 people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to
6136 determine what resources are needed so an individual can remain in a
6137 general population shelter. Contributes personnel for evaluation teams to
6138 assess shelter sites for the ability to accommodate the needs of people
6139 with disabilities. Provides representatives, as requested and appropriate,
6140 to support lead emergency responders either directly or through the
6141 network of 28 Independent Living Centers (ILCs). Coordinates with ILCs to
6142 identify and respond to the needs of people with disabilities in the
6143 community to the extent possible.
- 6144 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Supports the CalHHS Access and Functional Needs
6145 (AFN) activities and resource requests from Cal OES including durable
6146 medical equipment and assistive technology resources for individuals who
6147 have been displaced by a disaster.
- 6148 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical:** Assists CDSS and ARC shelters in
6149 assessing shelter sites for integration of people with disabilities, assessing
6150 needs of individuals, and identifying and securing resources for individuals
6151 who have been displaced by a disaster. Coordinates with ILCs and other
6152 community partners to identify and respond to the needs of the disability
6153 community.
- 6154 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides support for accessible
6155 communication including website, document, and ASL interpreters to



6156 support the health and medical response, under the guidance of CalHHS.
6157 Supports dissemination of information through vocational rehabilitation
6158 offices and community partners, to ensure accurate, coordinated, timely,
6159 and accessible information for people with disabilities and other access or
6160 functional needs.

6161 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.

6162 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.

6163 **12.4.9. California Department of Social Services (CDSS)**

6164 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Offers information on mass care and
6165 shelter operations. Provides support to the CA-ESF 6 Task Force, as
6166 requested, to facilitate mass care and shelter resource requests.

6167 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Serves as the lead for this Emergency
6168 Support Function. Coordinates resource identification for mass care and
6169 shelter activities through CA-ESF 6. Coordinates and leads state resources,
6170 as required, to support local, regional, tribal, and non-governmental
6171 organizations in the performance of mass care, sheltering, emergency
6172 assistance, and human and social services missions. With Cal OES,
6173 coordinates the social services portion of the State of California
6174 Emergency Repatriation Plan. Deploys FAST and VEST members as
6175 needed.

6176 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Coordinates closely with CA-ESF 8 to
6177 plan for the provision of behavioral health, public health, and referral of
6178 shelter residents to appropriate personnel and facilities.

6179 • **CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture:** Coordinates with CDFA and county and
6180 tribal representatives to ensure the needs of emotional support animals,
6181 pets, and service animals in mass care and shelter locations are
6182 addressed.

6183 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** In coordination with law enforcement and
6184 the Child Welfare Agency, assists with identifying, addressing the needs of,
6185 and reuniting children with a parent or guardian.

6186 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Coordinates the Emergency Food Assistance
6187 Program (EFAP) to supply commodities to communities affected by
6188 disasters. In addition, administers the SSGP, supports case management



6189 services through the Disaster Case Management Program (DCMP), and
6190 provides short-term, temporary shelter for disaster survivors through the
6191 Transitional Shelter Assistance Program (TSA). Deploys staff or VEST to
6192 support recovery operations when needed.

6193 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides public information on mass care
6194 and shelter operations.

6195 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Assists facilitation of
6196 Disaster Relief Organizations, such as VOADs, other non-governmental
6197 organizations, faith-based organizations, and local, tribal, and state
6198 governments to support organizations providing emergency mass care
6199 and shelter services.

6200 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Primary Department.

6201 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.

6202 **12.4.10. Department of State Hospitals (DSH)**

6203 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Supports state hospital emergency needs for DSH
6204 staff and patients and supports CalHHS activities and resource requests
6205 from Cal OES.

6206 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Supports state hospital emergency
6207 needs for DSH staff and patients, and may provide limited personnel with
6208 behavioral health, medical, and healthcare administration experience to
6209 support health care operations under the guidance of CalHHS.

6210 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides communications professionals,
6211 support risk communications, and messaging to support the health and
6212 medical response.

6213 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.

6214 **12.4.11. Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)**

6215 • **CA-ESF 1 Transportation:** Coordinates mass patient movement and
6216 medical care during the evacuation and shelter phase of a disaster
6217 response.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 6218
6219
6220
- **CA-ESF 2 Communications:** Provides redundant vertical and horizontal communications with emergency medical services, public health, and public safety partners.
- 6221
6222
6223
6224
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Coordinates Ambulance Strike Teams (AST) and medical assistance teams to include fire, local government, and private pre-hospital resources in accordance with SEMS and the California Health and Safety Code, Section 1797.153."
- 6225
6226
6227
- **CA-ESF 5 Management:** Manages state-level medical response. Prepares medical and public health reports in concert with the CDPH and assists with situation status and analysis.
- 6228
6229
6230
6231
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides information on the medical requirements of shelters and the availability of medical personnel and medical equipment. Also provides information on medical logistics of shelters.
- 6232
6233
6234
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Facilitates requests for durable, consumable medical resources, and medical personnel to support medical surge at the local, regional, and state level.
- 6235
6236
6237
6238
6239
6240
6241
6242
6243
6244
6245
6246
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** EMSA is a co-lead with CDPH for this Emergency Support Function. Coordinates, through local EMS agencies, medical and hospital preparedness with other local, state, and federal agencies and departments having a responsibility relating to disaster response. Responds to any medical disaster by mobilizing and coordinating mutual aid resources and state mobile medical assets to mitigate health problems. EMSA administers the statewide Disaster Healthcare Volunteer (DHV) Program, which includes the Medical Reserve Corps (MRC) volunteers. This program allows for pre-registration, license verification, notification deployment, and management of local volunteer licensed medical and health professionals to assist with medical surge and public health emergencies.
- 6247
6248
6249
6250
6251
6252
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Assists in the state's medical efforts specific to a hazardous material incident and provides coordination and support for transporting contaminated patients outside of the affected area. Works with local responders to facilitate the safe movement of contaminated patients. Coordinates obtainment of situation status reports utilizing the EMSA Duty Officer Program.



- 6253 • **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture:** Provides support by collaborating with
6254 the California Veterinary MRC in the DHV Program and CVET and
6255 participating in animal response workgroups.
- 6256 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** In collaboration with CDPH, provides risk
6257 communication and social media support by addressing medical and
6258 health concerns of the public that are affected by an incident.
- 6259 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Manages the DHV
6260 Program, which includes the MRC Program.
- 6261 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Primary Department.

6262 12.4.12. Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI)

- 6263 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides staff for multi-disciplinary
6264 teams to inspect hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and intermediate care
6265 facilities for structural, critical nonstructural, and fire/life safety issues to
6266 determine if any healthcare facilities have been compromised and
6267 damaged to a degree that has made them unsafe to occupy. Closes or
6268 limits access to any healthcare facility (or portion thereof) that poses a
6269 threat to life and safety. Provides expedited construction processes in the
6270 recovery phase of the emergency for hazard mitigation.
- 6271 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** In the aftermath of a seismic event, after fulfilling its
6272 statutory mandates and under the mutual aid agreement, provides
6273 technical assistance to other departments, agencies, and local
6274 government.
- 6275 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Inspects hospitals, skilled nursing
6276 facilities, and intermediate care facilities for structural, critical non-
6277 structural, and fire/life safety. Reports PDA results to Cal OES and CDPH as
6278 well as operational status of healthcare facilities following an event.
6279 Provides on-site consultation and approval of work required to ensure the
6280 safety of occupants and the return of health facilities to service. Enforces
6281 building codes and state laws deemed essential for the safety of hospitals
6282 and their occupants. Coordinates with CDPH L&C to determine facility
6283 capacity to continue or resume care.
- 6284 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides on-site consultation and expedited
6285 approval of work required to ensure the safety of occupants and the



6286 return of health facilities to service. Provides expedited construction
6287 processes for damaged health care facilities in the recovery phase of the
6288 emergency.

6289 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Engages in the development of public
6290 messages with CA-ESF 8 with regards to the status of the structural integrity
6291 of acute-care hospital buildings and skilled nursing facilities, and whether
6292 these facilities can continue to provide services.

6293 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Primary Department.

6294 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
6295 Department.

6296 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.

6297 **12.4.13. Office of Systems Integration (OSI)**

6298 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Supports the recovery of health and
6299 human services IT support systems that provide information or services to
6300 residents of shelters and others affected by the emergency.

6301 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Assists in an advisory capacity for the recovery and
6302 support of health and human services IT systems. Provides subject matter
6303 experts for the project management functions of the IT systems recovery
6304 and helps in an advisory role for the IT operations support of vendor
6305 managed systems.

6306 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides IT system support in an
6307 advisory capacity for the systems that provide demographic and health
6308 information on individuals with developmental disabilities throughout the
6309 state. Provides advisory support for other health and medical IT systems to
6310 support response.

6311 • **CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity:** Provides subject matter experts in an advisory
6312 capacity for the management of system and data security as directed by
6313 CalHHS and per the guidelines of CDT and its Office of Information
6314 Security.



6315 12.5. California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA)

6316 CNRA oversees policies and activities in 25 departments, commissions, boards,
6317 and conservancies. The agency addresses natural resource issues ranging from
6318 conservation, water, fish and wildlife, forestry, parks, energy, coastal, marine and
6319 landscape.

6320 **California Emergency Support Functions:** CNRA serves as the coordinating
6321 agency for CA-ESF 12 Utilities. The agency may assign primary and support roles
6322 to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities,
6323 and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

6324 **California Recovery Support Functions:** CNRA serves as the coordinating agency
6325 for the CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources, and as a supporting agency for the
6326 CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building.

6327 12.5.1. California Coastal Commission

- 6328 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides staff with expertise in land use planning,
6329 legal issues, environmental impact assessment, GIS systems, administrative
6330 and scientific specialists, and regulatory matters.
- 6331 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides scientists including marine
6332 biologists, geologists, coastal engineers, and terrestrial ecologists with
6333 expertise in oil spill response issues.
- 6334 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides technical assistance and experience in
6335 developing and implementing mitigation measures to address geologic,
6336 coastal hazard, and biological issues. Provides emergency permit
6337 issuance expertise.
- 6338 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Primary Department.
- 6339 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Supporting Department.

6340 12.5.2. California Conservation Corps (CCC)

- 6341 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides personnel to support transportation-related
6342 emergencies and assist with facilitating transportation activities. Provides
6343 personnel to assist with flood mitigation projects, debris clearance, hillside
6344 stabilization, and flood fighting activities. Provides personnel for fire crews
6345 trained and supervised by CAL FIRE, to assist with fire suppression and



6346 support activities. Assists with search and rescue activities as well as
6347 movement of injured persons in rescue operations. Provides personnel to
6348 assist with set-up, operation and maintenance of mass care and shelter
6349 facilities. Provides personnel to assist with the restoration and improvement
6350 of fisheries and watersheds, and the restoration of structures and property.
6351 Provides personnel to support emergency medical services operations
6352 and reconstitution and repackaging of mobile medical assets. Provides
6353 personnel to assist with mitigation and removal of agricultural pests.

- 6354 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.
- 6355 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.
- 6356 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.
- 6357 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Supporting Department.

6358 12.5.3. California Energy Commission (CEC)

- 6359 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Assists in developing federal and state
6360 emergency response plans and procedures for accidents involving
6361 nuclear waste/radioactive material shipments.
- 6362 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Acts as co-lead with CUEA for this Emergency Support
6363 Function. Provides advice, technical assistance, and public outreach to
6364 respond to energy shortage or disruption. Provides Cal OES the location of
6365 energy facilities and technical assistance for forecasting energy shortages
6366 (electricity, natural gas, and fuel) and develops specific state actions in
6367 the event of a serious shortage of energy. Coordinates with CPUC and the
6368 CAISO to develop specific actions in the event of a serious shortage of
6369 energy. At the direction of the Governor, implements energy emergency
6370 programs for events requiring regional or statewide coordination of
6371 energy.
- 6372 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.
- 6373 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.

6374 12.5.4. State Lands Commission (SLC)

- 6375 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Ensures readiness of oil and gas facilities
6376 to respond to spills, provides information on current environmental



6377 resource status on sovereign lands, provides expertise and technical
6378 resources to assist in hazard identification and handling, evaluate marine
6379 environments, assess impacts to the environment and cultural resources,
6380 and assesses hazards related to offshore oil and gas wells and facilities
6381 and marine terminals.

6382 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Coordinates the preparedness of oil and gas facilities in
6383 the event of an emergency. Assists with coordination of emergency
6384 operations after an oil or gas spill by providing technical expertise and
6385 analysis and suspends any drilling and oil and gas production or oil
6386 transfer operations in the event of a disaster.

6387 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Assists with the determination of the environmental
6388 impact of an emergency. Provides land surveyors, appraisers, engineers,
6389 scientists, and inspectors. Coordinates with local governments and state
6390 agencies to issue emergency permits for new construction, land
6391 modifications, and any dispositions or extractions of materials on
6392 sovereign lands. Provides licensed land surveyors, engineering expertise,
6393 and geological expertise, and provides for removal of watercraft and
6394 other obstructions from sovereign lands.

6395 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Primary Department.

6396 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
6397 Department.

6398 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.

6399 **12.5.5. California Department of Conservation (DOC)**

6400 • **CA-ESF 5 Management:** Maintains geological and seismological maps
6401 and information regarding the state's geological and seismic hazards.
6402 Provides geotechnical data and expertise to support emergency
6403 operations. Provides technical specialists for seismological and geological
6404 interpretations and investigations.

6405 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides advice on oil spill cleanup and
6406 responds accordingly to the incident. Provides technical expertise and
6407 response to oil spill, gas, produced water and/or geothermal incidents,
6408 and guidance to prevent release from oil and gas drilling or producing
6409 facilities.



- 6410 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Provides guidance to prevent release from oil and gas
6411 drilling or producing facilities.
- 6412 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides technical assistance in recovery operations.
- 6413 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.
- 6414 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Supporting Department.

12.5.6. Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

- 6416 • **CA-ESF 2 Communications:** Possesses telecommunications capacity,
6417 including radio repeaters, for law enforcement.
- 6418 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides site characterization,
6419 streambed alteration and habitat technical expertise, and damage
6420 assessment. Provides plans for the handling and transport of materials
6421 used or recovered during an oil spill incident. Provides technical expertise,
6422 equipment, and personnel with the ability to conduct underwater survey
6423 and investigation. Possesses a list of licensed oil spill cleanup chemical
6424 agents.
- 6425 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Provides search and rescue teams, search dog
6426 teams for wildlife depredation, aircraft, vehicles, and equipment.
- 6427 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** CDFW is the “Trustee Agency” having
6428 jurisdiction by law over fish and wildlife natural resources. Provides agency
6429 representation during SOC activations to advise the SOC Director or UCG.
6430 Provides agency representation to the STAS. Coordinates with local
6431 government, state agencies, and tribal governments to issue emergency
6432 permits for native species exhibition and landowner depredation.
- 6433 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Coordinates with private sector
6434 organizations dedicated to providing food, water, shelter, and veterinary
6435 care to wildlife and exotic animals.
- 6436 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides, where appropriate, facilities, services,
6437 personnel, equipment, and material for all phases of emergency
6438 management. Provides aircraft and pilots for executive air transport.
6439 Provides bilingual staff fluent in languages other than English, with
6440 interviewing and investigative skills for translation and interpretation
6441 services in various non-English speaking communities.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 6442
- 6443
- 6444
- 6445
- 6446
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Possesses Wildlife Forensics Laboratory personnel and services with the ability to collect physical evidence, and conduct chemical, genetic, and serological testing. Provides first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and automated external defibrillator (AED) training.
- 6447
- 6448
- 6449
- 6450
- 6451
- 6452
- 6453
- 6454
- 6455
- 6456
- 6457
- 6458
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** CDFW serves as the state lead for oil spill response and recovery in all waters of California through its Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR). Provides qualified incident management teams with technical and legal expertise related to petroleum and its effect on wildlife and the environment. Provides GIS technical specialists and Industrial Hygienists. Provides cannabis enforcement teams with tactical, technical, and legal expertise related to hazardous materials used in unlawful cannabis production and their effect on wildlife, watersheds, and the environment. Provides technical expertise related to incidents located at former military bases under the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) program. Possesses the Petroleum Chemistry Laboratory.
- 6459
- 6460
- 6461
- 6462
- 6463
- 6464
- 6465
- **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture:** Possesses statutory authority to close and reopen all commercial, recreational, and non-licensed subsistence fishing and aquaculture operations after a water pollution spill or discharge. Provides technical expertise for cannabis farming. Provides potential veterinary and medical expertise, wildlife immobilization, capture, care, and transportation, disease investigation, and overall wildlife health and welfare through the Wildlife Health Laboratory.
- 6466
- 6467
- 6468
- 6469
- 6470
- 6471
- 6472
- 6473
- 6474
- 6475
- 6476
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides law enforcement and other public safety assistance. Provides Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) certified peace officers for intrastate and interstate law enforcement mutual aid, armed wilderness search and rescue, public safety wildlife depredation, protective actions, civil unrest, threat assessment, security, and criminal investigations. Provides fixed-wing and rotary aircraft, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), large and small watercraft, Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus (SCUBA) dive team, K-9 handling teams, horses, 4x4 patrol vehicles, all-terrain vehicles, night vision, hazardous materials (HAZMAT) incident commanders, and Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM) technical specialists.



- 6477 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides technical assistance with Natural Resource
6478 Damage Assessment (NRDA), habitat conservation, and the California
6479 Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to help the public recover after an
6480 environmental disaster. Provides technical assistance for post-fire
6481 watershed assessments which includes assessing burn scars for
6482 characteristics leading to runoff, mud flows, and flooding.
- 6483 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Provides pre-trained
6484 affiliated volunteers and their coordinators through the Natural Resource
6485 Volunteer Program (NRVP). Provides affiliated and spontaneous volunteer
6486 management during oil spill responses.
- 6487 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Primary Department.
- 6488 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.

6489 **12.5.7. Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)**

- 6490 • **CA-ESF 2 Communications:** Possess communications capacity and
6491 procedures for fire service communications.
- 6492 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides technical resources for
6493 safety, environmental and damage assessments and building inspections,
6494 civil engineers, and light and heavy equipment repair personnel and
6495 facilities. With HCAI, inspect hospitals and other licensed care facilities for
6496 structural integrity and fire/life safety.
- 6497 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Provides fire protection services and
6498 emergency fire personnel and equipment. Provides trained personnel and
6499 teams, apparatus, and aircraft (fixed and rotor wing).
- 6500 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Provides incident management
6501 personnel for all SEMS sections. Provides emergency fire, SEMS, and other
6502 associated emergency response training and planning assistance.
6503 Supports Cal OES, as needed, in liaison responsibility specific to
6504 emergency operations, safety management measures, and situational
6505 status analysis.
- 6506 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides mobile feeding capabilities.
- 6507 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Offers an Emergency Resource Directory (ERD) of
6508 vendors to supply equipment and resources, logistical support, light and



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 6509 heavy equipment repair personnel and facilities, certified water and
6510 sewer plant operators, and finance personnel for cost tracking,
6511 procurement, collection, and reimbursement.
- 6512 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides medical and other
6513 associated emergency response personnel, training, and planning
6514 assistance.
 - 6515 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides hazardous materials and other
6516 incident response training and planning assistance, technical expertise in
6517 bomb incidents, explosives disposal and liquid hazardous pipeline
6518 incidents, trained environmental assessment personnel, and certified
6519 HAZMAT personnel. Provides technical expertise on emergency response
6520 planning and mitigation for liquid pipelines, spills, and other incidents.
 - 6521 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Provides water and sewage plant operators/supervisors
6522 to assist with testing and facilitating repairs of wells and water treatment
6523 facilities. Provides pipeline specialists to support critical fuel(s) pipeline
6524 infrastructure. This includes coordination for response to hazardous
6525 pipeline liquid spills and return to service, and engineering support to
6526 ensure the safe and efficient transportation of fuels for airports, trucking,
6527 and public transportation.
 - 6528 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides law enforcement and other
6529 associated emergency response training and planning assistance.
6530 Provides POST certified peace officers for law enforcement mutual aid,
6531 security, and civil/criminal investigations who are trained in arson and
6532 bomb investigations. Assists with evacuating threatened populations.
 - 6533 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Primary Department.
 - 6534 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.
 - 6535 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.

12.5.8. Department of Parks and Recreation (PARKS)

- 6537 • **CA-ESF 2 Communications:** Possesses communications capability. Provides
6538 emergency communications and logistics support.
- 6539 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides engineers and architects
6540 to assess structural damage and emergency stabilization, historical



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 6541 preservation technical staff who are experts in National Environmental
6542 Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA, trade and maintenance personnel to assist
6543 with repair of disaster-related damage, and equipment operators and
6544 earth-moving equipment for debris removal, shoring levees, and
6545 establishing temporary roads and fire breaks.
- 6546 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Provides firefighters and equipment for
6547 structural and wildland fire suppression, and operators and equipment for
6548 establishing temporary roads and fire breaks.
 - 6549 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** May provide shelter, water, and
6550 sanitation facilities to first responders in state park campgrounds during a
6551 proclaimed state of emergency.
 - 6552 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Participates in oil spill response.
 - 6553 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Provides water and sewage plant supervisors to assist
6554 with testing and facilitating repairs of wells and water treatment facilities.
 - 6555 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides peace officers to assist with law and
6556 order re-establishment, evacuations, and traffic control. Supports patrol
6557 and search and rescue by providing teams, specialized equipment
6558 vessels, SCUBA, aircraft, all-terrain vehicles, off-road vehicles, and K-9
6559 teams for searching and detection (people, bombs, and drugs). Provides
6560 personnel (lifeguards) and vessels for aquatic and swift water rescue,
6561 equipment for land rescue, and SCUBA teams for rescue and body
6562 recovery.
 - 6563 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides information on historic natural and cultural
6564 resources as it relates to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and
6565 offers historical preservation technical staff through the California Historic
6566 Resource Information System (CHRIS).
 - 6567 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** May provide staff to
6568 assist in organizing volunteer groups and utilizing existing groups within the
6569 department.
 - 6570 • **CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity:** May provide support at the local area or work
6571 with CNRA for statewide impact.
 - 6572 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Primary Department.
 - 6573 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Primary Department.



- 6574 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
6575 Department.
- 6576 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.
- 6577 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.

6578 **12.5.9. Department of Water Resources (DWR)**

- 6579 • **CA-ESF 2 Communications:** Maintains communication infrastructure
6580 (radio, phone, websites, etc.) to allow continuous communication during
6581 an emergency. Coordinates communications infrastructure restoration
6582 with industry service providers. Participates as a representative on the
6583 Public Safety Radio Strategic Planning Committee.
- 6584 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Assists local agencies with the
6585 planning and implementation of water conservation measures. Provides
6586 general engineering advice, services, and technical resources to any
6587 other state agency requiring help. Works to mitigate the effects of an
6588 emergency on the State Water Project (SWP) and performs any work
6589 required to avert, alleviate, repair, or restore damage or destruction to
6590 property having a public and state interest during an emergency. Assists
6591 the DGS with construction-related procurements using the contracting
6592 authority under California Water Code Section 10122. Carries out flood
6593 fights and provides engineering advice and technical resources for flood
6594 mitigation and protection of dams, levees, and reservoirs.
- 6595 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Provides technical assistance for post-fire
6596 watershed assessments which includes assessing burn scars for
6597 characteristics leading to runoff, mud flows, and flooding. Coordinates
6598 available water supply for fire suppression.
- 6599 • **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Maintains and operates the
6600 State-Federal Flood Operations Center. Assists with advance planning
6601 during flood emergency operations. Monitors conditions and provides
6602 warning to Cal OES on developing weather, stream flow, flooding, dam
6603 performance, or other potential emergencies. Provides flood fight
6604 technical and direct assistance to counties and local agencies during
6605 high water events as well as provides a conduit to U.S. Army Corps of
6606 Engineers for PL 84-99 assistance. Responsible for the supervision of all



- 6607 jurisdictional dams in the state, for the purpose of preventing loss of life
6608 and property from dam failure.
- 6609 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Keeps an updated database for all physical and
6610 technical resources available during an emergency.
 - 6611 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical:** Coordinates available water supply to
6612 be treated for safe drinking water. Supports the testing of water sources to
6613 determine if the water is safe to drink.
 - 6614 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Board member of the CUEA. Participates on the Energy
6615 and Pipeline and Water/Wastewater Committees that CUEA oversees.
6616 Provide energy and ancillary services from the SWP to support the
6617 California electrical grid.
 - 6618 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Supports recovery efforts as requested. Restores SWP
6619 facilities and all other flood protection and control facilities under
6620 departmental jurisdiction.
 - 6621 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Primary Department.
 - 6622 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
6623 Department.

