2024

California State Emergency Plan

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of Emergency Services

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NANCY WARD
DIRECTOR

October 9, 2025

To: State Departments, Offices, and Agencies
City and County Governments
People of the State of California

Since the last update of the State of California Emergency Plan (SEP), the scope and scale of disasters has continued to grow. California has faced devastating wildfires, statewide drought, a global pandemic, heavy rains and flooding, earthquakes, extreme weather, and more. These events have had wide-ranging and lasting impacts to our people, communities, industries, and governments.

The updated SEP represents California's readiness for disasters today and into the future. It reflects a contemporary understanding of threats and hazards; lessons learned from past events; innovations in policy, technology, and practice; and a description of California's comprehensive emergency management systems.

The updated SEP also incorporates the California Disaster Recovery Framework and Recovery Support Functions in recognition that effective emergency management requires cohesive and seamless integration of all its phases.

The SEP was developed in a whole community approach with the input of many key stakeholders, whose involvement ensures the Plan is a true reflection of our state's diverse needs, perspectives, and capabilities.

It is my privilege to present the updated State Emergency Plan. Thank you for your commitment to a safe and resilient California.

Sincerely,

Nancy Ward

NANCY WARD
Director

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Record of Changes

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Change #	Date	Summary of Changes

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Foreword

The 2024 California State Emergency Plan (SEP) reflects the continued evolution of emergency planning in the state. Changes in the state's disaster profile, consideration of vulnerable populations, turnover in the emergency management profession, adoption of new technologies, and evolution of emergency management concepts and procedures make the update of this plan and its continued use more important than ever.

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

Since the 1950s, California's approach to the intersection of disasters and societal fairness has also changed. Whole Community Planning becomes increasingly important as emergency managers consider the needs of the socially underrepresented, individuals with access or functional needs, and culturally diverse communities. Since the 2017 update to the SEP, the California State Legislature has passed new requirements regarding incorporating access and functional needs and cultural competence into emergency planning. This increased focus on the whole community is reflected in the 2024 SEP.

The emergency management community of California is also changing. In response to a growing need, the number of positions in the state emergency management civil service classifications has increased since 2017. At the same time, many tenured emergency management professionals at all levels of government have or are retiring. With a new cohort of emergency managers joining the ranks, documents like the SEP are an important source of continuity and education before, during, and after disasters during this transition in the workforce.

The 2024 State Emergency Plan recognizes California's rich and complex history in emergency management and the dedicated personnel that make California a safer place to live and thrive.

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1. Introduction

The 2024 California State Emergency Plan, hereinafter referred to as the State Emergency Plan (SEP), is an update to the 2017 State Emergency Plan, and addresses California's response and recovery to emergency situations associated with natural or human-caused disasters.

California's long history of emergency management dates back to the early 20th century when catastrophic events such as the 1906 San Francisco earthquake highlighted California's significant disaster risk. Over the years, California's development and population growth have magnified that risk, and since the release of the previous SEP, the magnitude and complexity of events has only increased. California has experienced unprecedented climate driven impacts from catastrophic wildfires, drought, extreme heat, and flooding. These impacts have sometimes occurred simultaneously or have coincided with other non-climate driven events such as social unrest, creating cascading effects. The Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) brought global pandemics to the forefront of emergency management and illustrated several unique facets of disasters not seen in other types of incidents in recent history.

At the strategic level, the COVID-19 pandemic required plans for responding to multi-incident events, emphasized critical aspects of disaster logistics, highlighted the importance of private sector supply chains, and drove expanded use of information and teleworking technology. The pandemic also showed us the importance of cultural awareness and strategies for helping equity priority communities determined by social, economic, geographic, political, and physical environmental conditions (Cal. Health and Safety Code, Section 131019.5(a)(1), 2012). The lessons learned, and best practices derived from COVID-19 will certainly influence emergency management planning in California for years to come.

