Incident Annex

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1   Hazard Descriptions

This annex addresses the following incidents and includes action items and information specific to each incident type.

- ■ Natural Hazards:
  - Earthquake
  - Major Fire
  - Public Health Incident
  - Severe Weather (including thunderstorm and lightning, tornado, windstorm, hailstorm, severe winter storm, landslide, generalized flooding, and drought)
  - Volcano
- ■ Human-Caused and Technological:
  - Hazardous Materials
  - Transportation Accidents (including air and roads)
  - Terrorism
  - Utility Failure

1.1   Earthquake

Primary County Agency: Cal OES Fire and Rescue Operational Area Coordinator
Supporting County Agencies: County OES, County Environmental Health (during HazMat incidents), County Sheriff's Department, Sheriff's Search and Rescue Team
Primary City Agency: Fire Department
Supporting City Agencies: Police Department
Community Partners: Local fire service agencies, USFS, National Park Service, BLM, Sierra Army Depot Fire Services, Sierra Emergency Medical Services Alliance, PHI Air Medical, California Highway Patrol
Primary State Agencies: Cal OES – Fire and Rescue Division, CAL FIRE
Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture/Fire Service, Bureau of Land Management

An earthquake of 5 or greater on the Richter Scale may or may not cause widespread damage, but it is a situation that may warrant activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) to better coordinate the flow of information and damage assessment needs.

Initially, the lead agencies for earthquake response will be law enforcement and fire service. After the initial assessment to determine the extent of damage, injury, and loss of life, the EOC's Operations Section lead may be transitioned to the fire service agency.

As emergency response transitions from rescuing casualties to restoring critical services, public works agencies may be expected to assume the role of lead department in the Operations Section for the earthquake response. Public works agency efforts in this response and early recovery phase of the disaster will likely concentrate on reestablishment of public infrastructure facilities.

See the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more information.

1.2   Major Fire

Primary County Agency: Cal OES Fire and Rescue Operational Area Coordinator
Supporting County Agencies: County OES, County Environmental Health (during HazMat incidents), County Sheriff's Department, Sheriff's Search and Rescue Team
Primary City Agency: City Fire Department
Supporting City Agencies: City Police Department
Community Partners: Local fire service agencies, USFS, National Park Service, BLM, Sierra Army Depot Fire Services, Sierra Emergency Medical Services Alliance, PHI Air Medical, California Highway Patrol
Primary State Agencies: Cal OES – Fire and Rescue Division, CAL FIRE
Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture/Fire Service, Bureau of Land Management

A major fire is an instance of uncontrolled burning that may involve grasslands, brush, or woodlands, as well as multiple structures. There is an increasing vulnerability to such fires, due to the increasing number of homes in fire-prone areas. The costs of fighting wildland fires today, including using heavy equipment, helicopters, office and communications equipment, and feeding and housing responders, can easily exceed expectations. Fuel, weather, topography and development are key components in wildfire hazard identification.

The lead agency for major fire response will be the fire service agencies as determined by jurisdiction, with support from law enforcement as needed.

Locations of high risk may include:

- National Park and Forest Land, particularly on the western side of the County.
- Agricultural lands
- Locations of previous fires include: Little Valley, Upper Gooch Valley, Madeline, Sugarloaf, Brown and Butte.

See the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more information.

1.3   Public Health

Primary County Agency: Health and Social Services (including Public Health, Environmental Health, and Behavioral Health)
Supporting County Agencies: County OES, Sheriff's Office
Primary City Agency: *County Health and Social Services (including Public Health, Environmental Health, and Behavioral Health)
Supporting City Agencies: Fire Department
Community Partners: American Red Cross, Sierra Medical Services Alliance, Hospitals, Prisons, Sierra Army Depot, medical air transport providers, health clinics
Primary State Agencies: California Health and Human Services Agency
Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

*City does not maintain capabilities to address health and social services.

For the purpose of this annex, the following incidents are included under public health:

- Endemic and pandemic outbreaks
- Contamination concerns
- Bio- and chemical terrorism

Each public health incident may have its own characteristics, including interaction with other hazards identified in this annex. For example, water contamination could be the result of massive flooding.