6624 **12.5.10. San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC)**

- 6625 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides staff engineers with
6626 expertise on bay and coastal area seismic safety and flood protection
6627 measures and approves emergency permits for all activities within and
6628 along San Francisco Bay.
- 6629 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides staff with expertise in land use planning,
6630 legal issues, environmental impact assessment, GIS systems, administrative
6631 and scientific specialists, and regulatory matters.
- 6632 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides personnel with expertise in oil spill
6633 containment and clean up.
- 6634 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides staff with technical experience in
6635 developing and implementing mitigation measures to address coastal
6636 hazard issues.



6637

12.6. Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

6638 CDCR is responsible for the operation of the California state prison and parole
6639 systems. CDCR's mission is to enhance public safety and promote successful
6640 community reintegration through education, treatment, and active
6641 participation in rehabilitative and restorative justice programs.

6642 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The CDCR serves as a supporting agency
6643 for the CA-RSF Health & Social Services, CA-RSF Infrastructure and CA-RSF
6644 Natural & Cultural Resources.

6645 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides inmate crews to fill and
6646 emplace sandbags and other flood mitigation tasks. Assists with seawall
6647 reconstruction, seismic retrofit activities, vegetation abatement, debris
6648 clearing, historical site preservation, and structural reconstruction. Provides
6649 inmate crews to assist in mitigation activities to public facilities and makes
6650 inmate crews available to assist with community clean-up and
6651 reconstruction activities.

6652 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** CDCR operates 23 all-risk fire stations staffed
6653 with approximately 130 Fire/EMS personnel. Each station is equipped with
6654 Type 1 or Type 3 fire apparatus. Provides Fire/EMS personnel and
6655 equipment when requested through mutual aid. CDCR provides inmate
6656 firefighters to 35 Conservation Camps operated by CAL FIRE.

6657 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides facilities (where appropriate) for
6658 care. Provides water (on-site), food products, and food service
6659 equipment.

6660 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides peace officers, emergency managers,
6661 emergency services coordinators, incident command support teams,
6662 interpreters, crisis counselors and clergy of various faiths, procurement
6663 personnel, instructors (academic, educational, vocational) and public
6664 communications personnel, photographers, videographers/editors and
6665 related equipment, IT staff including programmers and software
6666 specialists, skilled account clerks, accounting officers, auditors and
6667 financial officers, and administrative personnel. Provides tools and
6668 equipment including hydraulic, pneumatic, and hand tools, winches,
6669 chain saws and heavy equipment, generators, pump, and portable
6670 power units.



- 6671
- 6672
- 6673
- 6674
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides medical personnel to include primary care doctors, nurses, technicians, psychiatrists, dentists, and mental health providers. Provides medical supplies, equipment, pharmaceuticals, and facilities (where appropriate) for care.
- 6675
- 6676
- 6677
- 6678
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides hazardous materials specialists for the collecting, segregating, and disposal of household hazardous waste, and setting or recommending evacuation for prisons, re-entry, clearance, and remediation levels.
- 6679
- 6680
- 6681
- 6682
- 6683
- 6684
- 6685
- 6686
- 6687
- 6688
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides prison/detention facilities and secure housing (subject to facility). Provides peace officers and personnel to track parolees. Provides peace officers equipped with basic duty gear, chemical agents, firearms, and munitions to assist with traffic control, criminal investigations, and basic peace officer duties. Provides peace officers equipped with various types of firearms, less-lethal launchers, tear gas, and gear for crowd and riot control. Provides peace officers trained in hostage negotiation. Provides peace officers equipped and trained to provide tactical law enforcement support and Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) resources.
- 6689
- 6690
- 6691
- 6692
- 6693
- 6694
- 6695
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Develops and releases information to the news media and to department stakeholders about CDCR's role and activities in responding to emergencies and/or disasters. Provides trained PIOs to support and assist the Cal OES public information response and recovery efforts. Develops and releases information about the emergency or disaster as it pertains to adult and youthful offender correctional and parole issues.

6696 **12.7. Department of Education (CDE)**

6697 CDE oversees the state's public school system, which is responsible for the
6698 education of more than seven million children and young adults in more than
6699 9,000 schools. CDE and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction are
6700 responsible for enforcing education law and regulations, and for reforming and
6701 improving public elementary school programs, secondary school programs,
6702 adult education, some preschool programs, and childcare programs.



6703 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The CDE serves as a primary agency for
6704 the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building, and as a supporting
6705 agency for the CA-RSF Economic, CA-RSF Health & Social Services and CA-RSF
6706 Infrastructure.

6707 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Promotes the use of school property for
6708 public agencies during disasters via the comprehensive school safety plan
6709 as required by Education Code, Sections 32280-32289. May provide food
6710 supplies in case of an emergency.

6711 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Supports emergency medical
6712 services, emergency welfare services, and school districts by coordinating
6713 use of local schools.

6714 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Coordinates information, status, response, and
6715 recovery needs of Local Education Agencies. Supports post-emergency
6716 retraining programs to resume essential commercial and industrial
6717 enterprises.

6718 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Posts resources and education materials for
6719 schools on natural and technological hazards and emergency
6720 preparedness on department's website.

6721 **12.8. Department of Finance (DOF)**

6722 DOF interacts with other state departments by preparing, enacting, and
6723 administering the budget; reviewing fiscal proposals; analyzing legislation;
6724 establishing accounting systems; auditing department expenditures and
6725 operations; and communicating the Governor's fiscal policy. DOF is also a key
6726 source of information for rating agencies and major investors of the state.

6727 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The DOF serves as a primary agency for
6728 the CA-RSF Economic, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Community
6729 Planning & Capacity Building and CA-RSF Infrastructure.

6730 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** With the consent of the Governor, allocates
6731 resources, assigns funds through Cal OES or other appropriate state
6732 entities for emergency-related activities, and evaluates and approves, if
6733 appropriate, emergency expenditures.



- 6734
- 6735
- 6736
- 6737
- 6738
- 6739
- 6740
- 6741
- 6742
- 6743
- 6744
- 6745
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Allocates funds through Cal OES for local agencies to repair, restore, or replace public real property damaged or destroyed. Develops criteria for state agency recovery of non-federally reimbursed costs of emergency activities and develops streamlined approval processes. During a war emergency, directs the State Economic Stabilization Organization and serves as a member of the Resources Priorities Board, establishing state economic stabilization programs in conformity with state and federal law. Ensures non-federal reimbursement processes are expedited during an emergency. Has oversight for state financial transactions. Institutes state economic stabilization programs and consults with local, state, and federal officials about time-phased resumption of economic stabilization controls by the federal government.

6746 **12.9. Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)**

6747 The California Department of Food and Agriculture is responsible for protecting
6748 and promoting the state's agriculture. The department operates at more than
6749 100 locations and is organized into six divisions responsible for providing valuable
6750 services to producers, merchants, and the public. Many of these services are
6751 conducted in partnership with county Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers of
6752 Weights and Measures.

6753 **California Emergency Support Functions:** Serves as the coordinating and lead
6754 department for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture.
6755 These activities include but are not limited to plant disease and pest infestation,
6756 animal disease, food and feed contamination, and the California Animal
6757 Response Emergency System (CARES). The department may assign lead and
6758 support roles to those units within the department that have the authorities,
6759 capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency/disaster needs.

6760 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The CDFA serves as a primary agency for
6761 the CA-RSF Economic and CA-RSF Health & Social Services, and as a supporting
6762 agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building and CA-RSF
6763 Natural & Cultural Resources.

- 6764
- 6765
- 6766
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Coordinates with private sector organizations and CVET dedicated to providing food, water, shelter, and care to animals/livestock. Provides fairground management contact



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 6767 information for fairgrounds that may be used for human or animal mass
6768 care shelters. The CDFA's CARES can be used to coordinate with local
6769 government, non-governmental, and volunteer organizations to provide
6770 resources for animal/livestock care and needs. Coordinates with CDSS
6771 and DGS to arrange for co-location of animal shelters with human shelters.
6772 Coordinates with CA-ESF 1 to provide continued movement of necessary
6773 commodities to support feeding of animals, livestock, and poultry.
- 6774 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides contact information and basic inventory of
6775 fairs and their facilities throughout the state when fairgrounds that may be
6776 activated as human or animal mass care shelters, mobilization centers,
6777 storage sites, or staging areas for emergency response supplies,
6778 equipment, and personnel.
 - 6779 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides information relative to
6780 outbreaks of livestock diseases that may have an impact on human
6781 health, and coordinates with the CalRecycle, Cal EPA, and rendering
6782 companies to support disposal of animal carcasses. In coordination with
6783 the California Veterinary Medical Reserve Corps and the California
6784 Veterinary Medical Association, provides information on available storage
6785 sites and staging areas for animal food and medical supplies, and animal
6786 care personnel. Leads the administration of programs to detect, control,
6787 and eradicate diseases, insects, and vertebrate pests affecting plants and
6788 animals, and protect human and animal food from contamination
6789 before, during, and after a disaster. Supports local agencies and animal
6790 shelters with efforts to provide food, water, shelter, and veterinary care to
6791 affected animals.
 - 6792 • **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture:** Leads efforts to support the continuance,
6793 safety, and security of production agriculture and livestock, including
6794 coordination with CA-ESF 8 to ensure workforce protection. Coordinates
6795 the integrated federal, state, and local preparedness for, response to,
6796 recovery from, and mitigation of animal and plant diseases and pests,
6797 overseeing the control and eradication of outbreaks of highly contagious
6798 or economically devastating livestock diseases, foreign animal diseases,
6799 or outbreaks of harmful or economically significant plant pests and
6800 diseases. Coordinates with CA-ESF 1 to facilitate critical movement of
6801 production agriculture commodities when local government resources
6802 are exhausted. Executes routine food safety inspections and other



6803 services to ensure the safety of food products prior to entering commerce.
6804 Provides support for recovery of impacted food and agriculture industries
6805 and resources after disasters by evaluating and reporting agricultural
6806 sector damage and resultant economic losses to the Governor's Office
6807 and Cal OES.

6808 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Coordinates with CalSTA and local
6809 organizations that provide transportation resources and animal care
6810 personnel for affected animals/livestock.

6811 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Evaluates and reports agricultural sector damage
6812 and resultant economic losses to the Governor's Office and Cal OES.

6813 12.10. Department of Insurance (CDI)

6814 California is the largest insurance market in the U.S. and the sixth largest
6815 insurance market in the world. CDI oversees more than 1,300 insurance
6816 companies and issues licenses to more than 390,000 agents, brokers, adjusters,
6817 and business entities. All of CDI's functions, including overseeing insurer solvency,
6818 licensing agents and brokers, conducting market conduct reviews, resolving
6819 consumer complaints, and investigating and prosecuting insurance fraud, are to
6820 protect consumers.

6821 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The CDI serves as a primary agency for
6822 the CA-RSF Economic and CA-RSF Housing, and as a supporting agency for the
6823 CA-RSF Health & Social Services.

6824 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Conducts damage assessments
6825 to ascertain damage to insured structures using data provided by insurers
6826 operating in the state. Coordinates with Cal OES and insurance
6827 companies for the deployment of the Insurance Disaster Assessment
6828 Teams (IDAT), if necessary. IDAT teams conduct up-front assessments of
6829 overall damage prior to adjusters being allowed into the damaged areas.
6830 Provides technical expertise on insurance programs and impacts.

6831 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides criminal investigators who are sworn
6832 peace officers to assist responsible law enforcement agencies. Assists
6833 responsible agencies in traffic supervision and control, law enforcement
6834 mutual aid to local law enforcement agencies, and protection to state
6835 facilities and occupants.



- 6836
- 6837
- 6838
- 6839
- 6840
- 6841
- 6842
- 6843
- 6844
- 6845
- 6846
- 6847
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides post-disaster statistical insurance information compiled by the Data Analytics and Reporting Division. Immediately after an event, provides insurance information forms and instructions for filing a Request for Assistance. Provides staff to deliver technical assistance to the public on a variety of insurance issues. Provides consumer hotline contact information to the public impacted by emergencies and disasters. Provides personnel for door-to-door service in partnership with FEMA and Cal OES. Provides the public with insurance information, and if necessary, guidance in filing a claim with their insurance company. Provides attorneys with expertise regarding insurance coverage, the insurance claim process, and the Federal Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Program.
- 6848
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Provides information through LACs and DRCs, Cal OES Public Information Office, and CDI's social media and community outreach to consumers, businesses, and other stakeholders on how to access assistance from the CDI, including assistance with filing claims and maximizing their insurance benefits following a disaster.
- 6849
- 6850
- 6851
- 6852

6853 **12.11. Department of Justice (DOJ)**

6854 The Attorney General is the state's top lawyer and law enforcement official and
6855 is responsible for ensuring that the laws of the state are uniformly and
6856 adequately enforced. The Attorney General is vested with broad powers and
6857 carries out these important responsibilities through the California Department of
6858 Justice. The DOJ is engaged in a variety of law enforcement and legal services.

6859 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The DOJ serves as a supporting agency
6860 for the CA-RSF Economic, CA-RSF Health & Social Services, CA-RSF Housing and
6861 CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources.

- 6862
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides staff to assist OAs in the identification of deceased, injured, or missing persons.
- 6863
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides legal advice to law enforcement agencies. Acts as counsel to the Governor, Cal OES, and other state agencies on legal matters. Assists Cal OES with communications activities and offers intelligence information and legal advice to authorized state officers and employees. Provides staff and communications to law
- 6864
- 6865
- 6866
- 6867
- 6868



6869 enforcement mutual aid operations, collects and analyzes criminal
6870 intelligence information, and collaborates in locating terrorists and their
6871 weapons. Provides legal guidance and state intelligence assistance
6872 related to criminal activities and acts as liaison to the Federal Bureau of
6873 Investigation. Collaborates and assesses the information on threats made
6874 by terrorists who may have weapons of mass destruction. Assists in
6875 gathering information to support litigation of a hazardous materials
6876 incident. Collaborates with other agencies to collect and analyze the
6877 information on threats made by terrorists who may have weapons of mass
6878 destruction.

6879 **12.12. California Department of Veterans' Affairs (CalVet)**

6880 CalVet works to serve California veterans and their families. CalVet operates
6881 eight Veterans Homes and sponsors or is affiliated with five boards and
6882 committees dedicated to veteran issues.

6883 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The CalVet serves as a primary agency
6884 for CA-RSF Health & Social Services and CA-RSF Housing.

- 6885 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides mass care facilities, food, and
6886 shelter to veterans and/or displaced veterans at departmental facilities.
- 6887 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides limited medical staffing and
6888 facilities. Receives and cares for veterans injured in a disaster at
6889 department hospitals.
- 6890 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides staff and financial assistance to CalVet loan
6891 holders who are disaster survivors and in need of CalVet assistance at the
6892 LACs and DRCs.

6893 **12.13. Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)**

6894 The Fair Political Practices Commission is a five-member independent,
6895 non-partisan commission that has primary responsibility for the impartial and
6896 effective administration of the Political Reform Act. The Act regulates campaign
6897 financing, conflicts of interest, lobbying, and governmental ethics.

- 6898 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides legal counsel and assistance to the
6899 Governor, Cal OES, and state agencies.



6900 **12.14. Governor's Office of Business & Economic Development**

6901 The Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) serves
6902 as California's single point of contact for economic development and job
6903 creation efforts. GO-Biz offers a range of services to business owners including
6904 attraction, retention and expansion services, site selection, permit streamlining,
6905 clearing of regulatory hurdles, small business assistance, international trade
6906 development, and assistance with state government.

6907 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The Go-Biz serves as the coordinating
6908 agency for the CA-RSF Economic and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF
6909 Housing.

6910 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Hosts annual disaster readiness workshops for small
6911 businesses. Facilitates introductions to local and regional economic
6912 development partners that could assist businesses after an emergency,
6913 including small business development centers, economic development
6914 corporations, and city economic development departments. Serves as
6915 liaison with state economic and workforce development partner
6916 organizations, including Employment Training Panel, EDD, and California
6917 Workforce Investment Board.

6918 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Coordinates interviews with the business
6919 community. Works with local and regional partners, including small
6920 business development centers and economic development corporations,
6921 to support the accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible transmission
6922 of information to the California business community.

6923 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Works with local and
6924 state partners, including EDD and regional economic development
6925 organizations, to identify companies that can assist with volunteer
6926 donations and management activities.

6927 **12.15. Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)**

6928 The California Governor's Office of Emergency Services is responsible for the
6929 overall coordination of state agencies regarding preparedness, mitigation,
6930 response, and recovery to disasters. Cal OES oversees the state's emergency
6931 management system, homeland security and counter terrorism programs, and



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

6932 public safety communications for first responders. Cal OES is comprised of 26
6933 divisions including the Seismic Safety Commission whose mission is to lower
6934 earthquake risk to life and property. The Cal OES director serves as the
6935 Governor's Homeland Security Advisor and manages the STAS.

6936 **California Emergency Support Functions:** Serves as the coordinating agency for
6937 emergency activities related to CA-ESF 2 Communications, CA-ESF 4 Fire and
6938 Rescue, CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management, CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement,
6939 CA-ESF 14 Recovery, CA-ESF 15 Public Information, and CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity.
6940 May assign primary and support roles to those branches or units within the office
6941 with the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency
6942 needs.

6943 **California Recovery Support Functions:** Serves as a supporting agency for all six
6944 CA-RSFs.

- 6945 • **CA-ESF 1 Transportation:** Facilitates coordination and communication with
6946 CalSTA and Caltrans in the SOC.
- 6947 • **CA-ESF 2 Communications:** Provides public safety communications assets
6948 and assistance to support local, state, and federal partners by providing
6949 resources to fill communications gaps for a variety of incidents. Acts as the
6950 centralized point of contact for industry partners to coordinate cellular,
6951 Voice over IP, and wireline communications status and liaise with industry
6952 partners for resource needs and assistance during disaster and planned
6953 events. Coordinates with Cal OES Public Safety Communications who
6954 maintains and develops the public safety communications infrastructure
6955 for Cal OES and California agencies such as Next Generation 9-1-1, 9-8-8
6956 Crisis Lifeline, California Radio Interoperable System (CRIS), California
6957 Public Safety Microwave Network (CAPSNET), and all public safety radio
6958 towers and infrastructure.
- 6959 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Coordinates the State Safety
6960 Assessment Program (SAP). SAP utilizes volunteers and mutual aid
6961 resources to provide professional engineers, architects, and certified
6962 building inspectors to assist local governments in safety evaluations of their
6963 built environment in the aftermath of a disaster.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 6964
6965
6966
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Provides Fire Service Mutual Aid. Coordinates fire service resources. The Fire and Rescue Branch coordinates the Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) program.
- 6967
6968
6969
6970
6971
6972
6973
- **CA-ESF 5 Management:** Coordinates the state emergency management organization in compliance with SEMS, the ESA, relevant regulations, and Executive Orders. Leads planning and intelligence gathering; plans the mobilization and demobilization of personnel, equipment, and facilities; and compiles records and data specific to an event from all sections of the SOC or Cal OES Regions. Coordinates with FEMA, other federal agencies, and the JFO.
- 6974
6975
6976
6977
6978
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Supports the Mass Care and Shelter Task Force with mass care, sheltering, emergency assistance, and human and social services missions, and supports CDSS shelter preparedness planning efforts. With CDSS, coordinates the State of California Emergency Repatriation Plan.
- 6979
6980
6981
6982
6983
6984
6985
6986
6987
6988
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides resources during the initial stages of emergency response and coordinates with other state agencies on the identification, acquisition, and distribution of resources. The Disaster Logistics Program provides for a disaster logistics organization of two field teams and a warehouse and distribution team to support the pre-positioning of select all hazard commodities and materials for support during the response and recovery stages of emergency management in the state. Disaster logistics teams are managed in the Logistics Directorate in direct support of the SOC and CA-ESF 7 and provide unique solutions to logistics challenges during all stages of an emergency.
- 6989
6990
6991
6992
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Facilitates communication and coordination between the SOC and the Medical Health Coordination Center (MHCC) if activated. If not, facilitates communication and coordination between the SOC and CalHHS, CDPH, and EMSA directly.
- 6993
6994
6995
6996
6997
6998
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Coordinates statewide implementation of HAZMAT accident prevention and emergency response programs for all types of HAZMAT incidents (including those arising from accidental and intentional acts) and threats. Provides strategically located HAZMAT response resources and helps coordinate mutual aid response to major HAZMAT emergencies and disasters.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 6999 The Fire/Rescue Branch Special Operations and Hazardous Materials
7000 Section coordinates with state and local emergency managers for
7001 technical assistance and for mutual aid including additional HAZMAT
7002 response teams. For major HAZMAT releases or emergencies Cal OES helps
7003 facilitate and coordinate the request for state and federal resources to
7004 assist local government agencies conducting stabilization and mitigation
7005 operations.
- 7006 Cal OES is responsible for overseeing the Regional Railroad Accident
7007 Preparedness and Immediate Response Force, including providing
7008 regional and onsite response capabilities in the event of a release of
7009 hazardous materials from a railcar or a railroad accident or disaster
7010 involving railcars designated to transport hazardous material
7011 commodities.
- 7012 The Radiological Preparedness Unit maintains emergency plans and
7013 coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies in the event of a
7014 radiological incident or emergency. The programs include nuclear power
7015 plants, radiological transportation, spill/release reporting, and the Navy
7016 nuclear program.
- 7017 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Coordinates with CEC and CUEA to manage utilities
7018 issues during an emergency.
- 7019 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** The Law Enforcement Branch coordinates
7020 statewide law enforcement, wildland search and rescue, and coroner
7021 mutual aid programs.
- 7022 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Manages state disaster recovery programs,
7023 providing PA and IA to local governments, state agencies, and the public.
7024 The CDAA authorizes the Cal OES Director to administer a disaster
7025 assistance program, which provides disaster-related state financial
7026 assistance for some or all of the following: emergency protective
7027 measures, debris removal, permanent restoration of public facilities and
7028 infrastructure, and certain mitigation measures. CDAA is also available for
7029 certain private nonprofit organizations for the extraordinary cost of
7030 performing an essential community service at the request of an affected
7031 local agency. In addition, CDAA cost shares with various federal partners,
7032 including the FEMA, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS),



7033 and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Coordinates with FEMA
7034 on federal disaster assistance and oversees the CDRF.

7035 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Lead department in support of public
7036 information prior to, during, and following a disaster. Provides accessible
7037 information to the public during emergencies through the media at its JIC
7038 in Sacramento and through public information officers at the Cal OES
7039 Regions. Works with other state agencies to ensure the JIS is providing
7040 clear and accessible information.

7041 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Manages the
7042 donations of goods and services as part of the IA Program and facilitates
7043 corporate donations and financial contributions. The Office of Private
7044 Sector and NGO Coordination manages the state's donations
7045 management program. The Office designs, coordinates, and implements
7046 statewide outreach programs to foster relationships with businesses,
7047 associations, companies, and universities, as well as nonprofit, non-
7048 governmental, and philanthropic organizations.

7049 • **CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity:** Manages and operates the California
7050 Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC), whose mission is to reduce
7051 the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that may significantly
7052 compromise the security and resilience of California's economy, critical
7053 infrastructure, and information resources. Cal OES executes this mission
7054 together with CDT, CHP, and CMD. Cal-CSIC is comprised of two key
7055 components: (1) cyber threat analysis, and (2) dissemination and
7056 coordination of incident response and recovery. Specifically, Cal-CSIC
7057 coordinates the identification, prevention, or mitigation of cyber threats,
7058 and coordinates response and recovery from significant cyber incidents.
7059 Cal-CSIC coordinates the production of threat assessments for the state
7060 and facilitates analysis and exchange of cyber threat information with all
7061 affected organizations.

7062 The California Cybersecurity Task Force is a statewide partnership
7063 comprised of key stakeholders, subject matter experts, and cybersecurity
7064 professionals from California's public sector, private industry, academia,
7065 and law enforcement. The task force serves as an advisory body to senior
7066 administration officials in matters related to cybersecurity.

7067 **12.15.1. Seismic Safety Commission (SSC)**



- 7068
- 7069
- 7070
- 7071
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Under the Existing Buildings and New Buildings Initiatives of the California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.
- 7072
- 7073
- 7074
- 7075
- 7076
- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management:** Provides representatives for interagency emergency planning, notification, operations, recovery, mitigation, and public information. Under the California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.
- 7077
- 7078
- 7079
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Under the Utilities and Transportation Initiative of the California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.
- 7080
- 7081
- 7082
- 7083
- 7084
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Collects data through commission meetings for recommendations for a speedy recovery. Provides analysis and consolidation of damage reports. Under the Recovery Initiative of the California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.
- 7085
- 7086
- 7087
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** Under the Emergency Response Initiative of the California Earthquake Loss Reduction Plan, the commission provides expertise in public information and seismic policy analysis.

7088 **12.16. Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR)**

7089 The OPR serves as the state's comprehensive planning department. The OPR
7090 studies future research and planning needs, fosters goal-driven collaboration,
7091 and delivers guidance to state partners and local communities, with a focus on
7092 land use and community development, climate risk and resilience, and
7093 transitioning to a carbon-neutral economy.

7094 **California Emergency Support Functions:** The OPR serves as the coordinating
7095 agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations
7096 Management. The OPR may assign primary and support roles to those
7097 departments within the office that have the authorities, capabilities, and
7098 resources necessary to meet emergency needs.



7099 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The OPR serves as the coordinating
7100 agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building, a primary
7101 agency for CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources, and as a supporting agency
7102 for the CA-RSF Economic and CA-RSF Infrastructure.

- 7103 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Offers technical assistance to local governments
7104 regarding land use, planning policy analyses, and policy development to
7105 assist with recovery and mitigation. Provides legislative analysis and
7106 bilingual personnel.

7107 **12.16.1. California Volunteers (CalVolunteers)**

7108 **California Emergency Support Functions:** Serves as the primary for emergency
7109 activities related to CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management. Assigns
7110 support roles to those state agencies and departments with the authorities,
7111 capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

- 7112 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Identifies and connects
7113 personnel, teams, and/or equipment to clear debris and stabilize hillsides.
7114 Assists with the restoration of facilities damaged by disasters by providing
7115 non-technical labor support.

- 7116 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Supports family services agencies,
7117 engages CA-ESF partner agencies, and works with Cal OES regarding
7118 VOAD personnel to assist in response activities.

- 7119 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Supports the Office of Spill Prevention and
7120 Response in the coordination of volunteer resources for oil spills.

- 7121 • **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management:** Coordinates volunteer
7122 activities related to disaster response and recovery, including necessary
7123 training, equipment, and transportation provisions. Coordinates monetary
7124 and in-kind donations during times of disaster in cooperation with Cal OES.

7125 Supports family services agencies, engages CA-ESF 17 partner agencies,
7126 and works with Cal OES related to VOAD personnel to assist in response
7127 activities.

- 7128 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Primary Department.
7129
7130



7131 **12.17. California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA)**

7132 During an emergency, LWDA can call upon its nine departments and boards for
7133 personnel and resources to address issues related to industrial and labor
7134 services. With a cumulative budget of \$14.7 billion and approximately 11,700
7135 employees, LWDA serve California workers and businesses by improving access
7136 to employment and training programs, enforcing California labor laws to protect
7137 workers and create an even playing field for employers, and administering
7138 benefits that include workers' compensation, unemployment insurance,
7139 disability insurance and paid family leave.

7140 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The LWDA serves as a primary agency for
7141 the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building and as a supporting
7142 agency for the CA-RSF Economic.

7143 **12.17.1. Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB)**

- 7144 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides bilingual staff (Spanish) with interviewing
7145 and investigative skills for translation services.
- 7146 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Primary Department.

7147 **12.17.2. Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)**

- 7148 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Inspects and reports damage to
7149 elevators and related conveyances. Provides technical expertise in
7150 construction and demolition safety, chemical and hazardous material
7151 exposures, and personal protective equipment selection and use.
- 7152 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides the technical expertise of
7153 industrial hygienists and safety engineers and assures emergency
7154 response workers are protected from potential exposures to hazardous
7155 materials and operations follow safety regulations.
- 7156 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Provides technical expertise in chemical
7157 and hazardous material exposures, personal protective equipment
7158 selection and use, and exposure assessments for emergency response
7159 workers. Provides the technical expertise of industrial hygienists and safety
7160 engineers and assures emergency response workers are protected from
7161 potential exposures to hazardous materials and adhere to safety
7162 regulations. Maintains a list of Division of Occupational Safety and Health



7163 certified asbestos consultants and registered asbestos contractors who
7164 can oversee and carry-out the proper removal of asbestos to ensure all
7165 health precautions are followed. Provides advice on workers'
7166 compensation claims.

- 7167 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Supporting Department.
- 7168 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.
- 7169 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.

7170 **12.17.3. Employment Development Department (EDD)**

7171 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides Unemployment Insurance, Disability
7172 Insurance, and employer assistance related to disasters. Can identify
7173 potential personnel resource pools, enlist personnel, and determine
7174 personnel shortages. Provides job search assistance, online job listings,
7175 workshops, information on wages and trends, and other employment and
7176 training services at local America's Job Center of California. May provide
7177 limited skilled staff in emergency management, personnel screening,
7178 processing, acquisition, contracting, IT, procurement, facilities
7179 management, legal, public relations, and labor relations.

7180 • **CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture:** Supports the federal H-2A Temporary
7181 Agricultural Program (agricultural workers) by providing assistance and
7182 outreach to agriculture employers and laborers impacted by an
7183 emergency or disaster.

7184 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** May provide limited peace officer staff and
7185 special investigators with peace officers status.

7186 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Confers with federal and state emergency resource
7187 officials to provide workforce data. Provides Disaster Unemployment
7188 Insurance to qualified claimants. Services benefit claimants directly at
7189 Cal OES operated LACs and FEMA operated DRCs when called upon by
7190 Cal OES IA following a major disaster.

7191 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Primary Department.

7192 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
7193 Department.

7194 • **CA-RSF Health & Social Services:** Supporting Department.



7195 **12.18. California Lottery (CALottery)**

7196 The California Lottery is a self-supporting state agency funded entirely by
7197 revenues generated through Lottery games sales. The agency is overseen by
7198 the Lottery Commission which consists of up to five appointed members. The
7199 Lottery's mission is to provide a maximum amount of net revenues as
7200 supplemental funding for California's public schools and colleges through the
7201 sale of lottery products.

7202 To the extent allowed by the Lottery Act in Government Code, Section 8880 et
7203 seq., and where Lottery operations are not limited or disrupted, the Lottery will
7204 support CA-ESF 5 Management and the following CA-ESFs:

- 7205 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** May provide limited number of specialized staff such
7206 as peace officers and bilingual staff, based upon availability and to the
7207 extent that the Lottery's operations and mission to provide supplemental
7208 funding to public education is not limited. The Lottery may provide office
7209 space, administrative supplies, vehicles, and open space for the staging
7210 of personnel, equipment, or vehicles.
- 7211 • **CA-ESF 15 Public Information:** The Lottery can provide a link on the
7212 Lottery's public website to redirect users to the Cal OES website and can
7213 also leverage owned media platforms (e.g., social media) to provide links
7214 to the Cal OES website and any related emergency messages.

7215 **12.19. California Military Department (CMD)**

7216 The California Military Department is led by The Adjutant General who reports to
7217 the governor. The CMD is comprised of the California Army National Guard, the
7218 California Air National Guard, the California State Guard, and the California
7219 Youth and Community Programs. The CMD administers the department's
7220 programs, systems, and training centers to organize, train, and equip
7221 approximately 18,000 members of the California National Guard.

7222 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The CMD serves as a supporting agency
7223 for the CA-RSF Infrastructure.

- 7224 • **CA-ESF 1 Transportation:** Provide portable ribbon bridge systems and
7225 equipment.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

- 7226 • **CA-ESF 2 Communications:** Deploys Incident Commander's Command,
7227 Control, Communications, and Computers Unit (IC4U). Provides incident
7228 commanders with interoperable communications equipment and
7229 technical support personnel.
- 7230 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Can assist with debris clearance
7231 from essential government and military facilities, roadways, and bridges,
7232 and advise Cal OES on the use of military equipment and supplies to
7233 support these activities.
- 7234 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Assists with air and land capabilities in wildland
7235 and forest fire suppression and fuel reduction crews under CAL FIRE
7236 supervision. Assists civil authorities to protect life and property from
7237 wildland fires. Provides both rotary and fixed wing aircraft for fire
7238 suppression and infrared imagery. Provides trained search and rescue
7239 teams, fuel reduction teams, and firefighting hand crews.
- 7240 • **CA-ESF 5 Management:** Provides Cal OES with a Military Resource Advisory
7241 Group (MRAG) which serves as a clearinghouse for the tiered-
7242 management of Military Support to Civilian Authorities (state
7243 military)/Defense Support to Civilian Authorities (state, regional, and
7244 federal military). Facilitates coordination and economy of effort within the
7245 National Guard and US Department of Defense/military community to
7246 augment emergency response.
- 7247 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Provides limited mass care facilities,
7248 along with limited all weather shelter space throughout California at
7249 California National Guard (CNG) armories.
- 7250 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provide limited Incident Aerial Assessment and
7251 Awareness (IAA) of disaster areas. Provides personnel for warehouse
7252 distribution management, state staging area management, and other
7253 staffing needs. Provide both ground and air transportation assets to
7254 transport personnel and cargo. Specialized materials handling
7255 equipment, along with off-road and high-water mass transport
7256 capabilities are also available. Can provide convoy support centers for
7257 military and partner agencies, provide bulk fuel draw and partner agency
7258 distribution fuel points, and set-up roadblocks and traffic control points.
- 7259 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Assists in patient movement and
7260 evacuation including air medical evacuation. In coordination with EMSA,



7261 assists with managing casualty evacuation from hospitals and casualty
7262 collection points. Also provides water purification teams and water
7263 distribution.

7264 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Can develop and maintain plans for
7265 radiological protection information. Develops radiological protection
7266 plans and procedures. Deploys Civil Support Teams (CST) with robust
7267 Weapons of Mass Destruction characterization, modeling, and reach-
7268 back capabilities to national laboratories. Makes CST's mobile laboratories
7269 available. Assists with mass decontamination with Chemical, Biological,
7270 Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives Enhanced Reaction
7271 Force Package (CERFP).

7272 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Provides military police personnel in support
7273 of law enforcement mutual aid, air transportation, rotary wing aircraft,
7274 and other unique capabilities. Provides technical advice for Explosive
7275 Ordnance Disposal. Assists with evacuating victims or threatened
7276 populations and provides transportation (land and air).

7277 • **CA-ESF 18 Cyber Security:** Responds and aids recovery of cyber incidents
7278 that may significantly compromise the security and resilience of
7279 California's critical infrastructure and information resources. Performs
7280 information security assessments, cyber threat analysis and incident
7281 response, and cyber recovery operations.

7282 **12.20. Office of the Inspector General (OIG)**

7283 The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) safeguards the integrity of the state's
7284 correctional system by providing oversight and transparency through
7285 monitoring, reporting, and recommending improvements to CDCR. The OIG is
7286 also responsible for contemporaneous oversight of the internal affairs
7287 investigations and the disciplinary process of CDCR.

7288 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides specialized staff for legal counsel and
7289 assistance.

7290 **12.21. California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)**

7291 The CPUC regulates investor-owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications,
7292 water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies.



7293 The CPUC's mission is to protect consumers and ensure the provision of safe,
7294 reliable utility service and infrastructure at reasonable rates.

7295 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The CPUC serves as a primary agency for
7296 the CA-RSF Infrastructure, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Health
7297 and Social Services and CA-RSF Natural and Cultural Resources.

7298 • **CA-ESF 1 Transportation:** Evaluates transportation emergency
7299 preparedness and ensures that regulated transportation companies
7300 develop emergency plans that are complete and kept current. Inspects
7301 rail track to verify it is safe for use and provide advice to Cal OES on
7302 railroad technical transportation matters, information on railroad status,
7303 and help coordinate CPUC-regulated transportation resources and
7304 services, as needed. Provides lists of commercial and private transport
7305 providers.

7306 • **CA-ESF 12 Utilities:** Requires investor-owned utility (IOU) companies to
7307 develop all-hazard emergency plans. Provides lists of utility offices and
7308 contacts, oversees the activities of investor-owned natural gas and
7309 electric utilities, and provides safety and other engineers as well as public
7310 information staff to assist in recovery efforts. Reviews major outages
7311 affecting 10 percent or more of customers, identifies ways to prevent
7312 major transmission outages and establishes physical security regulation for
7313 utilities systems throughout California. Responsible for ensuring investor-
7314 owned water utilities deliver clean, safe, and reliable water to their
7315 customers.

7316 **12.22. California State Board of Equalization (BOE)**

7317 The BOE was established under the California Constitution to regulate county
7318 assessment practices, equalize county assessment ratios, and assess properties
7319 of intercounty railroads and public utilities. In subsequent constitutional and
7320 statutory amendments, the board is directed to administer tax, fee, and
7321 appellate programs to support state and local government. The BOE focuses on
7322 property tax, alcoholic beverage tax, and tax on insurers. It also acts as the
7323 appellate body for corporate franchise and personal income tax appeals.

7324 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The BOE serves as a supporting agency
7325 for the CA-RSF Economic.



- 7326
- 7327
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Provides advice and assistance to business and property owners in obtaining emergency tax relief for disaster losses.

7328

12.23. California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)

7329 The CalSTA coordinates the policies and programs of the state transportation
7330 entities to achieve the state’s mobility, safety, and air quality objectives of the
7331 transportation system. During an emergency, the agency can call upon its
7332 personnel and resources to address issues related to transportation, public
7333 safety, and support interagency aviation coordination.

7334 **California Emergency Support Functions:** The CalSTA serves as the coordinating
7335 agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 1 Transportation. The CalSTA
7336 may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency
7337 that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet
7338 emergency needs.

7339 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The CalSTA serves as the coordinating
7340 agency for CA-RSF Infrastructure and as a primary agency for the CA-RSF
7341 Community Planning & Capacity Building.

7342

12.23.1. California Highway Patrol (CHP)

7343

- **CA-ESF 1 Transportation:** Secures routes, regulates traffic flow, and enforces safety standards for evacuation and re-entry into evacuated areas in coordination with local agencies. Coordinates interstate highway movement on regulated routes with adjoining states. Establishes highway safety regulations consistent with location, type, and extent of emergency conditions. Supports Caltrans with traffic route re-establishment, emergency traffic regulation, and control procedures as required.

7350

- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Provides helicopters classified as EMS Air Rescue aircraft, which include advanced life support and basic life support capability.

7353

- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Responsible for incident command of hazardous materials or explosive device incidents on state-owned or state-leased facilities, state freeways, state-owned bridges, and highways in unincorporated areas. Assists with hazardous materials incidents

7354

7355

7356



7357 occurring within cities upon request. Tracks radiological materials incident
7358 data.

7359 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Assists state agencies with the development
7360 and implementation of employee and facility protection plans. Assists
7361 local jurisdictions to maintain law and order and implements emergency
7362 traffic regulation and control procedures in coordination with local
7363 agencies. Assists local law enforcement agencies with establishing
7364 evacuation routes and assists with the evacuation process as requested.
7365 Enforces highway safety regulations and provides security for the SOC
7366 and other state facilities. Coordinates with federal security agencies for
7367 the transportation of federally provided pharmaceuticals and medical
7368 supplies within or through the state. May provide escort and on-site
7369 security for other deployed state medical assets, including public health
7370 and medical personnel in the field and mobile field hospitals upon
7371 request. Provides information to state agencies related to terrorism.
7372 Provides information regarding the status of state transportation routes.
7373 Provides mutual aid to local jurisdictions upon request for assistance.

7374 • **CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity:** Investigates computer/cyber-crimes involving
7375 state agencies. Serves as the lead agency for any threat response
7376 activities consisting of criminal investigation and evidence preservation of
7377 all reported crimes involving state computer and computer-related assets.
7378 Coordinates investigative efforts with federal, state, and local law
7379 enforcement partners and for operational issues with the Cal-CISC and
7380 CDT. Coordinates information sharing directly with responding agencies
7381 and work to protect assets, mitigate vulnerabilities, reduce impacts of,
7382 and recover from cyber incidents. Disseminates appropriate information
7383 identified during investigations that may pose risks or vulnerabilities to state
7384 agencies through the Cal-CISC.

7385 • **CA-RSF Infrastructure:** Supporting Department.

7386 **12.23.2. California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)**

7387 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Works with state agencies to develop procedures for
7388 issuing identification to registered disaster service workers.

7389 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** May provide law enforcement personnel.



- 7390 • **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Assists with vehicle identification and emergency
7391 licensing.
- 7392 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Supporting Department.

7393 12.23.3. California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- 7394 • **CA-ESF 1 Transportation:** Caltrans is the primary agency for this Emergency
7395 Support Function. Provides assessments of multimodal transportation
7396 infrastructure systems. Coordinates with rail, transit, aviation, and maritime
7397 partners on damage assessments within those sectors. Operates as liaison
7398 with USDOT and their administrations regarding the status of transportation
7399 systems. Provides transportation policies and guidance as needed.
7400 Coordinates state agency plans, procedures, and preparations for route
7401 recovery, traffic regulation, and interagency aviation support. Supports
7402 CA-ESF 13 in routing and directing evacuation movements. Leads the
7403 development of route planning with other transportation partners for the
7404 delivery of necessary personnel and supplies within impacted areas.
7405 Prepares road information messaging and displays. Assists CHP and local
7406 traffic agencies with traffic controls, signage, and staff at key roadblocks.
7407 Assumes lead role for aviation coordination activities. This includes air
7408 space management over the incident area and aviation mission task
7409 deconflictions between responding agencies.
- 7410 • **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Assists DGS with contacting
7411 construction material manufacturers, wholesalers, and general
7412 contractors having construction-related equipment for use in emergency
7413 operations. Provides engineering expertise and other technical assistance
7414 and service to support local public work agencies, Cal OES, other state
7415 and local government agencies, and tribal nations. Provides engineering
7416 expertise, access to utilities within structures and facilities in state right-of-
7417 way. Provides funding assistance to local agencies for remedying
7418 structural seismic design deficiencies of public bridges on local streets and
7419 roads in California through the statewide Seismic Safety Retrofit Program.
7420 Provides situational awareness to responders within 10 to 15 minutes
7421 following an earthquake through ShakeCast.
- 7422 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** Supports the fire-fighting efforts, either directly
7423 in the field through lane closures, or through mission tasking from Cal OES.



- 7424 • **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials:** Restores contaminated highways and
7425 other transportation facilities under departmental jurisdiction.
- 7426 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** Supports CHP with traffic control.
- 7427 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Primary Department.
- 7428 • **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building:** Supporting
7429 Department.
- 7430 • **CA-RSF Economic:** Supporting Department.
- 7431 • **CA-RSF Housing:** Supporting Department.
- 7432 • **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources:** Supporting Department.

7433 **12.24. Board of Governors, California Community College**

7434 The California Community Colleges is guided by a process of participatory
7435 governance. The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges sets
7436 policy and provides guidance for the 73 districts and 116 colleges that
7437 constitute the system. Board members are appointed by the governor and
7438 formally interact with state and federal officials and other state organizations.

- 7439 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Organizes education/college facilities
7440 related to emergency medical services and emergency welfare services.
7441 Provides housing for first responders and displaced persons if requested.
- 7442 • **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides emergency teams, facilities planners, and
7443 information technology (IT) personnel, and foreign language instructors.
- 7444 • **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical:** Coordinates education/college
7445 facilities to support emergency medical services and emergency welfare
7446 services. Directs districts and colleges to utilize facilities, transportation
7447 options, miscellaneous supplies, and equipment during emergencies and
7448 supports emergency medical services and emergency welfare services.

7449 **12.25. University Systems**

7450 The University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) are the two
7451 statewide university systems that are each overseen by independent governing
7452 boards. The UC system consists of 10 campuses and five major medical centers.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 12 – State Roles and Responsibilities

7453 UC campuses are generally clustered in the greater San Francisco Bay Area,
7454 Central Valley, and in Southern California.

7455 The CSU system has 23 campuses covering the entire state from Humboldt
7456 County to San Diego County. Both UC and CSU are highly decentralized systems
7457 whose campuses function independently.

7458 **California Recovery Support Functions:** The Trustees of the CSU serve as a
7459 supporting agency for the CA-RSF Housing. The UC Board of Regents serves as a
7460 supporting agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building and
7461 CA-RSF Housing.

7462 • **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** The UC operates one full-time fire department
7463 at UC Davis.

7464 • **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter:** Organizes education/college facilities
7465 related to emergency medical services and emergency welfare services.
7466 Provides housing for first responders and displaced persons if requested.

7467 • **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement:** All UC and CSU campuses have fully sworn
7468 police departments. Provides law enforcement mutual aid if requested.

7469 •



7470 **13. Plan Administration**

7471 **13.1. Plan Development and Maintenance**

7472 The SEP is developed under the authority conveyed to the Governor in
7473 accordance with the ESA. The Cal OES Planning and Preparedness Branch is
7474 charged with keeping the plan current and reviewing the SEP, supporting
7475 annexes, and supporting plans on a five-year cycle (Government Code, Section
7476 8570.4).

7477 The 2023 SEP was developed using Cal OES planning staff as the core of the SEP
7478 collaborative planning team. A project charter was prepared establishing the
7479 project as an update to the 2017 plan. A public review strategy was also
7480 prepared using a broad approach to whole community planning. Stakeholders
7481 to the planning process centered on the public, community based
7482 organizations, including underserved and access and functional needs
7483 communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, and local, tribal, state, and
7484 federal partners.

7485 The public review strategy included public messaging (radio public service
7486 announcements, press releases, social media, and video blogs), presentations
7487 to local governments, emergency partners, and underserved groups. A user
7488 friendly on-line comment process provided access to the 2023 SEP Coordinating
7489 Draft for all interested parties.

7490 The SEP review and development process followed this general sequence:

- 7491 • An internal review of the 2017 SEP by all 26 Cal OES branches was
7492 conducted. Planning team members met with branch staff upon request.
7493 Comments were collected and recorded.
- 7494 • State agency partners were asked to review the 2017 plan and provide
7495 comments or updates. Planning team members met with agency staff
7496 upon request. State agency comments were collected, tracked and
7497 adjudicated. These comments, along with the Cal OES internal
7498 comments, were used to develop the 2023 SEP Coordinating Draft.
- 7499 • The 2023 SEP Coordinating Draft was circulated for a 45-day public review
7500 and comment period. Public comments were reviewed, organized and



7501 adjudicated, and based on their appropriateness, used to develop the
7502 2023 Draft SEP. Comments not appropriate for the plan but having
7503 relevance to other state agencies were sent to the appropriate agency
7504 for review and action as needed.

7505 • Following Cal OES executive review, the 2023 Draft SEP was forwarded to
7506 the Governor's Office for review and comment. Upon completion of the
7507 review the 2023 SEP was signed and promulgated by the Governor.

7508 In between update cycles, the Cal OES Planning Division maintains a list of new
7509 laws and regulations that affect the emergency management system and
7510 tracks the recommendations of AARs that create or amend policies and
7511 procedures for incorporation into the next update of the plan. When necessary,
7512 planning staff may incorporate minor edits to the SEP and record the change in
7513 the document change log. The SEP update process typically starts a minimum of
7514 18 months prior to the expiration of the current plan.

7515 **13.2. Administrative Practices**

7516 Standard administrative and financial procedures are an important part of
7517 tracking funding and resources used in response and recovery activities. Proper
7518 cost accounting is essential for any reimbursement provided through disaster
7519 assistance programs. Emergency response agencies should develop and
7520 integrate administrative and financial procedures into their standard operating
7521 procedures (SOP). All financial management officials should follow SEMS
7522 Guidelines to be eligible for reimbursement and must follow the administrative
7523 practices required by state law.

7524 The SEMS Guidelines regarding administrative and financial practices can be
7525 found in the Local Government Finance/Administration Function Specific
7526 Handbook and the Operational Area Finance/Administration Function Specific
7527 Handbook along with other SEMS documents on the Cal OES [Standardized
7528 Emergency Management System](#) webpage.

7529 **13.3. Implementation and Standard Operating Procedures**

7530 Included in the SEP are signed letters from the Governor and the Director of
7531 Cal OES that promulgate the plan and request all political subdivisions of the
7532 state and the people of the State of California implement and carry out the



7533 provisions of the plan. The SEP shall be in effect in each political subdivision of
7534 the state. It is intended to be used in conjunction with city, county, OA, and
7535 state agency/department plans and associated SOPs that are integrated into
7536 and coordinated with the SEP (Government Code, Sections 8568-8569).

7537 The SEP is functionally implemented through the Standardized Emergency
7538 Management System codified in the California Code of Regulations (CCR). The
7539 State of California Emergency Plan is a living document that will be kept current,
7540 considering all disasters that may affect or change the state's approach to
7541 emergency management. Subsequent plans and procedures developed in
7542 support of this statewide plan will be incorporated by reference and maintained
7543 separately from this document.

7544 Standard operating procedures can include legal authorities, statement of
7545 purpose, and a detailed list of preferred actions and contingencies based on a
7546 set of assumed circumstances. SOPs should also provide sufficient context and
7547 background information to facilitate carrying out actions under conditions not
7548 anticipated in the SOP. In these cases, procedures may need to be suspended
7549 or altered to be made operational, but changes should be carefully considered,
7550 and potential consequences projected realistically.

7551 **13.4. Essential Records Retention**

7552 Administrative records should be maintained before, during, and after an
7553 emergency. Before an emergency, training and forms should be provided,
7554 including procedures for potential response organization. During an emergency,
7555 pre-identified and incident-related documentation may be collected by the
7556 Documentation Unit for the field and EOC (e.g., documents on personnel
7557 activities, equipment use, and expenditures). When possible, cost recovery
7558 records should be pre-identified and collected throughout the emergency to
7559 avoid any missing information. After an emergency, all records should be
7560 protected and maintained for audits, cost recovery, and after action reporting.