The nature of the public health incident will determine agency involvement, but it is anticipated that County Health and Social Services (HSS) Department will serve as the lead agency.

1.4   Severe Weather

Primary County Agency: Cal OES Fire and Rescue Operational Area Coordinator
Supporting County Agencies: County OES, County Environmental Health (during HazMat incidents), County Sheriff's Department, Sheriff's Search and Rescue Team
Primary City Agency: Fire Department
Supporting City Agencies: Police Department
Community Partners: Local fire service agencies, USFS, National Park Service, BLM, Sierra Army Depot Fire Services, Sierra Emergency Medical Services Alliance, PHI Air Medical, California Highway Patrol
Primary State Agencies: Cal OES – Fire and Rescue Division, CAL FIRE
Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture/Fire Service, Bureau of Land Management

For the purpose of this annex, the following individual hazards are included under severe weather:

- Flooding (generalized)
- Hailstorm
- Landslides
- Severe winter storm
- Thunderstorm and lightning
- Tornado
- Windstorm
- Drought

Each hazard may have its own characteristics, including the time of year it is most likely to occur, severity, and associated risk; however, many hazards are interrelated. For example, wind is a factor in thunderstorms and severe winter storms and hailstorms and rain can contribute to landslides.

The nature of the severe weather will determine agency involvement, but public works agencies will be heavily involved in leading operations.

See the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more information.

1.5   Volcano

Primary County Agency: Cal OES Fire and Rescue Operational Area Coordinator
Supporting County Agencies: County OES, County Environmental Health (during HazMat incidents), County Sheriff's Department, Sheriff's Search and Rescue Team
Primary City Agency: Fire Department
Supporting City Agencies: Police Department
Community Partners: Local fire service agencies, USFS, National Park Service, BLM, Sierra Army Depot Fire Services, Sierra Emergency Medical Services Alliance, PHI Air Medical, California Highway Patrol
Primary State Agencies: Cal OES – Fire and Rescue Division, CAL FIRE
Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Agriculture/Fire Service, Bureau of Land Management

Initially, the lead agencies for volcano response will be the law enforcement and fire service agencies. After the initial assessment to determine the extent of damage, injury, and loss of life, the EOC's Operations Section lead may be transitioned solely to the fire service agencies. As emergency response transitions from rescuing casualties to restoring critical services, public works agencies may be expected to assume the role of lead department in the Operations Section for the volcano response. Public works agency efforts in this response and early recovery phase of the disaster will likely concentrate on reestablishment of public infrastructure facilities.

See the Hazard Mitigation Plan for more information.

1.6   Hazardous Materials

Primary County Agency: Hazardous Materials Response Team (Type 2)
Supporting County Agencies: County OES
Primary City Agency: Fire Department (Hazardous Materials Response Team – Type 2)
Supporting City Agencies: N/A
Community Partners: Shasta Hazardous Materials Response Team, Health and Social Services Agency (Environmental Health), National Guard 9th Civil Support Team, FEMA Region 9 Decontamination Team, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 9 Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team, private contractors
Primary State Agencies: California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control; Cal OES, Fire and Rescue Division, Hazardous Materials Section
Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Hazardous materials are stored, used, and transported using roads, rail lines, pipelines, or flight paths. Numerous industries and businesses use chemicals that pose a threat to their own private property and employees. In addition, a hazardous materials plume may affect neighboring businesses and communities.

The lead agency for hazardous materials response will be fire service agencies, with support from law enforcement to control traffic.

1.7   Transportation Accidents (Including Air and Road)

Primary County Agency: Public Works/Roads Department
Supporting County Agencies: Sheriff's Office, HHS, Lassen Rural Bus
Primary City Agency: Public Works Department
Supporting City Agencies: Police Department
Community Partners: Hospitals, School Districts, Rideshare Programs, Senior centers, Susanville Indian Rancheria
Primary State Agencies: California Department of Transportation, California Highway Patrol
Primary Federal Agency: Department of Homeland Security

The Federal Aviation Administration and National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) have the authority and responsibility to investigate all accidents involving aircraft. It is NTSB policy to be on the scene of a major accident as soon as possible. In minor aircraft accidents, the Federal Aviation Administration may respond to the scene instead of the NTSB. The Department of Defense has the authority to investigate any accident involving military aircraft.