7561 **13.5. After Action Reports and Corrective Actions**

7562 SEMS regulations require Cal OES, in cooperation with involved state and local
7563 government agencies, to complete an AAR for each Governor proclaimed
7564 state of emergency. After an incident or state of emergency proclamation, an



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 13 – Plan Administration

7565 AAR must be completed within 180 days. Furthermore, SEMS regulations under
7566 CCR, Title 19, Section 2450(a), require any federal, state, or local jurisdiction
7567 proclaiming or responding to a local emergency for which the Governor has
7568 proclaimed a state of emergency or state of war emergency shall complete
7569 and transmit an AAR to Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the emergency
7570 period (California Code of Regulation, Title 19).

7571 AARs should identify areas of improvement, recommend corrective measures,
7572 and be used to develop new training and plans based on the updated
7573 procedures. Jurisdictions are encouraged to identify issues and corrective
7574 actions from their response and recovery effort, as well as from exercises and
7575 training. Corrective actions could range from small recommendations for
7576 improving agency plans and procedures to a detailed list of system-wide
7577 improvements. These recommendations are then assigned to relevant
7578 stakeholders and tracked to ensure the identified improvements have been
7579 addressed.



7580 **14. Attachments**

7581 Below is a list of attachments referenced in the plan:

- 7582 14.1 Authorities and References
- 7583 14.2 Attachment B – Acronyms and Abbreviations
- 7584 14.3 Glossary
- 7585 14.4 List of Regulatory Milestones
- 7586 14.5 CA-ESF and CA-RSF Crosswalk
- 7587 14.6 List of Annexes to the State Emergency Plan
- 7588 14.7 California Warning System
- 7589 14.8 End Notes



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7590

7591

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



7592 **14.1. Authorities and References**

- 7593 [California Emergency Services Act](#)
- 7594 [California Disaster Assistance Act](#)
- 7595 [California Code of Regulations, Title 19](#)
- 7596 [Emergency Management Assistance Compact](#)
- 7597 [1951 Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact](#)
- 7598 [California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement](#)
- 7599 [Standardized Emergency Management System Guidelines](#)
- 7600 [Standardized Emergency Management System Training](#)
- 7601 [Governor's Executive Order W-9-91](#)
- 7602 [Governor's Executive Order S-19-06](#)
- 7603 [Administrative Orders](#) (prepared under the authority of the [Governor's Executive](#)
- 7604 [Order W-9-91](#))
- 7605 [Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act](#), as amended
- 7606 [National Incident Management System](#)
- 7607 [National Response Framework](#)
- 7608 [National Disaster Recovery Framework](#)
- 7609 [California Disaster Recovery Framework](#)
- 7610 [Code of Federal Regulations Title 44](#)
- 7611 [California Enhanced State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan](#)
- 7612 [California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations](#)
- 7613 [Bay Area Earthquake Plan](#)
- 7614 [Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan](#)
- 7615 [California Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan](#)
- 7616 [Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan](#)
- 7617 [California Adaptation Planning Guide, June 2020](#)
- 7618 [FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 3.0](#)
- 7619 [Extreme Temperature Response Plan, 2022](#)
- 7620 [Presidential Disaster Declaration Requests Development Guide, 2022](#)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7621

7622

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



7623

14.2. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AA	Administering Agency
AAA	Area Agencies on Aging
AAR	After Action Report
ABC	California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control
ACG	Air Coordination Group
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
AED	Automated External Defibrillator
AFN	Access and Functional Needs
AFO	Area Field Office
AG	Agriculture
AKDN	Aga Khan Development Network
ALRB	California Agricultural Labor Relations Board
AO	Administrative Order
AP	Action Plan
ARB	Air Resources Board
ARC	American Red Cross
AREP	Agency Representative
ASL	American Sign Language
AST	Ambulance Strike Team
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
BCDC	San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission
BCSHA	California Business, Consumer Services and Housing Agency
BOE	California State Board of Equalization



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructures and Communities
CA-ESF	California Emergency Support Function
CAHAN	California Health Alert Network
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
Cal-CSIC	California Cybersecurity Integration Center
CalEOC	California Emergency Operations Center
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CalHFA	California Housing and Finance Agency
CalHHS	California Health and Human Services Agency
CalHR	California Department of Human Resources
Cal IFOG	California Interoperable Field Operations Guide
CALottery	California State Lottery
CalPERS	California Public Employee Retirement System
CalPreP	California Preparedness Portal
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CalSTA	California State Transportation Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalVCB	California Victims Compensation Board
CalVet	California Department of Veteran's Affairs
CalVolunteers	California Volunteers
CALWAS	California Warning System



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
CAP	Corrective Action Planning
CAPSNET	California Public Safety Microwave Network
CARES	California Animal Response Emergency System
CBO	Community Based Organization
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCSS	California Comprehensive School Security
CDA	California Department of Aging
CDAА	California Disaster Assistance Act
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDCR	California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
CDE	California Department of Education
CDFA	California Department of Food and Agriculture
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CDI	California Department of Insurance
CDPH	California Department of Public Health
CDRF	California Disaster Recovery Framework
CDSS	California Department of Social Services
CDT	California Department of Technology
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERFP	CBRNE (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive) Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT	Community Emergency Response Team
CFATS	Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CESA	California Emergency Services Act
CHCSGP	California Health Center Security Grant Program
CHIP	Children's Health Insurance Program
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CHRIS	California Historic Resource Information System
CI	Critical Infrastructure
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
CISN	California Integrated Seismic Network
CLEMARS	California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CMD	California Military Department
CMSC	California Maritime Security Council
CNG	California National Guard
CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
COG	Continuity of Government
CONOPS	Concept of Operations
COOP	Continuity of Operations
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPCB	Community Planning and Capacity Building
CPG	Comprehensive Preparedness Guide
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
CSA	Coordinating State Agency
CSD	California Department of Community Services and Development
CST	Civil Support Team
CSTI	California Specialized Training Institute
CSU	California State University
CSWC	California State Warning Center
CTC	California Transportation Commission
CUEA	California Utilities Emergency Association
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agencies
CVC	California Vaccination Campaign
CVET	California Veterinary Emergency Team
DAA	Disaster Assistance Act
DCA	California Department of Consumer Affairs
DCMP	Disaster Case Management Program
DCSS	California Department of Child Support Services
DDS	California Department of Developmental Services
DDW	Division of Drinking Water
DFEH	California Department of Fair and Housing Employment
DFPI	California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation
DFRR	Disaster Financial Recovery and Reconciliation
DGS	California Department of General Services
DHCS	California Department of Health Care Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DHV	Disaster Healthcare Volunteer



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
DINS	Damage Inspection Specialist
DIR	California Department of Industrial Relations
DMHC	California Department of Managed Health Care
DMV	California Department of Motor Vehicles
DOC	Department Operations Center
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOF	California Department of Finance
DOJ	California Department of Justice
DOR	California Department of Rehabilitation
DPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
DRC	Disaster Recovery Center
DROC	Debris Removal Operations Center
DRRA	Disaster Recovery Reform Act
DSCA	Defense Support Civil Authority
DSH	California Department of State Hospitals
DSOD	Division of Safety of Dams
DTFA	California Department of Tax and Fee Administration
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DVE	Domestic Violent Extremist
DWR	California Department of Water Resources
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EAP	Emergency Action Plans
EDD	California Employment Development Department
EI	Essential Elements of Information
EFAP	Emergency Food Assistance Program



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
EFLEA	Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Act
EM	Emergency Management
EMAC	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMI	Emergency Management Institute
EMMA	Emergency Management Mutual Aid
EMP	Electromagnetic Pulse
EMPG	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMSA	Emergency Medical Services Authority
EMSU	Emergency Management Systems Unit
EN	Environment
EO	Executive Order
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOM	Emergency Operations Manual
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPP	Environmental Protection Plan
ERD	Emergency Resource Directory
ESA	California Emergency Services Act
ESF	Emergency Support Function
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAST	Functional Assessment Service Team
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCD	Federal Continuity Directive
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FE	Functional Exercise
FEB	Financial, Economic, and Business



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
Fed-ESF	Federal Emergency Support Function
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRESCOPE	Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMA	Flood Mitigation Assistance
FMAG	Fire Management Assistance Grant Program
FOC	Flood Operations Center
FPPC	Fair Political Practices Commission
FSE	Full Scale Exercise
FTB	California Franchise Tax Board
FTO	Foreign Terrorist Organizations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GL	Government Leadership
GOAR	Governor's Office Action Request
GO-Biz	California Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development
GovOps	California Government Operations Agency
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HCAI	Department of Health Access and Information
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HHPD	High Hazard Dam Program
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HRF	Homeland Response Force
HSEEP	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSGP	Homeland Security Grant Program
HSS	Health and Social Services
HVE	Homegrown Violent Extremist
IA	Individual Assistance
IAA	Incident Aerial Assessment and Awareness
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
IC	Information Collection
IC4U	Incident Commander's Command, Control, Communications, and Computers Unit
ICP	Incident Command Post
ICS	Incident Command System
IDAT	Insurance Disaster Assessment Team
IDE	Initial Damage Estimate
IHP	Individuals and Households Program
ILC	Independent Living Center
IMAT	Incident Management Assistance Team
IMT	Incident Management Team
IOF	Initial Operating Facility
IOU	Investor-Owned Utilities
IP	Improvement Plan
IPAWS	Integrated Public Alert and Warning System



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
IPP	Integrated Preparedness Plan
IPPW	Integrated Preparedness Planning Workshop
IRC	Interagency Recovery Coordination
ISIS	Islamic State in Iraq and ash-Sham
IST	Incident Support Team
IT	Information Technology
ITC	Information Technology/Communication
JFO	Joint Field Office
JIC	Joint Information Center
JIS	Joint Information System
JRIC	Joint Regional Intelligence Center
L&C	Licensing and Certification
LAC	Local Assistance Center
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LEMSA	Local Emergency Medical Services Agency
LHMP	Local Hazard Mitigation Planning
LWDA	California Labor and Workforce Development Agency
MAA	Mutual Aid Agreements
MAC	Multiagency Coordination
MAC Group	Multiagency Coordination Group
MACS	Multiagency Coordination System
MARAC	Mutual Aid Regional Advisory Committee
MCSTF	Mass Care and Shelter Task Force
MH	Medical Health
MHCC	Medical Health Coordination Center



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
MHOAC	Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator
MMAA	California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPA	Marine Protection Area
MRAG	Military Resource Advisory Group
MRC	Medical Reserve Corps
MRMIP	Major Risk Medical Insurance Program
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCR	Natural & Cultural Resources
NCRIC	Northern California Regional Intelligence Center
NDAA	Natural Disaster Assistance Act
NDRF	National Disaster Recovery Framework
NEIC	National Earthquake Information Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NERP	Nuclear Emergency Response Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRCC	National Response Coordination Center
NRCS	National Resources Conservation Service
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
NRF	National Response Framework
NSGP	Nonprofit Security Grant Program
NSPD	National Security Presidential Directive
NTWC	National Tsunami Warning Center
NRVP	Natural Resource Volunteer Program
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
OAFN	Office of Access and Functional Needs
OAL	California Office of Administrative Law
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
OCIAC	Orange County Intelligence Assessment Center
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OIG	California Office of the Inspector General
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPR	California Governor's Office of Planning and Research
OSI	Office of Systems Integration
OSPR	Office of Spill Prevention and Response
OTC	Office of Tribal Coordination
PA	Public Assistance
PAO	Public Affairs Office
PDA	Preliminary Damage Assessment
PDM	Pre-Disaster Mitigation
PIO	Public Information Officer
PKEMRA	Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
PNP	Private Nonprofit
POST	Peace Officer Standards and Training
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PS	Public Safety
PSPS	Public Safety Power Shutoff
RAPT	Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool
RDMHC	Regional Disaster Medical Health Coordinator
RRCC	Regional Response Coordination Center
RRF	Resource Request Form
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSF	Recovery Support Function
SAM	State Administrative Manual
SAP	State Safety Assessment Program
SAR	Search and Rescue
SAR	Suspicious Activity Reporting
SBA	U.S. Small Business Administration
SBDR	Southern Baptist Disaster Relief
SCA	State Coordinating Agency
SCIGP	School Communications Interoperability Grant Program
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SCOUT	Situation Awareness and Collaboration Tool
SCUBA	Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
SD-LECC	San Diego Law Enforcement Coordination Center
SDRC	State Disaster Recovery Coordinator
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
SEP	State Emergency Plan
SHMP	State Hazard Mitigation Plan
SHSP	State Homeland Security Program
SitCell	Situation Cell
SLA	State Lands Commission
SLC	California State Lands Commission
SMS	Short Message Services
SNS	Strategic National Stockpile
SOC	State Operation Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPB	California State Personnel Board
SPR	Stakeholder Preparedness Review
SRIA	Sandy Recovery Improvement Act
SSC	California Seismic Safety Commission
SSE	Social Services and Education
SSGP	State Supplemental Grant Program
STAC	State Threat Assessment Center
STAS	State Threat Assessment System
SWAT	Special Weapons and Tactics
SWEPC	Statewide Emergency Preparedness Coordination
SWP	State Water Project
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
THIRA	Threats and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TLO	Terrorism Liaison Officer
TMC	Traffic Management Center



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
TSA	Transitional Shelter Assistance
TTX	Tabletop Exercise
TTY	Text Telephone
UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UC	Unified Command
UC	University of California
UCG	Unified Coordination Group
UOC	Utilities Operations Center
URT	Unified Reporting Tool
U.S.	United States
US&R	Urban Search and Rescue
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	United States Code
US-CERT	United States Computer Emergency Readiness Team
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VCB	Victims Compensation Board
VEST	Volunteer Emergency Service Team
VOAD	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters
WEA	Wireless Emergency Alert
WFTIIC	Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center
WNV	West Nile Virus



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

Acronym	Definition
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

7624



7625 14.3. Glossary

7626 **Access and Functional Need (AFN):** Refers to individuals who are or have:
7627 physical, developmental, or intellectual disabilities; chronic conditions or injuries;
7628 limited English proficiency; older adults; children; low income, individuals
7629 experiencing homelessness, and/or transportation disadvantaged (i.e.,
7630 dependent on public transit); and pregnant women.

7631 **Action Plan (AP):** See **Emergency Operation Center Action Plan** and **Incident**
7632 **Action Plan.**

7633 **Activation:** 1) Initial activation of an EOC may be accomplished by a
7634 designated official of the emergency response agency that implements SEMS as
7635 appropriate to accomplish the agency's role in response to the emergency.
7636 2) An event in the sequence of events normally experienced during most
7637 emergencies.

7638 **Active Shooter:** An individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill
7639 people in a confined and populated area.

7640 **After Action Report (AAR):** A report that examines response actions, application
7641 of SEMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training needs, and recovery
7642 activities. AARs are required under SEMS after any emergency that requires a
7643 gubernatorial state of emergency proclamation. Local government AARs must
7644 be submitted to Cal OES within 90 days.

7645 **Agency:** A division of government with a specific function offering a particular
7646 kind of assistance. In the ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional
7647 (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or
7648 cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental
7649 organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain
7650 circumstances private sector organizations may be included. Additionally,
7651 non-NGOs may be included to provide support.

7652 **Agency Representative:** A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or
7653 cooperating federal, state, tribal, local government agency, or
7654 NGO or private organization, that has been delegated authority to make
7655 decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7656 management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of
7657 that agency.

7658 **All-Hazards:** Any incident, natural or human-caused, that warrants action to
7659 protect life, property, environment, public health or safety, and minimize
7660 disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

7661 **CalEOC:** An information and resource management computer application
7662 used in the SOC based on WebEOC, a commercially available emergency
7663 management computer product.

7664 **California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA):** An
7665 agreement entered into by and between the State of California, its various
7666 departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal
7667 corporations, and public agencies of the State of California to assist each other
7668 by providing resources during an emergency. Mutual Aid occurs when two or
7669 more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to
7670 each other in response to any type of disaster or emergency.

7671 **California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESF):** The CA-ESFs are a grouping
7672 of state agencies, departments and other stakeholders with similar functional
7673 activities/responsibilities whose responsibilities lend to improving the state's ability
7674 to collaboratively prepare for, effectively mitigate, cohesively respond to, and
7675 rapidly recover from any emergency. CA-ESFs unify a broad spectrum of
7676 stakeholders with various capabilities, resources, and authorities to improve
7677 collaboration and coordination for a particular discipline. They also provide a
7678 framework for the state government to support regional and community
7679 stakeholder collaboration and coordination at all levels of government and
7680 across overlapping jurisdictional boundaries.

7681 **California Emergency Services Act (ESA):** An Act within the California
7682 Government Code to ensure preparations within the state will be adequate to
7683 deal with natural, human-caused, or war-caused emergencies which result in
7684 conditions of disaster or in extreme peril to life, property, and the natural
7685 resources of the state, and generally to protect the health and safety and
7686 preserve the lives and property of the people of the state.



7687 **California Recovery Support Functions (CA-RSF):** CA-RSFs are the primary bodies
7688 for interagency recovery coordination as it pertains to long-term recovery. The
7689 CA-RSFs are designed to bring together discipline-specific subjective matter
7690 expertise to maximize recovery outcomes through collaborative efforts with
7691 local jurisdictions through all emergency management phases. At the state
7692 level, the CA-RSFs are comprised of state agencies, departments, and other
7693 stakeholders, with similar functional responsibilities.

7694 **California State Warning Center (CSWC):** CSWC is the official state warning
7695 point. It is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week identifying potential and
7696 emerging threats to California and providing alert notification to all levels of
7697 government as well as critical situational awareness during an emergency. The
7698 mission of the CSWC is to be a central intelligence hub for statewide emergency
7699 communications and notifications for emergency management, law
7700 enforcement, fire, and key decision-making personnel throughout the state.

7701 **Catastrophe:** Any natural or human-caused incident, including terrorism that
7702 results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely
7703 affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national
7704 morale, and/or government functions.

7705 **Civil Unrest:** An activity such as a demonstration, riot, or strike that disrupts a
7706 community and requires intervention to maintain public safety.

7707 **Climate Change:** A change in the state of the climate that can be identified by
7708 changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for
7709 an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due
7710 to natural internal processes or external forces such as modulations of the solar
7711 cycles, volcanic eruptions, and persistent anthropogenic changes in the
7712 composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

7713 **Climate Resilience:** The capacity of a natural system to prepare for disruptions,
7714 to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow from a disruptive
7715 experience. Adaptation actions contribute to increasing resilience.

7716 **Command:** The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit
7717 statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.



7718 **Command/Management:** Command is responsible for the directing, ordering,
7719 and/or controlling of resources at the field response level. Management is
7720 responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination at the SEMS EOC
7721 levels.

7722 **Command Post:** See **Incident Command Post.**

7723 **Command Staff:** The Command Staff at the SEMS Field Level consists of the
7724 Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the
7725 incident commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.
7726 These officers are also found at the EOC levels in SEMS, and they report directly
7727 to the EOC Director and comprise the Management Staff. They may have an
7728 assistant or assistants, as needed.

7729 **Common Terminology:** Normally used words and phrases to establish
7730 consistency - avoids the use of different words/phrases for same concepts.
7731 Allows diverse incident management and support organizations to work
7732 together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard
7733 scenarios.

7734 **Communications:** Process of the transmission of information through verbal,
7735 written, or symbolic means.

7736 **Continuity of Government (COG):** Activities that address the continuance of
7737 constitutional governance. COG planning aims to preserve and/or reconstitute
7738 the institution of government and ensure that a department or agency's
7739 constitutional, legislative, and/or administrative responsibilities are maintained.
7740 This is accomplished through succession of leadership, the pre-delegation of
7741 emergency authority, and active command and control during response and
7742 recovery operations.

7743 **Continuity of Operations (COOP):** Planning should be instituted, including all
7744 levels of governments, across the private sector and non-governmental
7745 organizations as appropriate, to ensure the continued performance of core
7746 capabilities and/or critical government operations during any potential incident.

7747 **Coordination:** The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing
7748 relevant information, and informing appropriate command authority of viable
7749 alternatives for selection of the most effective combination of available



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7750 resources to meet specific objectives. The coordination process (which can be
7751 either intra- or inter-agency) does not involve dispatch actions. However,
7752 personnel responsible for coordination may perform command or dispatch
7753 functions within the limits established by specific agency delegations,
7754 procedures, legal authority, etc. Multiagency or interagency coordination is
7755 found at all SEMS levels.

7756 **Coordination Center:** Term used to describe any facility used for the
7757 coordination of agency or jurisdictional resources in support of one or more
7758 incidents.

7759 **Corrective Actions:** Implementing procedures based on lessons learned from
7760 actual incidents or from training and exercises.

7761 **Cost Unit:** Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible
7762 for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, and
7763 recommending cost-saving measures.

7764 **Critical Infrastructure:** Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to
7765 the U.S. that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would
7766 have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national
7767 public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

7768 **Cultural Competence:** The ability to understand, value, communicate with, and
7769 effectively interact with people across cultures in order to ensure that the needs
7770 of all community members are addressed, with priority given to “culturally
7771 diverse communities.”

7772 **Cyberattack:** An attack via cyberspace, targeting an enterprise’s use of
7773 cyberspace for the purpose of disrupting, disabling, destroying, or maliciously
7774 controlling a computing environment/infrastructure; or destroying the integrity of
7775 the data or stealing controlled information.

7776 **Cyber Threat:** An act or threat that poses potentially devastating disruptions to
7777 critical infrastructure, including essential communications such as voice, email,
7778 and Internet connectivity

7779 **Cybersecurity:** The protection of data and systems in networks that are
7780 connected to the Internet, including measures to protect critical infrastructure



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7781 services. These services may include essential communications such as voice,
7782 email, and Internet connectivity.

7783 **Cyberterrorism:** A premeditated, politically motivated attack against
7784 information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which results in
7785 violence against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine
7786 agents.

7787 **Disaster Recovery Center (DRC):** DRCs are facilities and mobile offices where
7788 disaster survivors can visit to learn more about state and federal disaster
7789 assistance programs, apply for disaster assistance, and follow up on disaster
7790 assistance applications.

7791 **Debris Removal Operations Center (DROC):** A leased office located near the
7792 disaster area and used as a work location for staff managing day-to-day
7793 operations and storing supplies. The DROC may also house a call center to
7794 facilitate communications with the public.

7795 **Demobilization:** The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to
7796 its original location and status.

7797 **Department Operations Center (DOC):** An EOC specific to a single department
7798 or agency where the focus is on internal agency incident management and
7799 response. They are often linked to and, in most cases, are physically represented
7800 in a combined agency EOC by authorized agent(s) for the department or
7801 agency.

7802 **Disaster:** A sudden calamitous emergency event bringing great damage, loss,
7803 or destruction.

7804 **Division:** The partition of an incident into geographical areas of operation.
7805 Divisions are established when the number of resources exceeds the
7806 manageable span of control of the Operations Section Chief. A Division is
7807 located within the ICS organization between the Branch and resources in the
7808 Operations Section.

7809 **Documentation Unit:** Functional unit within the Planning Section responsible for
7810 collecting, distributing, recording, and safeguarding all documents relevant to
7811 an incident or within an EOC.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7812 **Domestic Terrorism:** Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or
7813 groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as
7814 those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.

7815 **Duty Officer:** A designated primary point of contact established prior to an
7816 emergency who can maintain situational awareness on potential and emerging
7817 incidents, handle basic reporting and information sharing, and can start the
7818 EOC activation process if necessary.

7819 **Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP):** An EMP is a short burst of electromagnetic energy
7820 that is spread over a range of frequencies. Such energy bursts may be natural or
7821 man-made. EMP interference may disrupt, disable, damage, or destroy
7822 electronic equipment and communications networks, including hardware,
7823 software, and data.

7824 **Emergency:** Any incident(s), whether natural or human-caused, that requires
7825 responsive action to protect life or property. Under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster
7826 Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, an emergency means any occasion or
7827 instance for which, in the determination of the President, federal assistance is
7828 needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives,
7829 protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of
7830 a catastrophe in any part of the U.S.

7831 **Emergency Action Plan:** An EAP is a written document that outlines actions to
7832 be undertaken during an emergency to minimize or eliminate the potential loss
7833 of life and property damage. An EAP shall do all of the following: (1) Be based
7834 upon an inundation map approved by the Department of Water Resources;
7835 (2) Be developed by the dam's owner in consultation with any local public
7836 safety agency that may be impacted by an incident involving the dam; and
7837 (3) adhere to FEMA guidelines.

7838 **Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC):** A congressionally
7839 ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid.
7840 Through EMAC, a disaster-affected state can request and receive assistance
7841 from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues
7842 upfront: liability and reimbursement.



7843 **Emergency Management Community:** The stakeholders in emergency response
7844 in California including the residents of California, the private sector and federal,
7845 state, local, and tribal governments.