Motor vehicle accidents that occur on roadways would not normally constitute a major emergency under the Emergency Operations Plan, unless hazardous materials or mass casualties/fatalities complicate the incident. The California Highway Patrol has jurisdiction of incidents involving state and federal highways. Incidents involving fire and or mass casualty will likely involve unified command while securing the scene.

1.8   Terrorism

Primary County Agency: Sheriff's Office
Supporting County Agencies:
Primary City Agency: Police Department
Supporting City Agencies: Fire Department
Community Partners: Surrounding Sheriff's Offices, Police Departments, Fire agencies, mutual aid partners
Primary State Agencies: California Highway Patrol, Cal OES, Law Enforcement Division
Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Justice, BLM, USFS, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

This annex can be applied to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) materials.

Law enforcement has the lead role in terrorism crisis management. The lead agencies for the State and federal government are the California State Police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), respectively.

The laws of the United States assign primary authority to state and local governments to respond to the consequences of terrorism; the federal government provides assistance as required. The EOC typically will be activated and have the lead role in terrorism consequence management for most types of terrorist incidents, but HHS will be assigned the lead local role in terrorism consequence management for incidents involving biological agents. The California Office of Emergency Services and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) are the State and federal consequence management leads.

1.9   Utility Failure

Primary County Agency: Public Works/Roads Department
Supporting County Agencies: Lassen Municipal Utility District, Sanitation District
Primary City Agency: Public Works Department
Supporting City Agencies: N/A
Community Partners: PG&E, Plumas-Sierra Rural Electric Cooperative, Lassen Municipal Utility District, Surprise Valley Electric, Comcast, AT&T, Verizon, Frontier Communication, Zito Media, local water districts/authorities and sanitation districts, cell phone carriers, over-the-air television providers
Primary State Agencies: California Natural Resources Agency, California Utility Emergency Association
Primary Federal Agency: U.S. Department of Energy

A utility failure can happen at any time, disrupting the normal operations of electricity, water, gas, and telephone services. While these shortages may result from natural or human causes, the severity of the incident must be measured by how seriously the shortage amount and duration impacts life and property.

The type of utility will determine agency involvement, but public works agencies will be heavily involved in leading operations. Involvement from utility companies will be required to ensure service restoration.

Locations of high risk may include:

- Power service is provided to the community via two transmission lines, the Caribou and Hat Creek lines.

2   Pre-Incident Actions

2.1   General

The following pre-incident action items are appropriate to most incidents; however, the actions should be evaluated for appropriateness in any given situation and do not replace common sense or standard operating procedures (SOPs).

- Determine the key stakeholders that should be notified of the arising situation.
- Consider limited activation of the EOC.
- Conduct pre-incident planning for protective actions (e.g., sheltering-in-place, evacuation, activation of warming shelters).
- Identify and review established evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to the incident.
- Prepare public information materials to inform residents and businesses of protective measures. Utilize multiple media types, including print, television, radio, and social media.
- Identify and review existing agreements for mutual support and identify additional community partners, including local contractors, vendors, and private organizations that may be able to assist.

- ◼ Anticipate potential unmet needs or resource shortfalls and identify strategies for meeting those needs.
- ◼ Identify and review procedures for registering mutual aid and other first responders as they arrive on the scene and receive deployment orders.
- ◼ Identify and review existing SOPs and agency-specific protocols specific to the incident. Ensure that copies of all documents are available to response personnel as necessary.
- ◼ Ensure that all departments are notified to provide situational awareness to the Emergency Management Executive Committee and/or the EOC if activated.
- ◼ Prepare disaster declaration materials if appropriate. Brief key leadership.
- ◼ Conduct just-in-time training based on incident requirements.

2.2   Earthquake

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- ◼ Monitor the California Integrated Seismic Network (www.cisn.org).
- ◼ Identify potential protective measures, including:
  - Pre-identified evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to earthquakes to ensure accuracy.
  - Appropriate infrastructure protection measures in landslide-prone areas.
- ◼ Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., bridge-free evacuation routes, assembly sites, viable shelter locations).

2.3   Major Fire

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- ◼ Monitor updated fire danger ratings detailing weather trends, fuel types, and likely fire characteristics.
- ◼ Identify potential protective measures, including:
  - Pre-identified evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to the fire.
  - Relocation of equipment and personnel out of vulnerable areas.
- ◼ Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., water sources, equipment, personnel).

2.4   Public Health

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- ◼ Coordinate with HSS to monitor and report the presence of contagious infection within the County and City.
- ◼ Identify potential protective measures, including:
  - Encouraging personnel to wear face masks.
  - Encouraging personnel to obtain vaccinations.
  - Encouraging work-from-home options.

- Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., medical supplies and equipment, personnel).
- Engage with public health organizations to ensure the presence of adequate supplies and medical equipment.
- Identify and review drinking water quality plans.
- Identify and review wastewater and sewage disposal plans.

2.5   Severe Weather

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Monitor weather reports (http://www.weather.gov/, http://www.spc.noaa.gov/).
- Identify potential protective measures, including:
  - Reviewing pre-identified cooling center locations
  - Reviewing pre-identified warming center locations
  - For precipitation and flooding, identifying areas that will likely need sandbagging to protect residents and property
- Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., cooling centers, warming centers, alternative water sources, sandbags).
- Participate in severe weather preparedness activities, seeking an understanding of interactions with participating agencies in a severe weather scenario.

2.5.1   Flooding

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Sections 2.1 and 2.5, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Monitor expected rainfall and river, creek, and tributary levels.
  - Susan River gauge for Susanville and Honey Lake Valley
  - Pit River gauge for Bieber and Big Valley
  - Maintain contact with Lassen Irrigation District regarding reservoir levels
- Identify potential protective measures, including:
  - Pre-identified evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to flooding
  - Appropriate infrastructure protection measures in landslide/flood-prone areas (coordinate with the Engineering Division to establish procedures)
  - Consider Carol Street wall installation
- Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., sandbags, equipment, clear evacuation routes, assembly sites, shelter locations).
- Become familiar with flood-prone areas and the challenges they face.
- Ensure that sandbags and other necessary equipment and supplies are prepared and ready to use.

2.5.2   Drought

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1 and 2.5, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Monitor rainfall, weather, crop conditions, any increase in well permits and water availability at local water districts.
- Identify potential protective measures, including:
    - Identifying alternative sources of drinking water
    - Working with the local water service provider to implement water conservation efforts
    - Working with local farmers to implement herd management strategies
- Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., potable water, water for agricultural needs, financial support).
- Pre-designate alternative sources of drinking water in case of drought or other water shortage event.

2.6   Volcano

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Monitor volcanic activity and wind direction.
- Identify potential protective measures, including:
    - Pre-identified evacuation routes and alternate routes for areas vulnerable to projected ash fall
    - Implement shelter-in-place plans
    - Identify traffic control needs
- Identify potential resource needs (e.g., ash removal equipment, masks, shelters).

2.7   Transportation Accident (Including Air and Road)

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Monitor weather reports for severe weather that may make it challenging for drivers and pilots to see and/or control their vehicles and aircraft (e.g., excessive rainfall, fog, snow, ice).
- Identify potential protective measures, including:
    - Activating early warning systems via coordination with NOAA and use of CMS signs
    - Assessing the transportation infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, and traffic control devices) and implement an emergency transportation route plan
    - Closing roads or bridges that are experiencing flooding or icy conditions
- Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., traffic management supplies, personnel, mass fatality and mass casualty needs).
- Ensure that personnel are aware they should not attempt to remove accident-related debris from the accident area except as necessary to facilitate fire suppression, rescue, and emergency medical care.

2.8   Terrorism

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Monitor social media and other avenues for potential terrorism-related threats.
- Identify potential protective measures, including:
  - Shelter-in-place resources and activities
  - Pre-identified evacuation routes and alternate routes for potential targets of terrorist activity
- Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., personnel trained in hazardous materials response, shelter-in-place supplies).
- Ensure that personnel have a basic awareness of hazardous materials response and whom to contact when such a response is needed.