7846 **Emergency Operations Center (EOC):** The physical location at which the
7847 coordination of information and resources to support incident management
7848 (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a
7849 temporary facility or may be located in a more central or permanently
7850 established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction.
7851 EOC may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law
7852 enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional,
7853 tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

7854 **Emergency Operations Plan (EOP):** The ongoing plan maintained by various
7855 jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

7856 **Emergency Resource Directory (ERD):** A directory containing information on
7857 agency or organization personnel emergency certifications and qualifications,
7858 and vendor and support organization supplies, equipment, etc. that may be
7859 needed during an emergency. Supplies and equipment can include such items
7860 as potable water tenders, portable toilets, heavy equipment, prepared meals,
7861 bulk foodstuffs, cots, rental office trailers, etc. To the extent possible and when
7862 appropriate, equipment should be typed by capability according to a common
7863 and accepted typing schematic. Emergency resource directories should only
7864 include those items likely to be needed by the preparing agency or
7865 organization in the performance of their duties and should not attempt to
7866 include everything that may be needed in any emergency.

7867 **Emergency Response Agency:** Any organization responding to an emergency,
7868 or providing mutual aid support to such an organization, whether in the field, at
7869 the scene of an incident, or to an operations center.

7870 **Emergency Response Personnel:** Personnel affiliated with or sponsored by
7871 emergency response agencies.

7872 **Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan:** FEMA may approve enhanced status of
7873 a State Hazard Mitigation Plan if the plan demonstrates that the state has
7874 developed a comprehensive mitigation program, that the state effectively uses



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7875 available mitigation funding, and that it can manage the increased funding. A
7876 state with an enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan at the time of a disaster
7877 declaration is eligible to receive increased funds under the Hazard Mitigation
7878 Grant Program. For the state to be eligible for up to 20 percent HMGP funding,
7879 FEMA must have approved the plan within five years prior to the disaster
7880 declaration.

7881 **Environmental Justice:** Environmental justice is the fair treatment and
7882 meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin,
7883 or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement
7884 of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

7885 **Emergency Operation Center Action Plan:** The plan developed at SEMS EOC
7886 levels, which contains objectives, actions to be taken, assignments, and
7887 supporting information for the next operational period.

7888 **Epidemic:** An increase, often sudden, in the number of cases of a disease
7889 above what is normally expected in that population in that area.

7890 **Equity:** The fair treatment, access, opportunity, and advancement for all
7891 people, while at the same time striving to identify and eliminate barriers that
7892 have prevented the full participation of some groups.

7893 **Essential Facilities:** May include facilities such as law enforcement, fire,
7894 emergency operations centers, schools, medical facilities, lifeline infrastructure
7895 (e.g., water and wastewater facilities), and other resources that have a role in
7896 an effective and coordinated emergency response.

7897 **Evacuation:** Organized, phased and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or
7898 removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas and their
7899 reception and care in safe areas.

7900 **Federal:** Of or pertaining to the federal government of the United States of
7901 America.

7902 **Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO):** An individual who is appointed to manage
7903 federal resource support activities following a Presidential disaster or emergency
7904 declaration under the Stafford Act. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the
7905 timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7906 affected state, local, tribal governments, individual victims, and the private
7907 sector.

7908 **Finance/Administration Section:** The section responsible for all administrative
7909 and financial considerations surrounding an incident or EOC activation.

7910 **Fire Complex:** A fire complex consists of multiple fires, with various origin points,
7911 happening so close together that the same fire crews are fighting all of them. A
7912 fire complex is assigned to a single incident commander or unified command.

7913 **Function:** Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command,
7914 Operations, Planning, Logistics and Finance/Administration. The same five
7915 functions are also found at all SEMS EOC Levels. At the EOC, the term
7916 Management replaces Command. The term function is also used when
7917 describing the activity involved, (e.g., the planning function).

7918 **Fusion Center:** Government owned and operated center that serves as a focal
7919 point in a state for the receipt, analysis, gathering and sharing of threat-related
7920 information between state, local, tribal, federal, and private sector partners. A
7921 fusion center may handle information sharing and analysis for an entire state or
7922 part of a geographic region within a network of fusion centers in the state.

7923 **Group:** Established to divide the incident management structure into functional
7924 areas of operation. Groups are composed of resources assembled to perform a
7925 special function not necessarily within a single geographic division. Groups,
7926 when activated, are located between branches and resources in the
7927 Operations Section. (See **Division**.)

7928 **Hazard:** Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful, often the root
7929 cause of an unwanted outcome.

7930 **Hazard Mitigation:** Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to
7931 human life and property from natural or human-caused hazards and their
7932 effects. Human-caused hazards includes technological/accidental and
7933 adversarial/human caused events and conditions.

7934 **Incident:** An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires a
7935 response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major
7936 disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7937 urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft
7938 accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-
7939 related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other
7940 occurrences requiring an emergency response.

7941 **Incident Action Plan (IAP):** A written plan containing general objectives
7942 reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the
7943 identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include
7944 attachments that provide direction and important information for management
7945 of the incident during one or more operational periods. At the SEMS EOC Level,
7946 it is called the EOC Action Plan.

7947 **Incident Base:** The location at which primary Logistics functions for an incident
7948 are coordinated and administered. The incident command post may be
7949 co-located with the base. (Incident name or other designator will be added to
7950 the term base.)

7951 **Incident Command:** Responsible for overall management of the incident and
7952 consists of the incident commander, either single or unified command, and any
7953 assigned supporting staff.

7954 **Incident Commander (IC):** The individual responsible for all incident activities,
7955 including the development of strategies and tactics, and the ordering and the
7956 release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for
7957 conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all
7958 incident operations at the incident site.

7959 **Incident Command Post (ICP):** The field location where the primary functions
7960 are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other
7961 incident facilities.

7962 **Incident Command System (ICS):** A standardized on-scene emergency
7963 management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an
7964 integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of
7965 single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.
7966 ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and
7967 communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed
7968 to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

7969 emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents.
7970 ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and
7971 private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

7972 **Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT):** IMATs provide field-level and
7973 EOC level incident management during emergencies and disaster response.
7974 These teams can be used at all levels of government regardless of incident size
7975 or complexity and are capable of incident management using the SEMS, NIMS
7976 and ICS principles. IMATs include Command and General staff and consist of
7977 Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration sections.

7978 **Incident Support Team (IST):** Cal OES ISTs utilize trained state emergency
7979 management personnel to fill critical ICS positions within the Management,
7980 Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections of the SOC.
7981 Cal OES supports three ISTs (Red, White, and Blue Teams) with the capacity and
7982 capability to rapidly respond to an incident or event requiring state emergency
7983 management assistance.

7984 **Information:** Pieces of raw, unanalyzed data that identifies persons, evidence,
7985 events; or illustrates processes that specify the occurrence of an event. May be
7986 objective or subjective and is intended for both internal analysis and external
7987 (news media) application. Information is the “currency” that produces
7988 intelligence.

7989 **Initial Damage Estimate (IDE):** An IDE estimates the severity and extent of the
7990 damage caused by the emergency and is used to supports the establishment of
7991 a disaster proclamation, a prerequisite for requesting and receiving state and
7992 federal aid.

7993 **Integrated Public Alert and Warning System:** The FEMA national system for local
7994 alerting that provides authenticated emergency and life-saving information to
7995 the public through mobile phones using Wireless Emergency Alerts, to radio and
7996 television via the Emergency Alert System and on the National Oceanic and
7997 Atmospheric Administration's Weather Radio.

7998 **Intelligence:** Product of an analytical process that evaluates information
7999 collected from diverse sources, integrates the relevant information into a
8000 cohesive package, and produces a conclusion or estimate. Information must be



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8001 real, accurate, and verified before it becomes intelligence for planning
8002 purposes. Intelligence relates to the specific details involving the activities of an
8003 incident or EOC, and current and expected conditions, and how they affect the
8004 actions taken to achieve operational period objectives. Intelligence is primarily
8005 intended for internal use and not for public dissemination.

8006 **Intelligence/Investigations:** Intelligence gathered within the
8007 Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the
8008 detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or
8009 the individual(s) involved) including terrorist incidents or information that leads to
8010 determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such
8011 as public health events or fires with unknown origins.

8012 **Interoperability:** Allows emergency management/response personnel and their
8013 affiliated organizations to communicate within and across agencies and
8014 jurisdictions via voice, data, or video-on-demand, in real-time, when needed
8015 and when authorized.

8016 **Joint Field Office (JFO):** FEMA may establish a JFO as the unified command
8017 center of the disaster with a state. State, Tribal administration staff, and other
8018 federal agencies are primarily located in the JFO. It is also the location of the
8019 Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). Unlike the DRC, it is not a physical location
8020 for directly servicing disaster survivors. The JFO is a management office and
8021 provides services remotely.

8022 **Joint Information Center (JIC):** A facility established to coordinate all incident-
8023 related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news
8024 media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should
8025 co-locate at the JIC.

8026 **Joint Information System (JIS):** Integrates incident information and public affairs
8027 into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated,
8028 accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident
8029 operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for
8030 developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing,
8031 recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on
8032 behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8033 affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that
8034 could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

8035 **Jurisdiction:** A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction at
8036 an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional
8037 authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., federal, state,
8038 tribal, and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public
8039 health).

8040 **Key Resources:** Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the
8041 minimal operations of the economy and government.

8042 **Lahar:** A destructive mudflow on the slopes of a volcano.

8043 **Landslide:** A movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope under
8044 the direct influence of gravity. Debris flows (commonly referred to as mudflows
8045 or mudslides) and rock falls are examples of common landslide types.

8046 **Lava Flow:** A mass of flowing or solidified lava.

8047 **Liaison Officer:** A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the
8048 SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for coordinating with representatives from
8049 cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations. At SEMS EOC Levels,
8050 reports directly to the EOC Director and coordinates the initial entry of Agency
8051 Representatives into the Operations Center and also Provide guidance and
8052 support for them as required.

8053 **Lifeline Disruption:** Disruption of critical government and business functions
8054 essential to human health and safety or economic security.

8055 **Local Assistance Center:** LACs are opened by local governments to assist
8056 communities by providing a centralized location for services and resource
8057 referrals for unmet needs following a disaster or significant emergency. The LAC
8058 is staffed and supported by local, state, and federal agencies, as warranted, as
8059 well as nonprofit and voluntary organizations. The LAC provides a venue at
8060 which individuals, families, and businesses can access available disaster
8061 assistance programs and services.



8062 **Local Enforcement Agency (LEA):** LEAs have the primary responsibility for
8063 ensuring the correct operation and closure of solid waste facilities in the state.
8064 They also have responsibilities for guaranteeing the proper storage and
8065 transportation of solid wastes. CalRecycle is responsible for ensuring that state
8066 waste management programs are primarily carried out through LEAs.

8067 **Local Government:** According to United States Code, Title 6, Section 101, local
8068 government is a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public
8069 authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of
8070 governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated
8071 as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government
8072 entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or
8073 authorized tribal entity, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native
8074 Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public
8075 entity.

8076 **Logistics:** Providing resources and other services to support incident
8077 management.

8078 **Logistics Section:** The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and
8079 material support for an incident or EOC activation.

8080 **Management Staff:** See **Command Staff**.

8081 **Marine Protection Areas:** Marine protection areas are named discrete
8082 geographic marine or estuarine areas designed to protect or conserve marine
8083 life and habitat. Established under the California Marine Life Protection Act of
8084 1999, MPAs are a network of State Marine Reserves, State Marine Conservation
8085 Areas, and State Marine Parks.

8086 **Mitigation:** Provide a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life
8087 and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or
8088 lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating
8089 safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage,
8090 reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most
8091 cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.



8092 **Mobilization:** The process and procedures used by all organizations - federal,
8093 state, tribal, and local - for activating, assembling and transporting all resources
8094 that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

8095 **Mobilization Center:** An off-emergency location where emergency services
8096 personnel and equipment may be temporarily located, pending assignment to
8097 emergencies, released, or reassigned.

8098 **Multiagency or Inter-Agency Coordination:** The participation of agencies and
8099 disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together in a
8100 coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response
8101 activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of
8102 incidents.

8103 **Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC Group):** Typically,
8104 administrators/executives, or their appointed representatives, who are
8105 authorized to commit agency resources and funds, are brought together and
8106 form MAC Groups. MAC Groups may also be known as multiagency
8107 committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined. It
8108 can provide coordinated decision-making and resource allocation among
8109 cooperating agencies and may establish the priorities among incidents,
8110 harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to
8111 support incident management activities.

8112 **Multiagency Coordination System(s) (MACS):** Multiagency coordination systems
8113 provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization,
8114 critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and
8115 information coordination. The elements of multiagency coordination systems
8116 include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two
8117 of the most commonly used elements are EOC and MAC Groups. These systems
8118 assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident.

8119 **Mutual Aid Agreements and/or Assistance Agreements:** Written or oral
8120 agreements between and among agencies/organizations and/or jurisdictions
8121 that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form
8122 of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary
8123 objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support
8124 prior to, during, and/or after an incident.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8125 **Mutual Aid Coordinator:** An individual at the local government, Operational
8126 Area, Region or State Level that is responsible to coordinate the process of
8127 requesting, obtaining, processing, and using mutual aid resources. Mutual Aid
8128 Coordinator duties will vary depending upon the mutual aid system.

8129 **Mutual Aid Regions:** The mutual aid regions are geographical areas within the
8130 state. The regions are I – VI and were established under the Emergency Services
8131 Act. These region designations provide the effective application, administration,
8132 and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities
8133 between the designated operational areas within each region.

8134 **National:** Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, tribal, and
8135 local aspects of governance and policy.

8136 **National Incident Management System (NIMS):** Provides a systematic, proactive
8137 approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and
8138 non-governmental organizations to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against,
8139 respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of
8140 cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property
8141 and harm to the environment.

8142 **National Response Framework (NRF):** A guide to how the nation conducts all-
8143 hazards incident management.

8144 **Non-governmental Organization (NGO):** An entity with an association based on
8145 the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a
8146 government, but it may work cooperatively with the government. Such
8147 organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGO
8148 include faith-based charity organizations and the American Red Cross.

8149 **Officer:** The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff
8150 (Management Staff at EOC) positions of Safety, Liaison, and Public Information,
8151 or one who holds an office or post; especially one elected or appointed to a
8152 position of authority or trust in a corporation, government, institution, etc.

8153 **Operational Area (OA):** An intermediate level of the state emergency
8154 organization, consisting of a county and all other political subdivisions within the
8155 geographical boundaries of the county.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8156 **Operational Period:** The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation
8157 actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of
8158 various lengths, although usually last 12-24 hours.

8159 **Operations Section:** The section responsible for all tactical incident operations
8160 and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In ICS, it normally includes
8161 subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups. At the SEMS EOC levels, the
8162 section is responsible for the coordination of operational activities. The
8163 Operations Section at an EOC contains branches, groups, or units necessary to
8164 maintain appropriate span of control.

8165 **Organization:** Any association or group of persons with like objectives. Examples
8166 include, but are not limited to, governmental departments and agencies,
8167 private sector, and/or non-governmental organizations.

8168 **Pandemic:** Refers to an epidemic (an increase, often sudden, in the number of
8169 cases of a disease above what is normally expected) that has spread over
8170 several countries or continents, usually affecting a large number of people.

8171 **Planning Section:** The section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and
8172 dissemination of operational information related to the incident or EOC activities
8173 and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP or EOC action plan
8174 respectively. This section also maintains information on the current and
8175 forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident or
8176 EOC activation.

8177 **Political Subdivisions:** Includes any city, city and county, county, tax or
8178 assessment district, or other legally authorized local governmental entity with
8179 jurisdictional boundaries.

8180 **Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA):** A mechanism used to determine the
8181 impact and magnitude of damage and the resulting unmet needs of
8182 individuals, businesses, the public sector, and communities.

8183 **Preparedness:** A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping,
8184 exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action in an effort to ensure
8185 effective coordination during incident response. Within NIMS, preparedness
8186 focuses on the following elements: planning, procedures and protocols, training



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8187 and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, and equipment
8188 certification.

8189 **Prevention:** Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from
8190 occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves
8191 applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may
8192 include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened
8193 inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to
8194 determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural
8195 surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and,
8196 as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring,
8197 preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending
8198 potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

8199 **Private Sector:** Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental
8200 structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations,
8201 formal and informal structures, commerce and industry.

8202 **Protocols:** Sets of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated
8203 by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified
8204 conditions.

8205 **Public Information:** Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating
8206 timely, accurate, and accessible information on the incident's cause, size, and
8207 current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to
8208 the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and
8209 indirectly affected).

8210 **Public Information Officer (PIO):** A member of the Command Staff
8211 (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for interfacing with the
8212 public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information
8213 requirements.

8214 **Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS):** PSPS occurs when utilities proactively cut
8215 power to electrical lines that may fail in certain weather conditions. Such power
8216 cuts are meant to reduce the risk of their infrastructure to cause or contribute to
8217 a wildfire.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8218 **Pyroclastic Flow:** A dense, destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and
8219 gases ejected explosively from a volcano and typically flowing downslope at
8220 great speed.

8221 **Ransomware:** A type of malicious software, or malware, that prevents you from
8222 accessing your computer files, systems, or networks and demands you pay a
8223 ransom for their return.

8224 **Recovery:** The development, coordination, and execution of service and
8225 site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services;
8226 individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs to
8227 provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of
8228 affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and
8229 economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned;
8230 post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of
8231 future incidents.

8232 **Recovery Plan:** A plan developed to restore the affected area or community.

8233 **Reimbursement:** Provide a mechanism to recoup funds expended for
8234 incident-specific activities.

8235 **Resource Management:** Efficient emergency management and incident
8236 response requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional
8237 levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare
8238 for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under NIMS
8239 includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements; the use of special
8240 federal, state, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

8241 **Resources:** Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities
8242 available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for
8243 which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may
8244 be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an
8245 EOC.

8246 **Response:** Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident.
8247 Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet
8248 basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of EOP and of
8249 mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8250 damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation,
8251 response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen
8252 the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations;
8253 continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public
8254 health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations,
8255 isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at
8256 preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual
8257 perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

8258 **Response Personnel:** Includes federal, state, territorial, tribal, sub-state regional
8259 and local governments, private sector organizations, critical infrastructure
8260 owners, and operators, NGO and all other organizations and individuals who
8261 assume an emergency management role. Also known as an Emergency
8262 Responder.

8263 **Safety Officer:** A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the
8264 SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising
8265 the IC on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and
8266 safety of emergency responder personnel. The Safety Officer may have
8267 assistants.

8268 **Section:** 1) The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional
8269 area of incident or EOC Management, (e.g., Operations, Planning, Logistics,
8270 Finance/Administration). The section is organizationally situated between the
8271 branch and the incident command. 2) A separate part or division as a portion
8272 of a book, treatise, or writing, a subdivision of a chapter, or a division of law.

8273 **Situation Report:** Often contains confirmed or verified information regarding the
8274 specific details relating to the incident.

8275 **Solar Flare:** A large eruption of electromagnetic radiation (typically X-rays and
8276 extreme ultraviolet radiation) from the Sun lasting from minutes to hours. When a
8277 strong enough solar flare occurs, ionization is produced in the lower, more dense
8278 layers of the ionosphere (part of the Earth's upper atmosphere), this can cause
8279 high frequency radio signals to become degraded or completely absorbed
8280 leading to radio interference or blackout.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8281 **Solar Storm:** Occurs when a large-scale magnetic eruption from the Sun
8282 accelerates charged particles in the solar atmosphere to very high velocities.
8283 When these charged particles (typically energetic protons) reach Earth, they
8284 can penetrate deep into objects and cause damage to electronic circuits or
8285 biological DNA. Extreme solar storms pose radiation risks to passengers and crew
8286 in high flying aircraft and cause the atmosphere to absorb high frequency radio
8287 waves making radio communication difficult or impossible.

8288 **Span of Control:** The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible,
8289 usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under NIMS, an
8290 appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5.)

8291 **Special District:** A unit of local government (other than a city, county, or city
8292 and county) with authority or responsibility to own, operate, and maintain
8293 systems, programs, services, or projects as defined in CCR Section 2900 et. seq.,
8294 for purposes of natural disaster assistance. This may include joint powers
8295 authority established under CCR Section 6500 et. seq.

8296 **Stafford Act:** The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act
8297 establishes the programs and processes for the federal government to provide
8298 disaster and emergency assistance to states, local governments, tribal nations,
8299 individuals, and qualified private nonprofit organizations. The provisions of the
8300 Stafford Act cover all hazards including natural disasters and terrorist events.
8301 Relevant provisions of the Stafford Act include a process for Governors to
8302 request federal disaster and emergency assistance from the President. The
8303 President may declare a major disaster or emergency.

8304 **Staging Area:** Established on an incident for the temporary location of available
8305 resources. A Staging Area can be any location on an incident in which
8306 personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while
8307 awaiting operational assignment.

8308 **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP):** Complete reference document or an
8309 operations manual that provides the purpose, authorities, duration, and details
8310 for the preferred method of performing a single function or a number of
8311 interrelated functions in a uniform manner.



8312 **Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS):** A system required by
8313 California Government Code and established by regulations for managing
8314 response to multiagency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS
8315 consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary: Field
8316 Response, Local Government, Operational Area, CalOES Region, and State.

8317 **Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Guidelines:** The SEMS
8318 guidelines are intended to assist those responsible for planning, implementing,
8319 and participating in SEMS.

8320 **Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations:** Regulations
8321 establishing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) based
8322 upon the ICS adapted from the system originally developed by the Firefighting
8323 Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE)
8324 program including those currently in use by State agencies, the Multiagency
8325 Coordination System (MACS) as developed by FIRESCOPE program, the
8326 Operational Area concept, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related
8327 mutual aid systems (CCR, Title XIX, Division 2, Chapter 1, Section 2400 et. seq.).

8328 **State:** When capitalized, refers to any State of the U.S., the District of Columbia,
8329 the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa,
8330 the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and any possession of the
8331 U.S. (Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107–296, Section 2 (14), 116 Stat.
8332 2135 (2002)).

8333 **State Coordinating Officer (SCO):** Oversees all aspects of state and federally
8334 declared disasters and acts as the principal point of contact for coordination of
8335 state and local disaster relief activities and implementation of the state
8336 emergency plan. Establishes and maintains contact with FEMA. Establishes and
8337 maintains contact with the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR),
8338 cabinet officials, local and state elected officials, and the state emergency
8339 management director.

8340 **State Operations Center (SOC):** The SOC is operated by Cal OES at the State
8341 Level in SEMS. It is responsible for centralized coordination of state resources in
8342 support of the three Cal OES Regions. It is also responsible for providing updated
8343 situation reports to the Governor and Legislature.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 8344 **Strategy:** The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident
8345 objectives.
- 8346 **Superflares:** Very strong magnetic eruptions observed on stars with energies up
8347 to ten thousand times that of typical solar flares.
- 8348 **System:** An integrated combination of people, equipment, and processes that
8349 work in a coordinated manner to achieve a specific desired output under
8350 specific conditions.
- 8351 **Task Force:** A task force is a combination of single resources assembled for a
8352 particular tactical need, with common communications and typically led by a
8353 senior official from a lead CA-ESF Agency. A task force is not generally used for
8354 long-term solutions, but as a short-term, issue specific focus group.
- 8355 **Technical Assistance:** Support provided to state, tribal, local jurisdictions, and
8356 special districts when they have the resources, but lack the complete
8357 knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-
8358 home park design or hazardous material assessments).
- 8359 **Technical Specialists:** Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere
8360 within the SEMS organization. No minimum qualifications are prescribed, as
8361 technical specialists normally perform the same duties during an incident that
8362 they perform in their everyday jobs, and they are typically certified in their fields
8363 or professions.
- 8364 **Terrorism:** Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as
8365 activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive
8366 of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the
8367 U.S. or of any state or other subdivision of the U.S. in which it occurs; and is
8368 intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population, or influence or affect
8369 the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping
8370 (Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107–296, Section 2 (15), 116 Stat.
8371 2135 (2002)).
- 8372 **Threat:** An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.
- 8373 **Traffic Management Center:** Operated by the California Department of
8374 Transportation and the California Highway Patrol, Traffic Management Centers



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8375 monitor and manage traffic flow and communicate traffic conditions to the
8376 traveling public and incident personnel during emergencies or planned lane
8377 closures on the state highway system.

8378 **Tribal:** Any of the 109 federally recognized California Native American Tribes,
8379 bands, nations, or other organized groups or communities in California, including
8380 any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan
8381 Native Claims Settlement Act (85 stat. 688) [43 U.S.C.A. and 1601 et seq.].

8382 **Tsunami:** A set of ocean waves caused by an abrupt displacement of a large
8383 volume of water typically triggered by large submarine or near-shore
8384 earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, submarine landslides, or near-shore landslides
8385 causing large volumes of debris to fall into the water.