2.9   Utility Failure

In addition to the pre-incident actions listed in Section 2.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Monitor severe weather reports that may affect utilities (e.g., high winds, drought, flooding).
- Identify potential protective measures, including:
  - Removing tree branches or trees from power line areas
  - Coordinating with schools, daycare centers, nursing homes, rest homes, hospitals, etc. in determining proper precautions and emergency actions prior to a utility failure
  - Confirming emergency contact information for each utility that provides service in the area
  - Checking emergency generators to ensure they are in working condition
  - Reviewing hazard information for vital facilities and the impact of a major utility failure on one or more of those facilities
  - Coordinating with utilities to procure and produce information for distribution to the public (e.g., "What to Do When the Lights Go Out").
- Evaluate current resources and identify potential needs and shortfalls (e.g., generators, equipment for clearing roads of debris, personnel).

3   Response Phase Actions

3.1   General

The following response action items are appropriate to most incidents; however, the actions should be evaluated for appropriateness in any given situation and do not replace common sense or SOPs.

- Activate local warning/alert systems as appropriate.
- Assist the EOC Safety Officer in ensuring that actions are taken to protect personnel and emergency equipment from possible damage by the incident.

- Conduct EOC operations in accordance with the Incident Action Planning process. See https://goo.gl/FaMF8T for more information.
- Activate mutual aid as needed, including placing backup teams on standby.
- Ensure that all required notifications have been completed. Consider the following:
  - Local, regional, state, and federal agencies/entities that may be able to mobilize resources to support local response efforts
  - Mutual aid partners
  - Private-sector partners with which existing contracts are in place
  - Adjacent jurisdiction EOCs
  - Agency operations centers
- Coordinate resource access, deployment, and storage in the operational area and track resources as they are dispatched and/or used.
- Determine the need for an emergency/disaster declaration and submit as needed.
- Facilitate public information through the Public Information Officer (PIO) with approval by the EOC Incident Commander.
- If appropriate, establish and/or participate in a Joint Information Center and designate a lead PIO.
- Maintain incident documentation, including financial records, for potential reimbursement.
- Develop appropriate reports to maintain situational awareness, including, but not limited to:
  - Damage assessment
  - Repair and restoration of essential services and vital systems needed
  - Injuries and deaths
  - Major equipment damage accrued during response activities
- Develop and deliver situation reports (recurring action at regular intervals). *[ICS Form 209 – Incident Status Summary]*
- Develop and regularly update the Incident Action Plan (recurring action). *[ICS Form 202 – Incident Objectives, ICS Form 203 – Organization Assignment List, ICS Form 205 – Incident Radio Communications Plan, ICS Form 206 – Medical Plan, ICS 208 – Safety Message, Incident Map]*

3.2   Earthquake

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to monitor the Nevada Seismological Laboratory or USGS Earthquake Hazards Program for aftershocks.
- Monitor secondary hazards associated with earthquakes (e.g., ruptured utility lines, hazardous spills, fires, building collapses, landslides).
- Implement protective measures (e.g., evacuation, assembly sites, shelter activation, traffic control, search and rescue).
- Coordinate debris management activities (e.g., clear right-of-way, establish temporary debris storage sites).
- Identify transportation resources to move people and equipment as necessary.

3.3 Major Fire

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to monitor weather reports, including wind, expected rainfall, and thunderstorm reports.
- Monitor secondary hazards associated with fires (e.g., public health, erosion, landslides, introduction of invasive species, changes in water quality).
- Implement protective actions (e.g., evacuations, relocation of equipment and personnel).
- Coordinate debris management activities (e.g., clear right-of-way, establish temporary debris storage sites).

3.4 Public Health

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to coordinate with HSS to monitor and report the presence of public health incidents.
- Implement protective measures, in coordination with HSS, to minimize the spread of disease (e.g., wash hands frequently, wear mask, get vaccinations, work from home).
- Establish access control to quarantine areas through local law enforcement agencies.
- Collect and report vital statistics to HSS or the EOC if activated, including injuries and/or deaths due to the public health emergency.
- Plan for transportation of mass casualties to suitable care facilities and mass fatalities to suitable emergency morgue facilities.
- Coordinate with HSS to ensure that public information being released is appropriate and in line with their messaging.