8386 **Type:** 1) An ICS resource classification that refers to capability. Type 1 is
8387 generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively,
8388 because of size, power, capacity, or (in the case of incident management
8389 teams) experience and qualifications. 2) A class, kind, or group sharing one or
8390 more characteristics; category. 3) A variety or style of a particular class or kind of
8391 things.

8392 **Unified Command:** An ICS application used when more than one agency has
8393 incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work
8394 together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person
8395 from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common
8396 set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

8397 **Unified Coordination Group (UCG):** The UCG is the highest level of state
8398 coordination and is typically assembled after a major disaster or when
8399 requested. Convened and led by the Cal OES Director, the UCG includes the
8400 Governor's Office, Cabinet Secretaries, Directors, and federal agency officials.
8401 Membership of the UCG is tailored according to the nature of the emergency.
8402 The UCG is the decision-making body that sets the strategy for the state's overall
8403 response and recovery to a disaster or emergency, resource allocation,
8404 communications, and other critical legislative, programmatic, accessibility, and
8405 funding determinations based on the priorities set by the Governor.



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 8406 **Unit:** The organizational element with functional responsibility for a specific
8407 incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.
- 8408 **Vital Records:** The essential agency records needed to meet operational
8409 responsibilities under national security emergencies or other emergency or
8410 disaster conditions (emergency operating records), or to protect the legal and
8411 financial rights of the Government and those affected by Government activities
8412 (legal and financial rights records).
- 8413 **Volcanic Ash:** Very fine rock and mineral particles that are ejected from a
8414 volcanic vent.
- 8415 **Volcanic Ballistics:** Fragments of lava and rock ranging in size from a few inches
8416 to tens of feet in diameter expelled by explosive eruptions at temperatures
8417 reaching over 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 8418 **Volcanic Gases:** The most abundant volcanic gas is water vapor, but significant
8419 amounts of carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and hydrogen
8420 halides are emitted from volcanoes.
- 8421 **Volunteer:** For purposes of NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to
8422 perform services by the lead agency (which has authority to accept volunteer
8423 services) when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or
8424 receipt of compensation for services performed (U.S.C. 742f(c), 29 CFR 553.101.)
- 8425 **Vulnerable Populations:** Any individual, group, or community whose
8426 circumstances create barriers to obtaining or understanding information, or the
8427 ability to react as the general population. Circumstances that may create
8428 barriers include, but are not limited to age; physical, mental, emotional, or
8429 cognitive status; culture; ethnicity; religion; language; citizenship; geography; or
8430 socioeconomic status.
- 8431 **Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA):** A public safety system that allows customers
8432 who own compatible mobile devices to receive geographically targeted,
8433 text-like messages alerting them of imminent threats to safety in their area.
- 8434 **Whole Community Planning:** Involving individuals and families, individuals with
8435 access and functional needs, businesses, faith-based and community
8436 organizations, nonprofit groups, schools and academia, media outlets, and all



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8437 levels of government, in the development of preparedness plans and ensuring
8438 their roles and responsibilities are reflected in the content of the materials.



8439

8440

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



8441
8442

14.4. List of Laws and Regulations Related to Emergency Management

8443 This attachment contains major state and federal laws and other organizational
8444 actions that have shaped California's emergency management system.

8445 **1917 State Council of Defense** was created by the State Legislature to address
8446 public security, public health, economic resource development, and military
8447 training.

8448 **1920 Merchant Marine Act (Jones Act)** was passed to provide for the promotion
8449 and maintenance of the American merchant marine to serve as a naval or
8450 military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency (Merchant Marine Act
8451 (Jones Act) of 1920, 46 U.S.C. Sections 50101-51012, 30104, 1920).

8452 **1929 State Emergency Council** was formed to plan for potential future
8453 emergencies.

8454 **1933 Field Act** followed the Long Beach earthquake and marked a significant
8455 step in the advancement of earthquake-resistant building design.

8456 **1943 State War Powers Act** was created by the Legislature and divided the
8457 civilian war effort into two segments: protective services and war services. The
8458 Act also established the California State War Council that assigned certain
8459 activities to state agencies.

8460 **1945 California Disaster Act** was enacted by the State Legislature. This
8461 combined responsibility for planning and preparing for emergencies, whether
8462 natural, technological, or human-caused under a single state agency. During
8463 the period from 1945 to 1970 the agency was known as the Office of Civil
8464 Defense (1950) and the California Disaster Office (1956) and functioned under
8465 the authority of the California Disaster Act.

8466 **1950 California Civil Defense and Disaster Relief Plan and California Disaster
8467 and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement.** This plan was the first
8468 comprehensive emergency plan developed by the State. While its focus was
8469 civil defense, it contained annexes relating to natural disasters. The California
8470 Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement was also adopted that



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

8471 same year under Governor Earl Warren. This legislation remains a cornerstone of
8472 California's emergency management system.

8473 **1970 California Emergency Services Act (ESA)** superseded the California
8474 Disaster Act. The ESA established the Governor's Office of Emergency Services
8475 (Cal OES), with the Director reporting to the Governor. The office was given
8476 responsibility of coordinating statewide emergency preparedness, post
8477 emergency recovery and mitigation efforts, and the development, review,
8478 approval, and integration of emergency plans (California Emergency Services
8479 Act, 1970).

8480 **1974 Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA)** authorized the Director of Cal OES
8481 to administer a disaster assistance program that offers financial assistance from
8482 the State for costs incurred by local governments as a result of a natural disaster
8483 event, including reimbursement of local government costs associated with
8484 certain emergency activities. In 2002, the Act was amended to allow funding for
8485 terrorist acts and epidemics and renamed the Disaster Assistance Act (DAA). In
8486 2005, the Act was amended again to change certain definitions of qualifying
8487 projects and renamed the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).

8488 **1988 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford
8489 Act)** created a process for federal natural disaster assistance to state and local
8490 governments through a presidential disaster declaration or an emergency
8491 declaration and gives FEMA the responsibility for coordinating federal relief
8492 efforts.

8493 **1990 Oil Pollution Act (OPA)** requires oil storage facilities and vessels to submit to
8494 the Federal government plans detailing how they will respond to large
8495 discharges, created a trust fund financed by a tax on oil to clean up spills when
8496 the responsible party is incapable or unwilling to do so, and requires the
8497 development of Area Contingency Plans to prepare and plan for oil spill
8498 response on a regional scale (Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. Ch. 40, Section
8499 2701, 1990).

8500 **1990 The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)** prohibits discrimination against
8501 individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools,
8502 transportation, and all public and private places that are open to the general



8503 public. The ADA guarantees that people with disabilities have the same
8504 opportunities as everyone else.

8505 **1996 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)** resulted in a major
8506 revision of the California Emergency Services Act. With the Incident Command
8507 System (ICS) as its foundation, SEMS emphasizes a standard organizational
8508 structure and terminology at all emergency management levels. The system was
8509 designed to enhance coordination, information flow, and resource sharing
8510 among response organizations and between organizational levels.

8511 **2002 Maritime Transportation Security Act** requires vessels and ports to conduct
8512 vulnerability assessments, develop security plans, and align with domestic
8513 maritime security standards to address port and waterway security (Maritime
8514 Transportation Security Act of 2002, 46 U.S.C., Section 2101, 2002).

8515 **2003 California's Office of Homeland Security** was established by Executive
8516 Order under the Office of the Governor to coordinate security activities
8517 throughout California, as well as activities of all state agencies pertaining to
8518 terrorism.

8519 **2004 National Incident Management System (NIMS)** guides all levels of
8520 government, nongovernmental organizations and the private sector to work
8521 together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from
8522 incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with the
8523 shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the
8524 capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. NIMS defines
8525 operational systems that guide how personnel work together during incidents.

8526 **2005 Reduction in State Greenhouse Gas Emissions** (Executive Order S-03-05)
8527 sets a goal to reduce California's emission levels to 80 percent below 1990 levels
8528 by 2050, requires biannual report to Governor and State Legislature on the
8529 impacts to California of global warming, and development of mitigation and
8530 adaptation plans.

8531 **2006 Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA)** amended
8532 the Federal Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make extensive revisions to
8533 emergency response provisions and provided FEMA with substantial new
8534 authority. The Act established a Disability Coordinator within FEMA and



8535 developed guidelines to accommodate individuals with disabilities. It also
8536 established the national Emergency Family Registry and Locator System.

8537 **2006 California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES)** resulted in a
8538 revision to the California Emergency Services Act. CARES provides operational
8539 guidance to assist with all aspects of animal care and control in the event of a
8540 disaster or emergency. In addition, CARES provides resources for the public,
8541 animal businesses, shelters, and emergency planners. CARES is structured in
8542 accordance with the SEMS and the ICS.

8543 **2006 California Maritime Security Council** (Executive Order S-19-06) was
8544 created by the Governor for the purpose of enhancing port security through
8545 statewide collaboration and information sharing, development of a statewide
8546 maritime security strategy, and development of recovery plans for a
8547 catastrophic event at a California port.

8548 **2006 Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act** codified into law
8549 several programs to improve U.S. port, maritime, and cargo security by
8550 establishing a network of virtual and physical command centers, creating a Port
8551 Security Grant Program, conducting security assessments of foreign ports
8552 interested in the Container Security Initiative (CSI), and improving various
8553 container and trade data tracking systems to identify high risk containers and
8554 facilitate data sharing (Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port Act of
8555 2006, 6 U.S.C. Ch. 3, Section 901 et seq., 2006).

8556 **2008 Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN)** was established in the
8557 Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The purpose of OAFN is to identify the
8558 needs of individuals with disabilities and people with access and functional
8559 needs before, during, and after disasters and to integrate those needs and
8560 resources in partnership with the whole community, into emergency
8561 management systems.

8562 **2013 Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA)** amended the Stafford Act to
8563 include advances to states of up to 25 percent of the amount of estimated cost
8564 of post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds, together with
8565 other streamlining measures, and directed FEMA to create a comprehensive
8566 national strategy for reducing the cost of future disasters.



8567 **2015 Climate Change Adaptation** established the Integrated Climate
8568 Adaptation and Resiliency Program to be administered by the Office of
8569 Planning and Research to coordinate regional and local efforts with state
8570 climate adaptation strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The
8571 law also required Cal OES, in coordination with the California Natural Resources
8572 Agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and relevant public and private
8573 entities, to review and update, as necessary, the Adaptation Planning Guide.

8574 **2015 Climate Change Safety Element in General Plans** (SB 379 Chapter 608)
8575 requires the safety element of local hazard mitigation plans to
8576 address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to that city or
8577 county. The bill would require the update to include a set of goals, policies, and
8578 objectives based on a vulnerability assessment, identifying the risks
8579 that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at
8580 risk from climate change impacts, and specified information from federal, state,
8581 regional, and local agencies.

8582 **2015 California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC)** was launched to
8583 reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage
8584 California's economy, critical infrastructure, or computer networks in the public
8585 and private sector.

8586 **2016 Access and Functional Needs in Emergencies** (AB 2311 Chapter 520) This
8587 legislation amended the California Government Code (GC, Section 8593.3) to
8588 require each county, including city and county, to integrate access and
8589 functional needs into its emergency plan upon the next update. The code was
8590 further amended by AB 477, Chapter 218, to require local jurisdictions include
8591 representatives from access and functional needs populations in the next
8592 regular update. Specifically, jurisdictions must include internal and external
8593 stakeholders throughout each phase of the emergency planning process in
8594 communications, evacuations, and sheltering.

8595 **2017 Dam Emergency Action Plan** requires owners of state-regulated dams,
8596 except those classified as low hazard, to prepare emergency action plans
8597 containing inundation maps for emergency preparedness, to minimize or
8598 eliminate the potential loss of life and/or property damage.



8599 **2017 Community Resiliency and Disaster Preparedness Act** (AB 607 Chapter
8600 501) provides for expanded and improved disaster readiness and response in
8601 the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) and
8602 CalFresh programs (Public social services: disaster assistance services, Cal.
8603 Assemb. B. 607 Ch. 501, 2017).

8604 **2017 Hazardous Materials Integrated Alerting and Notification** (AB 1646 Chapter
8605 588) requires an implementing agency, in coordination with relevant local
8606 agencies and the public, to develop an integrated alerting and notification
8607 system to be used to notify the community surrounding a petroleum refinery in
8608 the event of an incident at the refinery (Hazardous materials: unified program
8609 agency: integrated alerting and notification system, Cal Assemb. B. 1646 Ch.
8610 588, 2017).

8611 **2018 State of Emergency for Cyberterrorism** (SB 532, Chapter 557) adds
8612 “cyberterrorism” to the list of conditions that are named in the California ESA
8613 that constitute a local emergency and a state of emergency.

8614 **2018 County Emergency Notifications** (SB 821, Chapter 615) authorizes counties
8615 to enter into an agreement to access contact information of resident
8616 accountholders through the records of a public utility or other agency
8617 responsible for water service, waste and recycling services, or other
8618 property-related services for the sole purpose of enrolling county residents in a
8619 county-operated public emergency warning system.

8620 **2018 Cal OES Alert & Warning Guidelines** (SB 833 Chapter 617) required Cal OES
8621 to create alert and warning guidelines for alerting authorities in California
8622 alongside relevant stakeholders. The guidelines must include best practices in
8623 alert and warning systems' utilization, setup, and training (Office of Emergency
8624 Services: guidelines: alert and warning systems, Cal. Senate B. 833 ch. 617, 2018).

8625 **2018 Wildfire Prevention and Planning** (SB 901 Chapter 626) establishes a
8626 comprehensive framework to address and prevent catastrophic wildfires. This
8627 includes prevention and planning by the state's electric utilities; management of
8628 the state's forests, chaparrals, and other lands; and standards to stabilize
8629 electrical corporations in the event of extensive liability (Wildfires, Cal. Senate B.
8630 901 ch. 626, 2018).



8631 **2018 General Plans Safety Element Revision** (SB 1035 Chapter 733) requires the
8632 safety element within a city or county's general plan to be revised to identify
8633 new information on fire hazards, flood hazards, and climate adaptation and
8634 resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available
8635 during the previous revision of the safety element. The bill also requires that this
8636 revision occur upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard
8637 mitigation plan, but not less than every eight years (General plans, Cal. Senate
8638 B. 1035 ch. 733, 2018).

8639 **2018 Emergency Preparedness for Electrical Utilities** (SB 1076 Chapter 353)
8640 requires Cal OES to include in the next update of the State Hazard Mitigation
8641 Plan (SHMP), within the hazard identification and risk analysis section, an
8642 evaluation of risks from an electromagnetic pulse attack, a geomagnetic storm
8643 event, and other potential causes of a long-term electrical outage (Emergency
8644 preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnetic pulse attacks and
8645 geomagnetic storm events, Cal. Senate B. 1076 ch. 353, 2018).

8646 **2018 Community Conservation Corps** (SB 1181 Chapter 623) authorizes Cal OES
8647 to enter into an agreement directly with one or more certified Community
8648 Conservation Corps to perform emergency or disaster response services as the
8649 office deems appropriate (Emergency services: certified community
8650 conservation corps, Cal. Senate B. 1181 ch. 623, 2018).

8651 **2018 Emergency Notification Translations** (AB 1877, Chapter 630) requires Cal
8652 OES to create and maintain a library of translated emergency notifications and
8653 translation style guide for designated alerting authorities when issuing
8654 emergency notifications.

8655 **2018 Private Fire Protection Resources** (AB 2380 Chapter 636) requires Cal OES,
8656 in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire)
8657 and the Board of Directors of the Fire Resources of Southern California
8658 Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIREScope) Program, to develop
8659 standards and regulations for any privately contracted private fire prevention
8660 resources operating during an active fire incident in the state (Fire protection:
8661 privately contracted private fire prevention resources, Cal. Assemb. B. 2380 ch.
8662 636, 2018).



8663 **2018 Local Emergency Proclamation Review** (AB 2898 Chapter 395) extended
8664 the requirement to review the need of continuing a local emergency
8665 proclamation made by the governing body of a city, county, or city and
8666 county, or by a designated official from 30 to 60 days. Additionally, port districts
8667 can declare a local emergency the same as a city, county, or city and county
8668 (Emergency services: local emergencies, Cal. Assemb. B. 2898 ch. 395, 2018).

8669 **2018 Workforce Development Board Mutual Aid** (AB 2915 Chapter 722) requires
8670 the California Workforce Development Board to develop a policy regarding
8671 mutual aid agreements between local workforce development boards to
8672 enable them to effectively respond to disasters, consistent with applicable state
8673 and federal law (Workforce development boards: mutual disaster aid
8674 assistance, Cal. Assemb. B. 2915 ch. 722, 2018).

8675 **2018 Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA)** amended the Stafford Act to
8676 improve the nation's overall capacity to respond to large-scale disasters,
8677 instituted major changes to FEMA processes and grant funding, and mandates
8678 financial support for greater resiliency in rebuilding, rather than simply restore or
8679 replace.

8680 **2018 California Disaster Recovery Framework (CDRF)** developed the
8681 Interagency Recovery Coordination Section in Cal OES to support
8682 long-term recovery efforts. The CDRF utilizes a multi-agency partnership
8683 organized around six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs): Community Planning
8684 and Capacity Building, Housing, Economic, Health and Social Services,
8685 Infrastructure, and Natural and Cultural Resources.

8686 **2019 Emergency Evacuation Routes** (SB 99 Chapter 202) requires the safety
8687 element of the general plan, upon the next revision of the housing element to
8688 identify any residential developments in any hazard area that does not have at
8689 least two emergency evacuation routes (General plans: safety element:
8690 emergency evacuation routes, Cal. Senate B. 99 ch. 202, 2019).

8691 **2019 Cultural Competence** (SB 160 Chapter 402) requires, upon next revision, a
8692 county's emergency plan integrate cultural competence by incorporating
8693 mechanisms and processes that account for the jurisdiction's population
8694 diversity in a meaningful and inclusive manner. Each county will provide a forum
8695 for community engagement in geographically diverse locations in order to



8696 engage with culturally diverse communities within its jurisdiction (Emergency
8697 services: cultural competence, Cal. Senate B. 160 ch. 402, 2019).

8698 **2019 Public Utilities Safety & Insurance** (AB 111 Chapter 81) established the
8699 California Energy Infrastructure Safety Act and created new governmental
8700 structures to carry out the Act (Wildfire agencies: public utilities: safety and
8701 insurance, Cal. Assemb. B. 111 ch. 81, 2019).

8702 **2019 Emergency Preparedness for Vulnerable Populations** (AB 477 Chapter 218)
8703 requires a county, or a city and county, to include representatives from the
8704 access and functional needs (AFN) population in developing the next update of
8705 its emergency plan (Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations, Cal.
8706 Assemb. B. 477 ch. 218, 2019).

8707 **2019 General Plans Safety Element** (AB 747 Chapter 681) requires, upon next
8708 revision, a local hazard mitigation plan if it has not been adopted, a local
8709 jurisdiction to review and update the safety element of its general plan to
8710 identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability under a
8711 range of emergency scenarios (Planning and zoning: general plan: safety
8712 element, Cal. Assemb. B. 747 ch. 681, 2019).

8713 **2020 Voluntary and Donations Management Planning** (AB 2213 Chapter 98)
8714 requires Cal OES and California Volunteers, in coordination with VOAD, to
8715 develop planning guidance to identify volunteers and donation management
8716 resources that could assist in responding to or recovering from local, tribal,
8717 regional, national, or international disasters, as specified (Office of Emergency
8718 Services: planning guidance, Cal. Assemb. B. 2213 ch. 98, 2020).

8719 **2020 Cal OES Emergency Plan Review** (AB 2386 Chapter 254) requires cities and
8720 counties to submit copies of their emergency plan to Cal OES to review for
8721 compliance with FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (Office of
8722 Emergency Services: disaster council plans, Cal. Assemb. B. 2386 ch. 254, 2020).

8723 **2020 Best Practices for County Emergency Plans** (AB 2968 Chapter 257) requires
8724 Cal OES to establish best practices for counties developing and updating a
8725 county emergency plan. By January 1, 2022, Cal OES will establish a review
8726 process for counties to request review of their plans by the office. The Cal OES
8727 review will provide technical assistance and feedback regarding the plans'



8728 consistency with the best practices (County emergency plans: best practices,
8729 Cal. Assemb. B. 2968 ch. 257, 2020).

8730 **2020 Access and Functional Need (AFN) integration with the State Emergency**
8731 **Plan** (AB 3267, Chapter 260) requires coordination with representatives of the
8732 AFN population when updating the SEP and requires After Action Reports (AARs)
8733 be completed within 180 days after each declared disaster.

8734 **2021 Underrepresented Populations** (AB 580 Chapter 744) requires the Cal OES
8735 director to appoint representatives of the access and functional needs
8736 population to serve on committees related to the SEMS system. The Cal OES
8737 director will include the access and functional needs community when
8738 consulting on its alert and warning guidelines and when updating the training
8739 for those guidelines. Cal OES is required to include conclusions and
8740 recommendations in after-action reports following declared disasters. Each
8741 county is required to submit its emergency plan to Cal OES on or before March
8742 1, 2022, and upon any update to the plan after that date (Emergency services:
8743 vulnerable populations, Cal. Assemb. B. 580 ch. 744, 2021). Per GC Section
8744 8593.3.2, a county may request consultation to advance the integration of
8745 access and functional needs within its EOP. The Cal OES Office of Access and
8746 Functional Needs facilitates this process.

8747 **2021 Master Mutual Aid Agreement** (SB 816, Chapter 292) definition in the
8748 Emergency Services Act was amended to include federally recognized
8749 California Indian Tribes as parties to the MMAA. This allows federally recognized
8750 Tribes who respond to emergencies to be eligible for federal money when
8751 providing mutual aid on wildfires and other emergencies.

8752 **2022 Equity Initiative, Commission on the State of Hate, and Racial Equity**
8753 **Commission** (Executive Order N-16-22) sets goals for executive branch state
8754 agencies and departments to identify disparities in policies, programs, and
8755 operations, and advance equity and inclusive practices in state government
8756 programs and hiring system for historically disadvantaged and equity priority
8757 communities. Agencies and departments will develop or update strategic plans
8758 to engage and gather input from these communities. The order also established
8759 the Commission on the State of Hate in the Civil Rights Department and the
8760 Racial Equity Commission in the Office of Planning and Research.



8761

14.5. Relationships Between CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs

8762
8763
8764
8765
8766
8767
8768

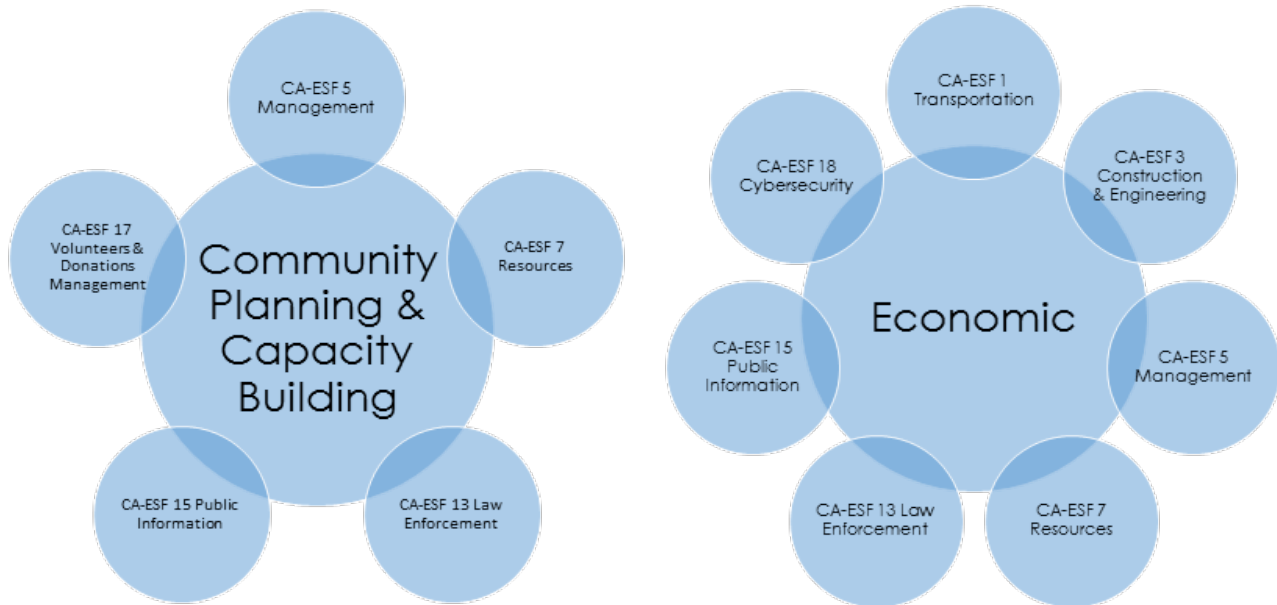
CA-RSFs represent six recovery domains essential to addressing the long-term recovery needs of disaster-impacted communities. The CA-RSFs are designed to bring together discipline-specific subjective matter expertise to maximize recovery outcomes through collaborative efforts with local jurisdictions through all emergency management phases. Each CA-RSF has associated CA-ESFs, this connection is not a handoff, they are interdependent. Therefore, there is a need for both pre- and post-disaster coordination between the ESFs and RSFs.

8769
8770
8771
8772

For more information about CA-ESFs, refer to Section 11 California Emergency Support Functions, and for CA-RSFs, refer to Section 13 California Recovery Support Functions. The relationship between each CA-ESF and the associated CA-RSF is depicted below in **Exhibit 14.5-1 CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs**.

8773

Exhibit 14.5-1 CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs



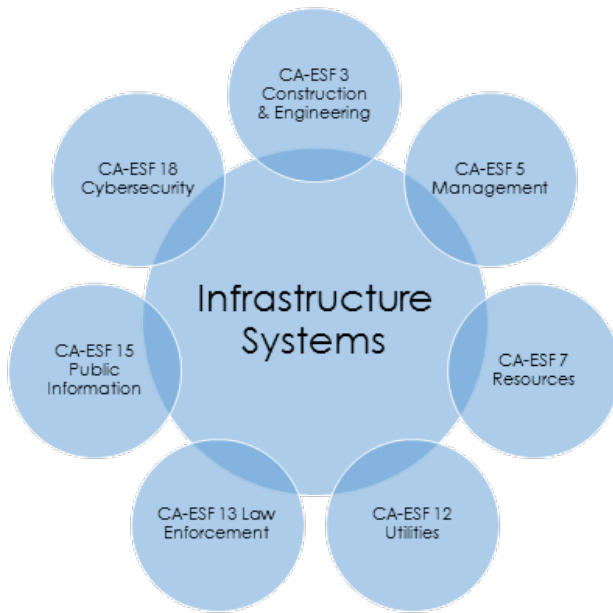
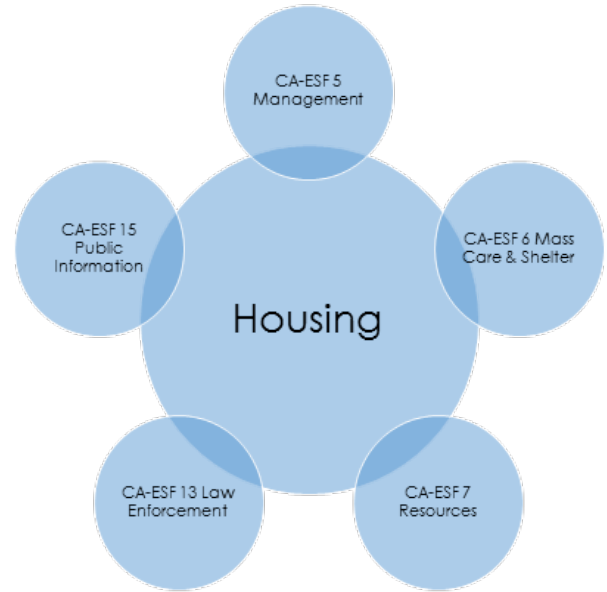
8774



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments



8775



8776





8777 **14.6. List of Annexes to the State Emergency Plan**

8778 **Functional Annexes**

- 8779 California Child Care Disaster Plan, 2016
- 8780 California State Emergency Alert System Plan, 2017
- 8781 California Disaster Recovery Framework, 2019
- 8782 California Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2023
- 8783 California Emergency Support Function (CA-ESF) Annexes
 - 8784 • CA-ESF 1 Transportation, 2021
 - 8785 • CA-ESF 2 Communications, 2013
 - 8786 • CA-ESF 3 Construction & Engineering, 2013
 - 8787 • CA-ESF 4, Fire & Rescue, 2021
 - 8788 • CA-ESF 5 Management, 2021
 - 8789 • CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter, 2013
 - 8790 • CA-ESF 7 Resources, 2013
 - 8791 • CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical, 2013
 - 8792 • CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials, 2013
 - 8793 • CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture, 2013
 - 8794 • CA-ESF 12 Utilities, 2013
 - 8795 • CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement, 2021
 - 8796 • CA-ESF 14 Recovery, 2013
 - 8797 • CA-ESF 15 Public Information, 2013
 - 8798 • CA-ESF 17 Volunteers & Donation Management, 2013
 - 8799 • CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity, 2020

8800 **Hazard or Threat Specific Annexes**

- 8801 Catastrophic Incident Base Plan, 2008
- 8802 Cascadia Earthquake/Tsunami Plan, 2013
- 8803 Bay Area Earthquake Plan, 2016



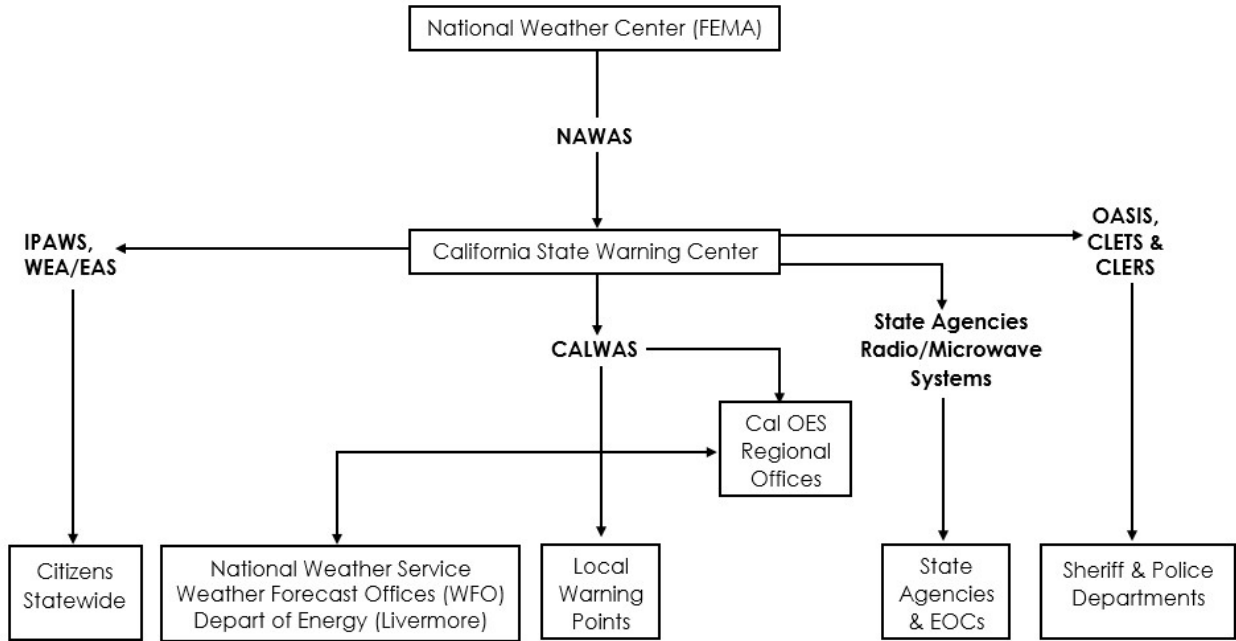
State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 8804 Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan, 2018
- 8805 Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Plan, 2022
- 8806 Extreme Temperature Response Plan, 2022
- 8807 California State Emergency Repatriation Plan, 2023
- 8808 **Plan Supplements**
- 8809 California Distribution Management Plan, 2021
- 8810 California State Administrative Plan for the Fire Management Assistance Grant
- 8811 Program and Public Assistance Program, 2022



8812 **14.7. California Warning System**

8813 **Exhibit 14.7-1 California Warning System**



CALWAS – California Warning System
 CLERS – California Law Enforcement Radio System
 CLETS – California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
 EAS – Emergency Alert System
 FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency

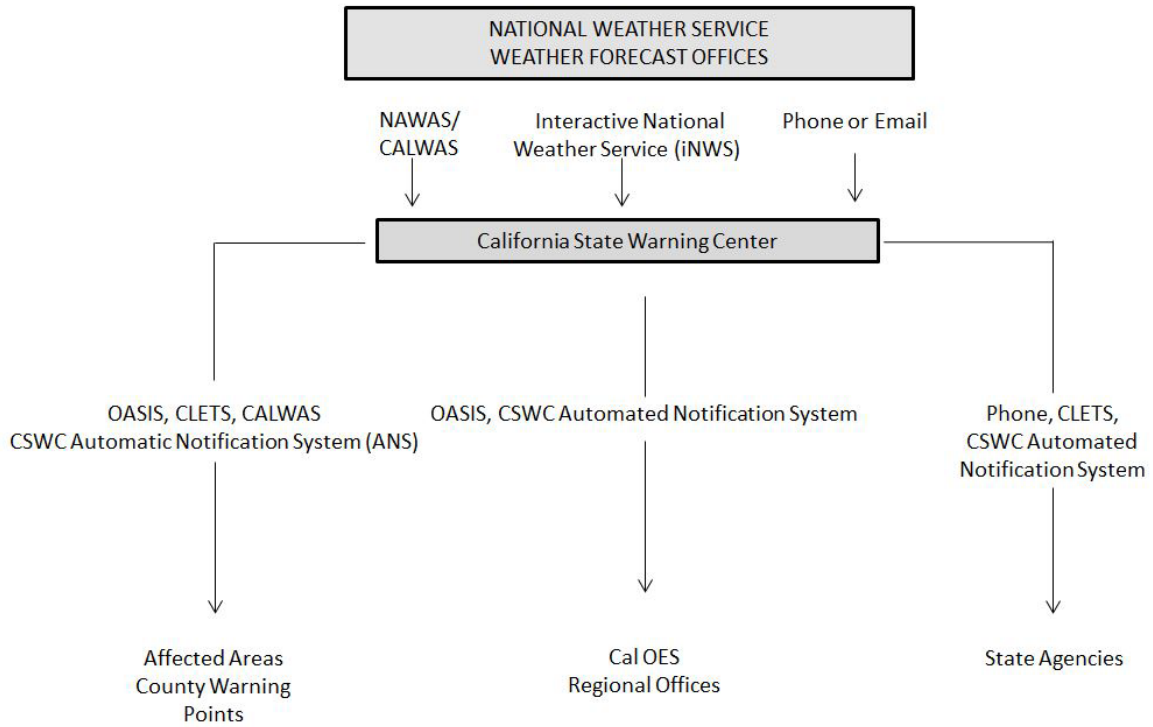
IPAWS – Integrated Public Alert and Warning System
 NAWAS – National Warning System
 OASIS – Operation Area Satellite Information System
 WEA – Wireless Emergency Alerts
 WFO – Weather Forecast Office

8814



8815

Exhibit 14.7-2 Severe Weather Warning

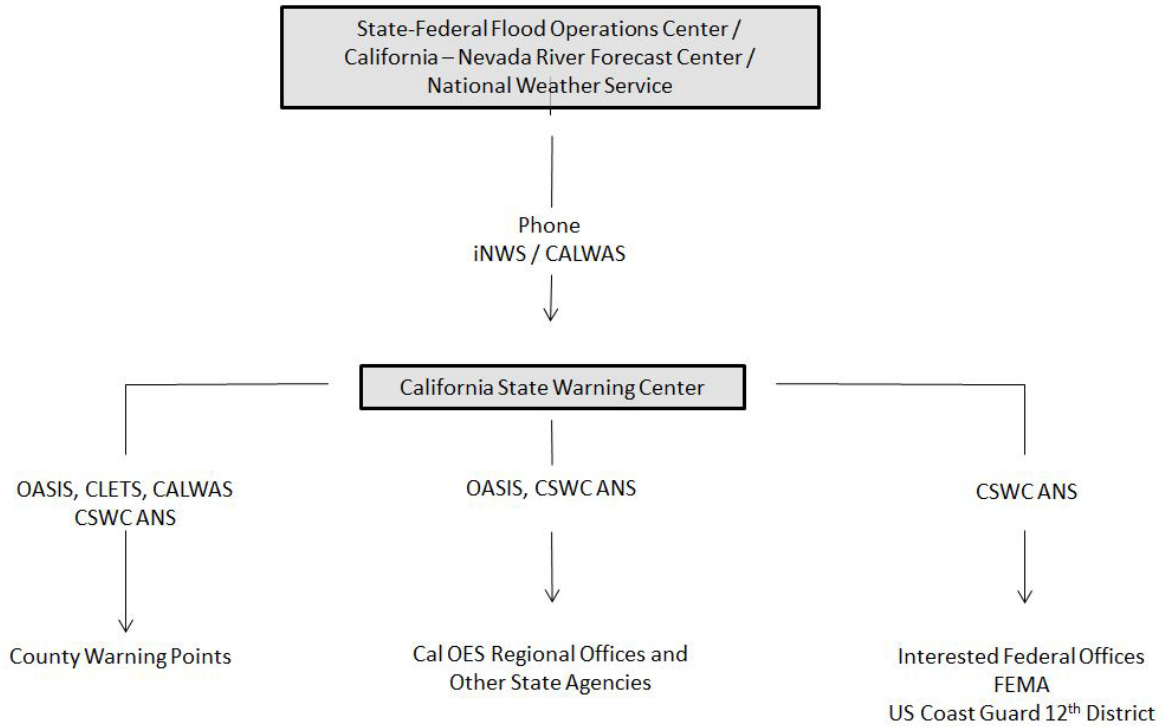


8816



8817

Exhibit 14.7-3 Flood Forecasts and Warnings



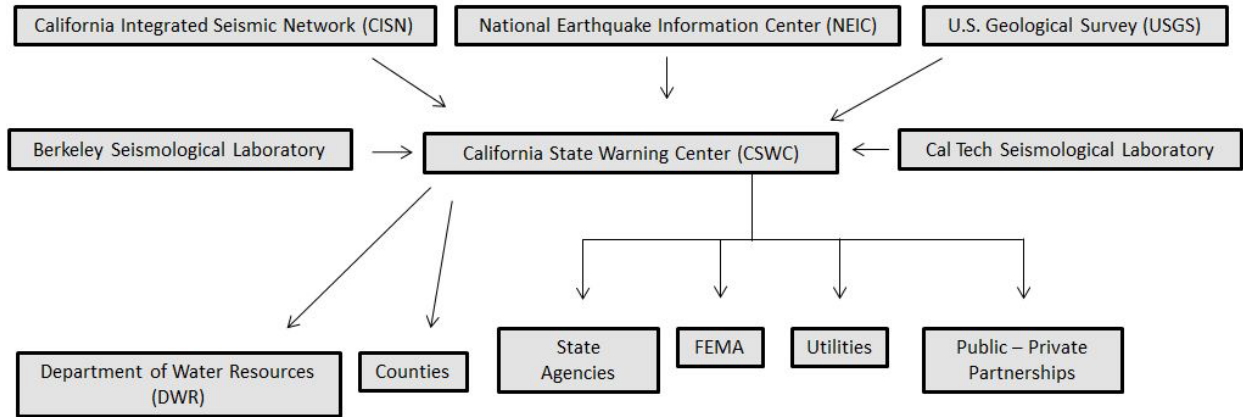
8818



8819

8820

Exhibit 14.7-4 Real Time Earthquake Warning System



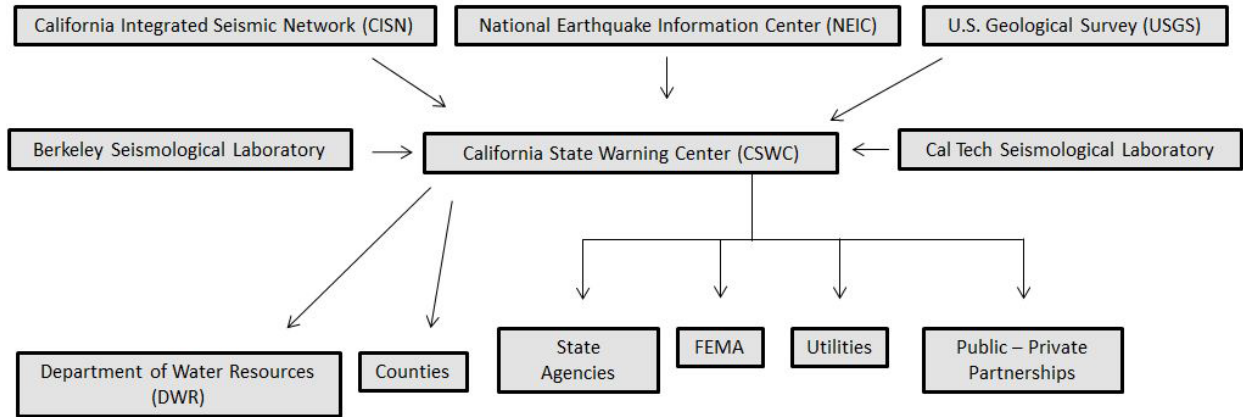
8821



8822

8823

Exhibit 14.7-5 Tsunami Warning System

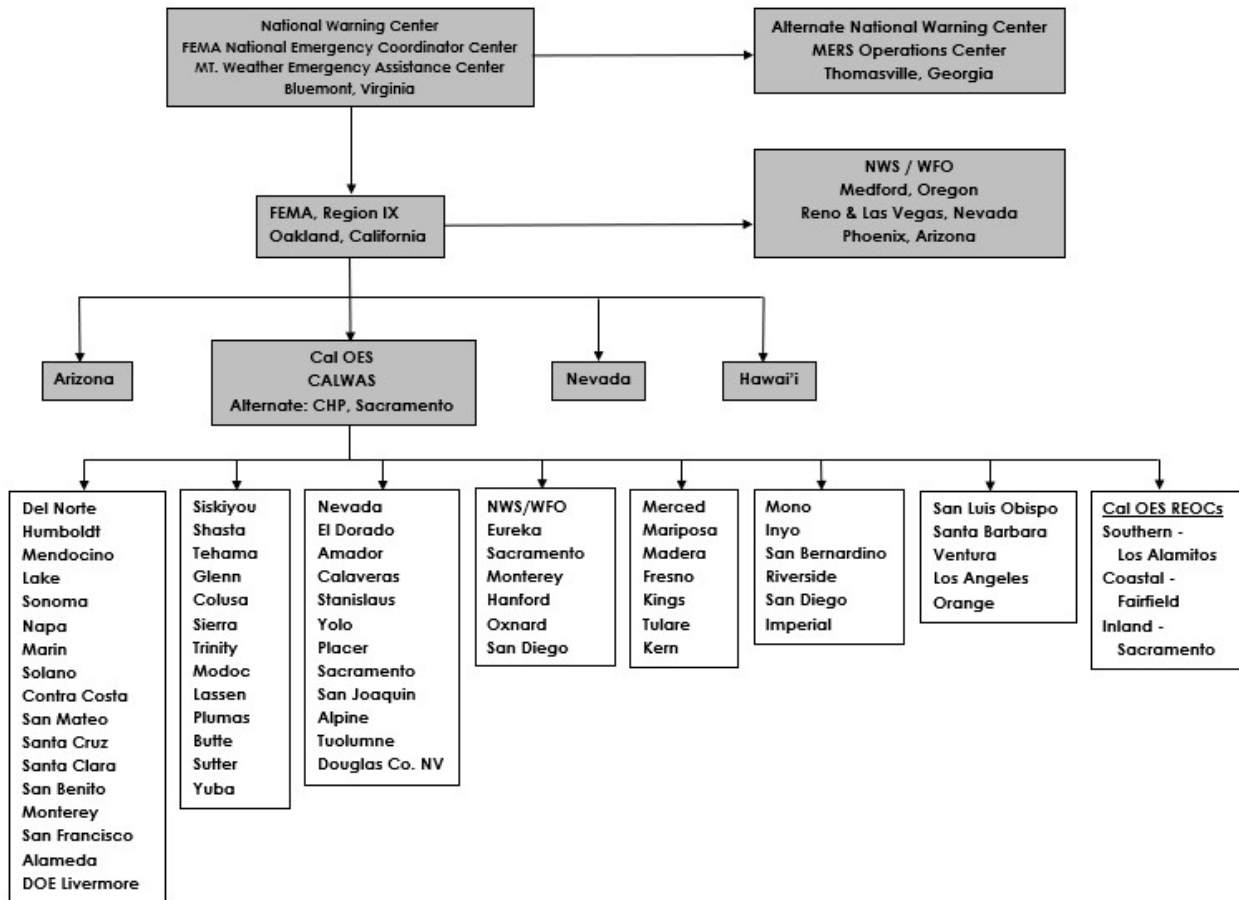


8824



8825

Exhibit 14.7-6 California's Portion of the National Warning System (CALWAS)

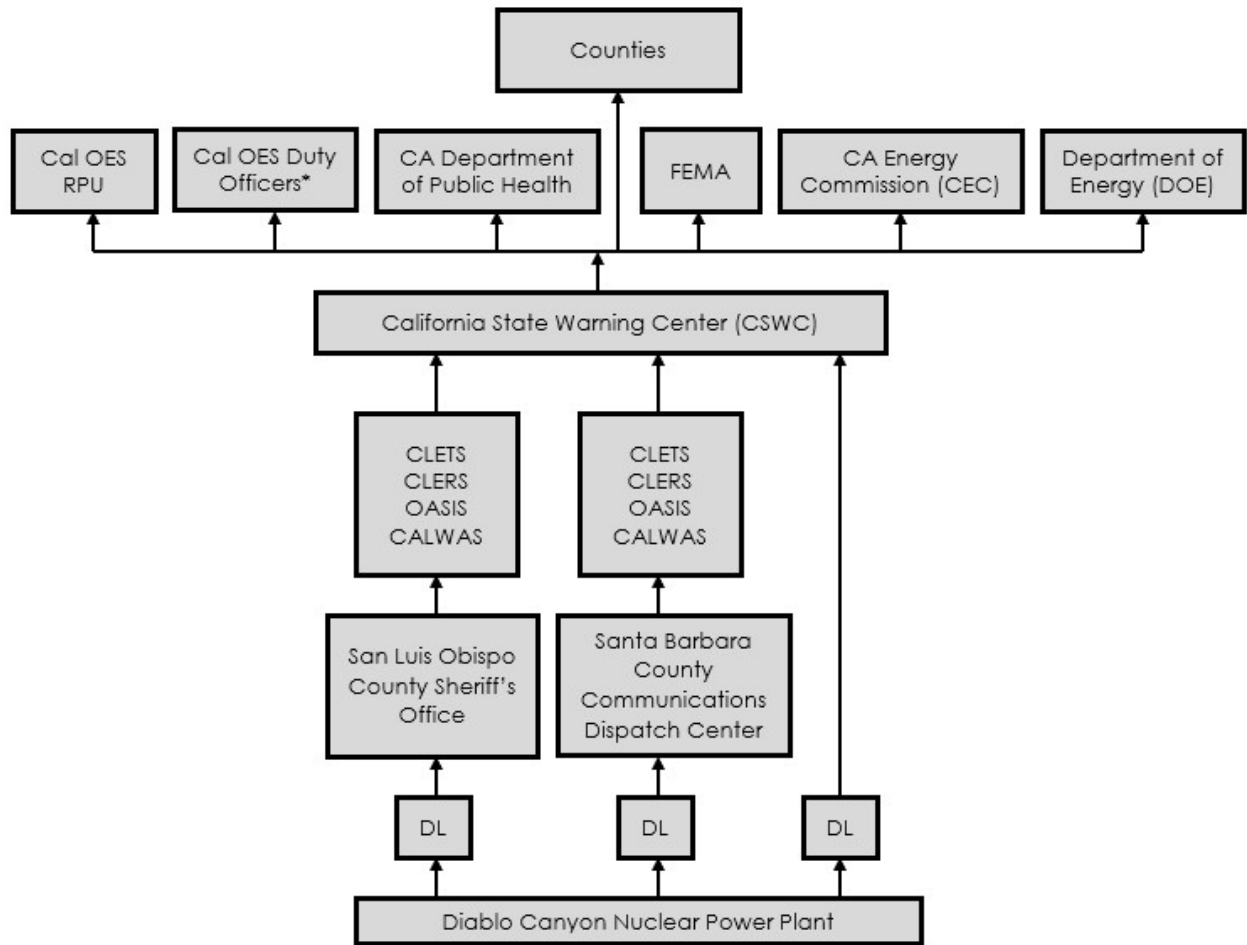


8826



8827

Exhibit 14.7-7 State Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Notification System