3.5 Severe Weather

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to monitor weather reports to project potential damage and determine the affected areas.
- Monitor secondary hazards associated with severe weather (e.g., landslides, agricultural water needs, transportation infrastructure damage).
- Implement protective measures (e.g., activate warming or cooling centers, provide sandbag materials and equipment, traffic control measures).
- Coordinate debris management activities (e.g., clear right-of-way, establish temporary debris storage sites).

3.5.1 Flooding

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1 and 3.5, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to monitor expected rainfall and river, creek, and tributary levels.

- Monitor secondary hazards associated with flooding (e.g., landslides, infrastructure damage, soil erosion and land degradation, epidemic diseases, poisoning, unhygienic conditions, sedimentation, traffic accidents, water pollution, waterlogging/salinity).
- Implement protective measures, including:
    - Coordinate debris removal from necessary areas (e.g., storm drains, bridge viaducts, main arterial routes, public rights-of-way, dams).
    - Activate law enforcement resources (e.g., curfew enforcement, road closures, security).
    - Establish infrastructure protection measures in landslide/flood-prone areas.
- Identify resource needs (e.g., sandbags, equipment, assembly sites, shelters) and request additional support through mutual aid and private contractors.
- Activate search and rescue operations as necessary.

3.5.2 Drought

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1 and 3.5, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to monitor rainfall, temperatures, crop conditions, and water availability.
- Monitor secondary hazards associated with drought (e.g., wildfires, economic).
- Implement protective measures (e.g., water conservation efforts, voluntary or mandatory water use restrictions, herd management strategies).
- Work with the PIO and local extension office to provide information and advice to farmers affected via media releases and increase drought education and outreach to the general public.
- Identify resource needs (e.g., potable water, support to farmers).

3.6 Volcano

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to monitor volcanic activity and wind direction to project potential spread of ash, fires, and/or gases.
- Monitor secondary hazards associated with volcanic activity (e.g., ground deformation, lahars, landslides, building roof collapses).
- Implement protective measures (e.g., evacuations, shelter-in-place, traffic control, promote wearing masks, promote staying indoors, open shelters).
- Identify resource needs (e.g., ash removal equipment, masks, fire suppression equipment).
- Work with the PIO to provide information to the public regarding health protective measures and appropriate ash removal methods.

3.7 Hazardous Materials

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Monitor current and forecasted weather to project a potential spread of the hazardous materials plume (recurring action).
- Activate the Regional Hazardous Materials Team.
  - Shasta Cascade Hazardous Materials Response Team
  - CalOES Fire Rescue – Haz Mat Team
- Determine the type, scope, and extent of the hazardous materials, incident (recurring action). Verify reports and obtain estimates of the area that may be affected. [ICS Form 209: Status Summary]
  - Notify 9-1-1 dispatch, supporting agencies, adjacent jurisdictions, and liaisons of the situation.
  - Assess the type, severity, and size of the incident. If possible, characterize the hazardous material(s) of concern and determine appropriate personal protection equipment requirements.
  - Ensure that a health and safety plan is developed by the designated Safety Officer, including monitoring first responders in accordance with applicable guidance.
- Ensure that proper containment methods have been implemented by first responders until hazardous materials response teams arrive.
- Establish a safe zone and determine a location for on-site staging and decontamination. Reevaluate as the situation changes.
- Support access control to the incident site through local law enforcement agencies.
- If applicable, establish immediate gross decontamination capability for victims.
- Notify hazardous materials supporting agencies.
- Ensure that all required hazardous notifications have been completed.

> **REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS**
> - California Highway patrol should be contacted for incidents occurring on State highways.
> - CalOES Warning Center
> - Appropriate key stakeholder and partners for incidents that pose an actual or potential threat to state parks, recreational areas, historical sites, environmental sensitive areas, tourist routes, or other designated areas.
> - If agricultural areas and livestock are potentially exposed or impacted, notify local extension service, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian.

- Coordinate with the responsible party (if known) and the California Environmental Protection Agency on using private contractors for clean-up.

3.8 Transportation Accidents (Including Air and Road)

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to monitor weather reports for severe weather.
- Conduct a scene assessment to determine the appropriate level of emergency medical, transportation, and hazardous materials response. Based on the location of the accident, mass casualty, and/or evacuation procedures may be required. [ICS Form 209: Status Summary]

- Implement protective measures (e.g., road/bridge closures, alternate routes).
- Identify resources needed to support the incident (traffic management supplies, personnel, mass fatality and mass casualty support).
- Secure the crash site to maintain integrity of the accident site (after fire suppression and victim rescue operations are completed).
- Ensure that all required notifications have been completed.

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REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS

- Aircraft accident:
  - Federal Aviation Administration
  - Contact the NTSB prior to removing deceased victims or moving aircraft wreckage. (Safety Office, 425-227-2000, 24 hours)
  - California Highway Patrol (State and Federal Highways)
- State highway accident: California Highway Patrol
- Appropriate key stakeholder and partners for incidents that pose an actual or potential threat to state parks, recreational areas, historical sites, environmentally sensitive areas, tourist routes, or other designated areas.
- If agricultural areas and livestock are potentially exposed or impacted, notify local extension services, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian.

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- Coordinate the collection, storage, and disposition of all human remains and their personal effects from the accident site.
- Coordinate provision of up-to-date information to friends and family of victims (if not already being handled by another agency). Consideration should be given to keeping the friends and family of the victims in a central location, protected from the press, and where information can be provided to them as it becomes available.
  - Allow the airline or agency affected by the accident to confirm casualties and to notify the next of kin following prescribed protocol.
- Support the removal of debris in coordination with, or under the direction of, investigating agencies such as the Transportation Security Administration, NTSB, and FBI.
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross to provide shelter and family referral services through the EOC.

3.9 Terrorism

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to work with State and FBI resources to monitor terrorist activities.
- Mobilize appropriate emergency personnel and first responders. When necessary, send fire services, emergency medical services, hazardous materials, law enforcement, public health, and others to the site. Determine responder activities and establish non-contaminated areas prior to mobilizing resources.
- Ensure that all required notifications have been completed.

> **REQUIRED NOTIFICATIONS**
> - Notification of the California State Police and FBI is required for all terrorism incidents.
> - If an incident occurs on state highways, ensure that Caltrans has been notified.
> - Notification of appropriate key stakeholders and partners is required for incidents that pose an actual or potential threat to state parks, recreational areas, historical sites, environmental sensitive areas, tourist routes, or other designated areas.
> - If agricultural areas and livestock are potentially exposed or impacted, notify local extension services, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Veterinarian.

- Activate and participate in Unified Command. Unified Command may consist of City, County, regional, State, and federal crisis management and consequence management agencies.
- Evaluate the safety of emergency personnel. Initiate development of site- and agent-.specific health and safety plan.
- Implement protective actions (e.g., evacuations, sheltering). *Refer to the United States Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook for determining the appropriate evacuation distance from the source.*
- Activate public notification and advisory procedures.
- Clear the immediate area and notify appropriate first responders if an explosive device is found.
    - Be cognizant of any secondary devices that may be on site.
    - Be cognizant that CBRNE agents may be present.
- Control and investigate the crime scene and collect evidence, photographs, and video recordings.

See Section 3.6 for hazardous materials specific information.

3.10 Utility Failure

In addition to the response actions listed in Section 3.1, the following action items may be appropriate:

- Continue to monitor severe weather reports that may affect utilities.
- Monitor secondary hazards associated with utility failure (e.g., traffic accidents due to signals being out, public health concerns, communication difficulties, heating and cooling difficulties).
- Implement protective measures (e.g., utilize backup generators, clear debris from roads).
- Identify the following:
    - General boundary of the affected area
    - Extent of utility disruption
    - Immediate needs of response forces or utilities
    - Estimated time of repair or duration of outage
    - Estimated population affected
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross and or Health and Human Services to open shelters as appropriate.

■ Establish communication with and request a liaison from the utility as appropriate.

4 Recovery/Demobilization Phase Actions

Recovery/demobilization actions begin once the threat to public safety has been eliminated. The following recovery action items are appropriate to most incidents; however, the actions should be evaluated for appropriateness in any given situation and do not replace common sense or SOPs.