8828

*All Cal OES Duty Officers: Executive, Law, Fire, PIO

8829



8830

8831

This Page Intentionally Left Blank



8832 14.8. End Notes

- 8833 Bedsworth, L. (2019, January 16). *California's Fourth Climate Change Assessment*.
8834 Retrieved August 30, 2021, from California's Climate Assessment:
8835 <https://climateassessment.ca.gov/>
- 8836 *CA Education Code, Section 35266*. (n.d.). Retrieved from
8837 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.x](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=EDC&division=&title=2.&part=&chapter=&article=&nodeType=eepath=2)
8838 [html?tocCode=EDC&division=&title=2.&part=&chapter=&article=&nodeType](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=EDC&division=&title=2.&part=&chapter=&article=&nodeType=eepath=2)
8839 [eepath=2](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=EDC&division=&title=2.&part=&chapter=&article=&nodeType=eepath=2)
- 8840 *CA Government Code, Section 8592.50*. (n.d.). Retrieved from
8841 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.x](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=GOV&division=&title=2.&part=&chapter=&article=&nodeType=eepath=3)
8842 [html?tocCode=GOV&division=&title=2.&part=&chapter=&article=&nodeType](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=GOV&division=&title=2.&part=&chapter=&article=&nodeType=eepath=3)
8843 [eepath=3](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml?tocCode=GOV&division=&title=2.&part=&chapter=&article=&nodeType=eepath=3)
- 8844 CAL FIRE. (2021). *2020 Incident Archive*. Retrieved from
8845 <https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2020/>
- 8846 California Code of Regulation, Title 19. (n.d.). *California Code of Regulation, Title*
8847 *19. Public Safety, Division 2., § 2450*. Retrieved from
8848 [https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I07B47B2D099F48059BF9096](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I07B47B2D099F48059BF909650462FE66?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default))
8849 [50462FE66?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitio](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I07B47B2D099F48059BF909650462FE66?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default))
8850 [nType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=\(sc.Default\)](https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/I07B47B2D099F48059BF909650462FE66?viewType=FullText&originationContext=documenttoc&transitionType=CategoryPageItem&contextData=(sc.Default))
- 8851 California Department of Aging. (2017). *California State Plan on Aging 2017-*
8852 *2021*. Retrieved April 2, 2021, from
8853 https://aging.ca.gov/Data_and_Reports/
- 8854 California Department of Finance. (2021, July 19). *Total Population Projects,*
8855 *2010-2060*. Retrieved October 2022, from California Department of
8856 Finance - Demographics: [https://dof.ca.gov/wp-](https://dof.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Forecasting/Demographics/Documents/P1A_State_Total.xlsx)
8857 [content/uploads/Forecasting/Demographics/Documents/P1A_State_Tota](https://dof.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Forecasting/Demographics/Documents/P1A_State_Total.xlsx)
8858 [l.xlsx](https://dof.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Forecasting/Demographics/Documents/P1A_State_Total.xlsx)
- 8859 California Department of Finance. (2022, January). *Population Estimates for*
8860 *Cities, Counties, and the State - January 1, 2021 and 2022*. Retrieved
8861 October 2022, from California Department of Finance:
8862 <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates-e1/>



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 8863 California Department of Finance. (2022, January 1). *Population Estimates for*
8864 *Cities, Counties, and the State - January 1, 2022*. Retrieved October 2022,
8865 from State of California Department of Finance:
8866 <https://dof.ca.gov/forecasting/demographics/estimates-e1/>
- 8867 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection [CAL FIRE]. (2020). *Stats*
8868 *and Events*. (State of California) Retrieved May 27, 2021, from CAL FIRE:
8869 <https://www.fire.ca.gov/stats-events/>
- 8870 California Department of Public Health. (2021). *West Nile Virus*. Retrieved August
8871 30, 2021, from California Department of Public Health, Vector Borne
8872 Disease Section: WestNile.ca.gov
- 8873 California Department of Public Health. (2022, March 9). *Assessing the Impact of*
8874 *COVID-19 in California*. Retrieved April 18, 2023, from California
8875 Department of Public Health:
8876 [https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/Assessing-Impact-COVID-19-California.aspx)
8877 [19/Assessing-Impact-COVID-19-California.aspx](https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CID/DCDC/Pages/COVID-19/Assessing-Impact-COVID-19-California.aspx)
- 8878 California Department of Social Service. (2022, January 10). Memorandum of
8879 Understanding Between California Department of Social Service and
8880 American Red Cross. Sacramento, CA, USA.
- 8881 California Emergency Services Act. (1970). *Cal. Government Code § 8550-*
8882 *8669.7*. Retrieved from
8883 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCod](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&division=1.&title=2.&part=&chapter=7.&article=1)
8884 [e=GOV&division=1.&title=2.&part=&chapter=7.&article=1](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&division=1.&title=2.&part=&chapter=7.&article=1).
- 8885 California Energy Commission. (2020). *Crude Oil Imports by Rail 2020*. (State of
8886 California) Retrieved June 3, 2021, from California Energy Commission:
8887 [https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/californias-](https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/californias-petroleum-market/oil-supply-sources-california-refineries-0)
8888 [petroleum-market/oil-supply-sources-california-refineries-0](https://www.energy.ca.gov/data-reports/energy-almanac/californias-petroleum-market/oil-supply-sources-california-refineries-0)
- 8889 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. (2020). *California Adaptaion*
8890 *Planning Guide*. Retrieved from [https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/hazard-mitigation/hazard-mitigation-planning/california-climate-adaptation)
8891 [divisions/hazard-mitigation/hazard-mitigation-planning/california-climate-](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/hazard-mitigation/hazard-mitigation-planning/california-climate-adaptation)
8892 [adaptation](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/hazard-mitigation/hazard-mitigation-planning/california-climate-adaptation)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 8893 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. (2020, June). *Governor's*
8894 *Office of Emergency Services*. Retrieved July 26, 2022, from California
8895 Climate Adaptation: [https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/CA-Adaptation-Planning-Guide-FINAL-June-2020-Accessible.pdf)
8896 [content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/CA-Adaptation-](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/CA-Adaptation-Planning-Guide-FINAL-June-2020-Accessible.pdf)
8897 [Planning-Guide-FINAL-June-2020-Accessible.pdf](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/Hazard-Mitigation/Documents/CA-Adaptation-Planning-Guide-FINAL-June-2020-Accessible.pdf)
- 8898 California Governor's Office of Emergency Services. (n.d.). *Search for Grants*.
8899 (2021) Retrieved from [https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/grants-](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/grants-management/search-for-grants)
8900 [management/search-for-grants](https://www.caloes.ca.gov/cal-oes-divisions/grants-management/search-for-grants)
- 8901 California Natural Resources Agency. (2021). *2021 California Climate*
8902 *Adaptation Strategy*. Retrieved July 26, 2022, from California Climate
8903 Adaptation Strategy: [https://resources.ca.gov/Initiatives/Building-Climate-](https://resources.ca.gov/Initiatives/Building-Climate-Resilience/2021-State-Adaptation-Strategy-Update)
8904 [Resilience/2021-State-Adaptation-Strategy-Update](https://resources.ca.gov/Initiatives/Building-Climate-Resilience/2021-State-Adaptation-Strategy-Update)
- 8905 California Natural Resources Agency. (2021, January). *California's Wildfire and*
8906 *Forest Resilience Action Plan*. Retrieved August 30, 2021, from Adaptation
8907 Clearinghouse, The Georgetown Climate Center:
8908 [https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/california-eyes-](https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/california-eyes-wildfire-and-forest-resilience-action-plan.html)
8909 [wildfire-and-forest-resilience-action-plan.html](https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/california-eyes-wildfire-and-forest-resilience-action-plan.html)
- 8910 California Natural Resources Agency. (2023, April 18). *2021 California Climate*
8911 *Adaptation Strategy*. Retrieved from California Natural Resource Agency:
8912 [https://resources.ca.gov/Initiatives/Building-Climate-Resilience/2021-State-](https://resources.ca.gov/Initiatives/Building-Climate-Resilience/2021-State-Adaptation-Strategy-Update)
8913 [Adaptation-Strategy-Update](https://resources.ca.gov/Initiatives/Building-Climate-Resilience/2021-State-Adaptation-Strategy-Update)
- 8914 California Travel & Tourism. (2019, October). *Tourism Economics*. Retrieved April
8915 2, 2021, from California Travel & Tourism:
8916 [https://industry.visitcalifornia.com/research/report/california-travel-](https://industry.visitcalifornia.com/research/report/california-travel-tourism-forecast-state-2019-october)
8917 [tourism-forecast-state-2019-october](https://industry.visitcalifornia.com/research/report/california-travel-tourism-forecast-state-2019-october)
- 8918 Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018, August 10). *Past Pandemics*.
8919 (National Center for Immunization and Respiratory Diseases) Retrieved
8920 June 8, 2021, from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
8921 [https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/basics/past-](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/basics/past-pandemics.html)
8922 [pandemics.html](https://www.cdc.gov/flu/pandemic-resources/basics/past-pandemics.html)
- 8923 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020). *Disability & Health U.S. State*
8924 *Profile Data for California (18+ years of age)*. Retrieved October 2022,



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 8925 from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:
8926 <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/disabilityandhealth/impacts/california.htm>
8927 |
- 8928 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2023, February 13). *Heat & Health*
8929 *Tracker*. Retrieved February 2023, from CDC Climate & Health Program:
8930 <https://ephtracking.cdc.gov/Applications/heatTracker/>
- 8931 Central Valley Flood Protection Board. (2022, December 12). *2022 CVFPP*
8932 *Update*. Retrieved February 2023, from State of California Central Valley
8933 Flood Protection Board: [http://cvfpb.ca.gov/wp-](http://cvfpb.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Central_Valley_Flood_Protection_Plan_Update_2022_ADOPTED.pdf)
8934 [content/uploads/2022/12/Central_Valley_Flood_Protection_Plan_Update_](http://cvfpb.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Central_Valley_Flood_Protection_Plan_Update_2022_ADOPTED.pdf)
8935 [2022_ADOPTED.pdf](http://cvfpb.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Central_Valley_Flood_Protection_Plan_Update_2022_ADOPTED.pdf)
- 8936 Cokley, K. .. (2021, November 19). *Journal of Community Psychology*. Retrieved
8937 December 2022, from Wiley Online Library:
8938 <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jcop.22747>
- 8939 *Emergency preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnetic pulse attacks and*
8940 *geomagnetic storm events, Cal. Senate B. 1076 ch. 353.* (2018). Retrieved
8941 from
8942 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1076)
8943 [076](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1076)
- 8944 *Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations, Cal. Assemb. B. 477 ch. 218.*
8945 (2019). Retrieved from
8946 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2019202](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB477)
8947 [00AB477](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB477)
- 8948 *Emergency services: certified community conservation corps, Cal. Senate B.*
8949 *1181 ch. 623.* (2018). Retrieved from
8950 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2017201](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1181)
8951 [80SB1181](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1181)
- 8952 *Emergency services: local emergencies, Cal. Assemb. B. 2898 ch. 395.* (2018).
8953 Retrieved from
8954 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2898)
8955 [898](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2898)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 8956 FEMA. (2017, April). *Hazus Estimated Annualized Earthquake Losses for the United*
8957 *States*. (J. Rozelle, Ed.) Retrieved August 2021, from FEMA.gov:
8958 [https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_earthquakes_hazus-estimated-annualized-earthquake-losses-for-the-united-states_20170401.pdf)
8959 [07/fema_earthquakes_hazus-estimated-annualized-earthquake-losses-for-](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_earthquakes_hazus-estimated-annualized-earthquake-losses-for-the-united-states_20170401.pdf)
8960 [the-united-states_20170401.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_earthquakes_hazus-estimated-annualized-earthquake-losses-for-the-united-states_20170401.pdf)
- 8961 FEMA. (2017, October). *National Incident Management System*, Third Edition.
8962 (FEMA) Retrieved October 22, 2021, from
8963 [https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nims_doctrine-](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nims_doctrine-2017.pdf)
8964 [2017.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_nims_doctrine-2017.pdf)
- 8965 FEMA, IS-235 Emergency Planning. (2015, Dec. 12). *IS-235 Emergency Planning*
8966 *Course Overview*. Retrieved from
8967 https://emilms.fema.gov/is_0235c/groups/127.html
- 8968 Fire protection: privately contracted private fire prevention resources, Cal.
8969 Assemb. B. 2380 ch. 636. (2018). Retrieved from
8970 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2380&version=20170AB238091CHP)
8971 [380&version=20170AB238091CHP](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB2380&version=20170AB238091CHP)
- 8972 General plans, Cal. Senate B. 1035 ch. 733. (2018). Retrieved from
8973 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2017201](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1035)
8974 [80SB1035](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB1035)
- 8975 *General plans: safety element: emergency evacuation routes, Cal. Senate B. 99*
8976 *ch. 202*. (2019). Retrieved from
8977 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2019202](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB99)
8978 [00SB99](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200SB99)
- 8979 George D. Haddow, J. A. (2014). Introduction to Crisis, Disaster, and Risk
8980 Management Concepts. In J. B. George Haddow, *Introduction to*
8981 *Emergency Management* (pp. 1-30). Amsterdam: Elsevier Inc.
8982 doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-407784-3.00001-2
- 8983 Gurish, J. (n.d.). *California Ocean and Coastal Laws With Reference to the*
8984 *Marine Environment*. Retrieved June 21, 2021, from Ocean Protection
8985 Council:
8986 [http://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/docs/Overview_Ocean_Coa](http://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/docs/Overview_Ocean_Coastal_Laws.pdf)
8987 [stal_Laws.pdf](http://www.opc.ca.gov/webmaster/ftp/pdf/docs/Overview_Ocean_Coastal_Laws.pdf)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 8988 Hans Johnson, C. A. (2021, March). *Immigrants in California*. Retrieved April 4,
8989 2022, from Public Policy Institute of California:
8990 <https://www.ppic.org/publication/immigrants-in-california/>
- 8991 Hazardous materials: unified program agency: integrated alerting and
8992 notification system, Cal Assemb. B. 1646 Ch. 588. (2017). Retrieved from
8993 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2017201](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB1646)
8994 [80AB1646](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB1646)
- 8995 Hughs, R. A. (2021, December 28). *If California Were a Country*. Retrieved from
8996 Bull Oak Capital: [https://bulloakcapital.com/blog/if-california-were-a-](https://bulloakcapital.com/blog/if-california-were-a-country/#:~:text=California's%20GDP%20in%202021%20was,India%20and%20the%20United%20Kingdom.&text=If%20we%20were%20to%20list,how%20dominant%20California%20really%20is.)
8997 [country/#:~:text=California's%20GDP%20in%202021%20was,India%20and%20the%20United%20Kingdom.&text=If%20we%20were%20to%20list,how%20](https://bulloakcapital.com/blog/if-california-were-a-country/#:~:text=California's%20GDP%20in%202021%20was,India%20and%20the%20United%20Kingdom.&text=If%20we%20were%20to%20list,how%20dominant%20California%20really%20is.)
8998 [the%20United%20Kingdom.&text=If%20we%20were%20to%20list,how%20](https://bulloakcapital.com/blog/if-california-were-a-country/#:~:text=California's%20GDP%20in%202021%20was,India%20and%20the%20United%20Kingdom.&text=If%20we%20were%20to%20list,how%20dominant%20California%20really%20is.)
8999 [dominant%20California%20really%20is.](https://bulloakcapital.com/blog/if-california-were-a-country/#:~:text=California's%20GDP%20in%202021%20was,India%20and%20the%20United%20Kingdom.&text=If%20we%20were%20to%20list,how%20dominant%20California%20really%20is.)
- 9000 iPropertyManagement. (2022, July 12). *Homeowners vs Renters Statistics*.
9001 Retrieved February 2023, from iPropertyManagement:
9002 [https://ipropertymanagement.com/research/renters-vs-homeowners-](https://ipropertymanagement.com/research/renters-vs-homeowners-statistics#state-by-state)
9003 [statistics#state-by-state](https://ipropertymanagement.com/research/renters-vs-homeowners-statistics#state-by-state)
- 9004 Listos California. (2021). *Listos California*. Retrieved from
9005 <https://www.listoscalifornia.org/about/>
- 9006 Lostri, Z. M. (2020). *The Hidden Costs of Cybercrime*. Center for Strategic and
9007 International Studies. San Jose, CA: McAfee. Retrieved August 11, 2022,
9008 from [https://www.mcafee.com/enterprise/en-us/assets/reports/rp-hidden-](https://www.mcafee.com/enterprise/en-us/assets/reports/rp-hidden-costs-of-cybercrime.pdf)
9009 [costs-of-cybercrime.pdf](https://www.mcafee.com/enterprise/en-us/assets/reports/rp-hidden-costs-of-cybercrime.pdf)
- 9010 Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, 46 U.S.C., Section 2101. (2002).
9011 Retrieved from [https://www.congress.gov/107/plaws/publ295/PLAW-](https://www.congress.gov/107/plaws/publ295/PLAW-107publ295.pdf)
9012 [107publ295.pdf](https://www.congress.gov/107/plaws/publ295/PLAW-107publ295.pdf)
- 9013 Merchant Marine Act (Jones Act) of 1920, 46 U.S.C. Sections 50101-51012, 30104.
9014 (1920). Retrieved from https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/jones_act
- 9015 Moore, M. R. (2020). *Safe LA Civil Unrest / 2020 After Action Report*. Retrieved
9016 August 30, 2021, from Los Angeles Police Department: [http://lapd-](http://lapd-assets.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/LAPD%20After%20Action%20Report%202020.pdf)
9017 [assets.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/LAPD%20After%20Action%20Report%2020](http://lapd-assets.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/LAPD%20After%20Action%20Report%202020.pdf)
9018 [20.pdf](http://lapd-assets.lapdonline.org/assets/pdf/LAPD%20After%20Action%20Report%202020.pdf)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 9019 National Integrated Drought Information System. (2021, May 26). *Current U.S.*
9020 *Drought Monitor Conditions for California*. Retrieved from Drought.gov:
9021 <https://www.drought.gov/states/california>
- 9022 Newsom, G. (2019, January 18). *Newsome Administration Announces First-of-its-*
9023 *Kind Diversity Initiative for California State Government*. Retrieved March
9024 30, 2022, from Office of Governor Gavin Newsom:
9025 <https://www.gov.ca.gov/2019/01/18/inclusv/>
- 9026 Noriega, G. (2012, August 24). Social vulnerability assessment for mitigation of
9027 local earthquake risk in Los Angeles County. *Natural Hazards*, 64, pp. 1341-
9028 1355. Retrieved December 2022, from
9029 <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11069-012-0301-7#article-info>
- 9030 Office of Emergency Services: disaster council plans, Cal. Assemb. B. 2386 ch.
9031 254. (2020). Retrieved from
9032 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB2](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB2386&version=20190AB238696CHP)
9033 [386&version=20190AB238696CHP](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB2386&version=20190AB238696CHP)
- 9034 Office of Emergency Services: guidelines: alert and warning systems, Cal. Senate
9035 B. 833 ch. 617. (2018). Retrieved from
9036 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB8](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB833&version=20170SB83393CHP)
9037 [33&version=20170SB83393CHP](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB833&version=20170SB83393CHP)
- 9038 Office of Emergency Services: planning guidance, Cal. Assemb. B. 2213 ch. 98.
9039 (2020). Retrieved from
9040 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB2](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB2213&version=20190AB221393CHP)
9041 [213&version=20190AB221393CHP](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB2213&version=20190AB221393CHP)
- 9042 Office of the Director of National Intelligence. (2021, April 9). *Annual Threat*
9043 *Assessment of the U.S. Intelligence Community*. Retrieved June 9, 2021,
9044 from Office of the Director of National Intelligence:
9045 [https://www.dni.gov/files/ODNI/documents/assessments/ATA-2021-](https://www.dni.gov/files/ODNI/documents/assessments/ATA-2021-Unclassified-Report.pdf)
9046 [Unclassified-Report.pdf](https://www.dni.gov/files/ODNI/documents/assessments/ATA-2021-Unclassified-Report.pdf)
- 9047 Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. Ch. 40, Section 2701. (1990).
- 9048 *Planning and zoning: general plan: safety element, Cal. Assemb. B. 747 ch. 681.*
9049 (2019). Retrieved from



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 9050 https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB7
9051 [47&version=20190AB74795CHP](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB7&version=20190AB74795CHP)
- 9052 Pu, B. (2022, December 15). Compound Heat Wave, Drought, and Dust Events in
9053 California. *Journal of Climate*, 35, 4533 - 4552. doi:10.1175/JCLI-D-21-0889.1
- 9054 Public social services: disaster assistance services, Cal. Assemb. B. 607 Ch. 501.
9055 (2017). Retrieved from
9056 https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2017201
9057 [80AB607](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB607)
- 9058 Riley, T. (2020, December 7). *The Cybersecurity 202*. (The Washington Post)
9059 Retrieved June 9, 2021, from The Washington Post:
9060 [https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/12/07/cybersecurity-202-](https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/12/07/cybersecurity-202-global-losses-cybercrime-skyrocketed-nearly-1-trillion-2020/)
9061 [global-losses-cybercrime-skyrocketed-nearly-1-trillion-2020/](https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/12/07/cybersecurity-202-global-losses-cybercrime-skyrocketed-nearly-1-trillion-2020/)
- 9062 Sacramento Regional Coalition to End Homelessness. (2022). *2022 Homeless*
9063 *Death Report*. Sacramento: Sacramento Regional Coalition to End
9064 Homelessness. Retrieved February 2023, from
9065 [https://www.srceh.org/_files/ugd/ee52bb_a9c45eaabee047e4a421b291f4](https://www.srceh.org/_files/ugd/ee52bb_a9c45eaabee047e4a421b291f4befea4.pdf)
9066 [befea4.pdf](https://www.srceh.org/_files/ugd/ee52bb_a9c45eaabee047e4a421b291f4befea4.pdf)
- 9067 Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006, 6 U.S.C. Ch. 3,
9068 Section 901 et seq. (2006). Retrieved from
9069 <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/6/chapter-3>
- 9070 Temelkova, K. (2021, July 6). *The Top Languages Spoken in California*. Retrieved
9071 April 2022, from Milestone Localization:
9072 <https://www.milestoneloc.com/the-top-languages-spoken-in-california/>
- 9073 The Journal of Commerce, online. (n.d.). *West Coast Ports*. Retrieved May 3,
9074 2021, from <https://www.joc.com/special-topics/west-coast-ports>
- 9075 The United State Census Bureau. (2019). *City and Town Population Totals: 2010-*
9076 *2019*. Retrieved April 2, 2021, from United State Census Bureau:
9077 [https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-total-cities-and-towns.html)
9078 [total-cities-and-towns.html](https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-total-cities-and-towns.html)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

- 9079 Torres, N. (2018, June 14). *Disaster Management*. Retrieved February 2023, from
9080 Data-Smart City Solutions, Harvard Business School:
9081 [https://datasmart.ash.harvard.edu/news/article/three-emerging-](https://datasmart.ash.harvard.edu/news/article/three-emerging-technologies-improve-emergency-management)
9082 [technologies-improve-emergency-management](https://datasmart.ash.harvard.edu/news/article/three-emerging-technologies-improve-emergency-management)
- 9083 U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2021). *Regional Data - State annual gross*
9084 *domestic product summary*. Retrieved October 2022, from Bureau of
9085 Economic Analysis (BEA):
9086 <https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1&acrdn=1>
- 9087 U.S. Dept. of Homeland Security. (2016, Jun.). *National Disaster Recovery*
9088 *Framework, 2nd ed.* Retrieved from
9089 [https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf)
9090 [06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-06/national_disaster_recovery_framework_2nd.pdf)
- 9091 U.S. Energy Information Administration. (2019). *Today in Energy*. Retrieved June 3,
9092 2021, from U.S. Energy Information Administration:
9093 <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=46156>
- 9094 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2021, September 2). *EPA Report Shows*
9095 *Disproportionate Impacts of Climate Change on Socially Vulnerable*
9096 *Populations in the United States*. Retrieved December 2022, from United
9097 States Environmental Protection Agency:
9098 [https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-report-shows-disproportionate-](https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-report-shows-disproportionate-impacts-climate-change-socially-vulnerable)
9099 [impacts-climate-change-socially-vulnerable](https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-report-shows-disproportionate-impacts-climate-change-socially-vulnerable)
- 9100 United States Census Bureau. (2021). *B02014 American Indian and Alaska*
9101 *Native Alone for Selected Tribal Groupings*. Retrieved October 2022, from
9102 U.S. Census Bureau:
9103 [https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=tribal&g=0400000US06&tid=ACS](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=tribal&g=0400000US06&tid=ACSDT1Y2021.B02014)
9104 [DT1Y2021.B02014](https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=tribal&g=0400000US06&tid=ACSDT1Y2021.B02014)
- 9105 *Wildfire agencies: public utilities: safety and insurance, Cal. Assemb. B. 111 ch.*
9106 *81.* (2019). Retrieved from
9107 [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2019202](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB111)
9108 [00AB111](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201920200AB111)



State of California
Draft State Emergency Plan
Section 14 – Attachments

9109 Wildfires, Cal. Senate B. 901 ch. 626. (2018). Retrieved from
9110 https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2017201
9111 80SB901

9112 Workforce development boards: mutual disaster aid assistance, Cal. Assemb. B.
9113 2915 ch. 722. (2018). Retrieved from
9114 https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=2017201
9115 80AB2915

9116

9117

End of Plan