■ Continue to monitor incident-specific secondary hazards.
■ Coordinate with the American Red Cross and/or Health and Human Services to determine how long shelter operations will be continued, if activated during the incident.
■ Implement intermediate and long-term recovery activities.
■ Develop a strategy for transitioning the coordination and communication mechanisms for ongoing recovery efforts (e.g., role of the EOC, situational awareness updates, and communications protocols).
■ Consider long-term environmental impacts and remediation needs and implement actions.
■ Develop a Demobilization Plan to assist in an orderly demobilization of emergency operation. [ICS Form 221 – Demobilization Plan]
■ Deactivate/demobilize the EOC, agency operations centers, and command posts.
■ Conduct post-incident debriefing(s) to identify success stories and opportunities for improvement. Develop an After Action Report based on these debriefings.
■ Develop recommendations and correct any deficiencies reflected in the After Action Report regarding changes in planning, zoning, and building codes/ordinances to lessen the impact of future emergencies related to this type of incident.
■ Revise any applicable emergency response plans based on the success stories and/or lessons learned during the response.

5 Resources

5.1 Earthquake

■ United States Geological Survey (USGS) Earthquake Hazards Program https://earthquake.usgs.gov/
■ Catalog of FEMA Earthquake Resources https://www.fema.gov/media-library-data/1394506756491-eac042da03e84513b9d034c7debcd6f8/FEMA_P-736B_Final_508.pdf
■ Resident Guidance from FEMA https://www.ready.gov/earthquakes
■ Nevada Seismological Lab http://www.seismo.unr.edu/

5.2 Major Fire

■ United States Forest Service Wildland Fire Assessment System, Fire Danger Rating http://www.wfas.net/index.php/fire-danger-rating-fire-potential--danger-32
■ Resident Guidance from FEMA https://www.ready.gov/wildfires
■ Calfire   http://calfire.ca.gov/
■ CalOES Fire and Rescue http://www.caloes.ca.gov/Cal-OES-Divisions/Fire-Rescue

5.3   Public Health

- Resident Guidance from FEMA
  - Pandemic https://www.ready.gov/pandemic
  - Chemical Threats https://www.ready.gov/chemical-threats
  - Biological Threats https://www.ready.gov/biological-threats
- EOP, EF 8 – Public Health and Medical

5.4   Severe Weather

- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association's National Climatic Data Center http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/
- National Weather Service – Reno http://www.weather.gov/rev/
- National Weather Service Advanced Hydrologic Prediction Service http://water.weather.gov/ahps2/index.php?wfo=rev
- California Nevada River Forecast Center http://www.cnrfc.noaa.gov/
- United State Drought Monitor, updated weekly http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/Home.aspx
- USGS River Stream Flow data https://waterdata.usgs.gov/or/nwis/current/?type=flow
- Resident Guidance from FEMA
  - Severe Weather https://www.ready.gov/severe-weather
  - Drought https://www.ready.gov/drought
  - Floods https://www.ready.gov/floods
  - Snowstorms and Extreme Cold https://www.ready.gov/winter-weather
  - Thunderstorms and Lightening https://www.ready.gov/thunderstorms-lightning
  - Extreme Heat https://www.ready.gov/heat

5.5   Volcano

- USGS Volcano Hazards Program, http://volcanoes.usgs.gov/index.html
- Resident Guidance from FEMA https://www.ready.gov/volcanoes

5.6   Hazardous Materials

- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat
- Resident Guidance from FEMA https://www.ready.gov/hazardous-materials-incidents
- California Emergency Plan, EF 10 – Hazardous Materials http://www.caloes.ca.gov/PlanningPreparednessSite/Documents/10%20Hazardous%20Materials%20Executive%20Summary%2010%2030%202013.pdf

5.7   Transportation Accidents (Including Air and Road)

- Individual airport emergency response plans
- Individual roadway emergency response plans

5.8   Terrorism

- Terrorism response plans

5.9   Utility Failure

- Electrical company emergency response plans
- Natural gas company emergency response plans
- Cell phone company emergency response plans
- Telecommunications company emergency response plans