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

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

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

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

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

1.1. Recent Events in California's Emergency Management

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

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

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

In July 2019, a 6.4 magnitude foreshock followed a day later by a 7.1 magnitude earthquake struck near the City of Ridgecrest in Kern County. It was the most powerful earthquake in California in nearly 20 years. The quake and its aftershocks caused ground deformation and damage to property, infrastructure, and equipment. The Ridgecrest Earthquake Sequence resulted in many injuries and one death and caused an estimated $5.3 billion in economic losses in Kern and San Bernardino Counties, and on the federal Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake installation.

Following the Ridgecrest Earthquake, California took a historic step toward making its people and communities safer by launching an alert system for earthquake early warning through a statewide cell phone application. The Cal OES collaborated with the California Geological Survey, Berkeley Seismology Lab (UC Berkeley), California Institute of Technology, and the United States Geological Survey, to build a network of 1,115 seismic stations. This

network sends information to the processing center, then is distributed through cellular, radio, and datacasting systems to end users. Earthquake Warning California, powered by ShakeAlert, is the country's first publicly available, statewide warning system that gives the people of California crucial seconds to take cover before the earthquake is felt.

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

The pandemic tested emergency management concepts and required innovative thinking and approaches to reach solutions that were adaptable as the impacts of the virus changed. Some of these approaches included distance learning for schools and teleworking for employees and businesses across all sectors. The state also utilized available data to identify the communities most impacted and directed resources to these communities to address COVID-19 health inequities, including access to health care services.

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

In 2021, California re-entered severe to extreme drought conditions caused by two consecutive years of low rainfall and snowpack during the rainy seasons (National Integrated Drought Information System, 2021). Wildfires again ravaged the northern part of the state with the Dixie Fire destroying much of the town of

Greenville in Plumas County. The Dixie Fire became the largest single source fire and the second largest fire in California history, burning 963,309 acres across five counties. The Caldor Fire burned through several mountain communities in three counties and damaged or destroyed over 1,000 homes, businesses, and other structures and required the evacuation of South Lake Tahoe. Finally, a series of winter storms at the end of 2022 and early 2023 brought record rain and snow fall to the state, causing power outages, widespread debris flows along fire scarred areas, closed highways and roads, and flooding.

1.2. California's Cyber and Terrorism Preparedness

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

The STAS is an integral component of the state's ability to identify, track, assess, and analyze threats. The STAS comprises the California State Threat Assessment Center (STAC), five regional threat assessment centers within the state, and the statewide terrorism liaison officer network. The STAS is a collaboration between public safety agencies to share resources, expertise, and information to detect criminal and terrorist activity. The STAS produces and distributes timely and actionable threat information for governments, private sector partners, and the broader public safety and national intelligence communities to support decisions, properly allocate resources, and mitigate threats. The STAS maintains an all-crimes and all-hazards approach to address a variety of threats including but not limited to international terrorism, domestic terrorism, public safety, public health, cybersecurity, foreign intelligence, transnational criminal organizations, and threats to critical infrastructure.

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

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

Cal-CSIC is engaged in a number of initiatives with partner agencies, such as Cal-Secure, a five year strategic plan listing priorities and capabilities state agencies should develop to strengthen their cybersecurity.

Starting in 2023, the Cal-CSIC in partnership with the Cal OES has bolstered election security by facilitating the Election Security Task Force, and launching the State Election Risk and Vulnerability Evaluation, or SERVE initiative, that conducted attack surface assessments for all 58 California counties' election systems. They also facilitated over $23 million of the federal State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program - funding to improve state and local government cybersecurity, 80% of which is passed through to local and tribal governments with emphasis on rural communities.

In 2024, the Cal-CSIC detected and thwarted sophisticated cyberattacks. One of these cyberattacks was against a California school district, generated by threat actors from Europe that attempted privilege escalation and system disruption. The Cal-CSIC rapid response and deployment resulted in attack containment, isolation of compromised accounts, and significant reinforcement of the school district's cybersecurity posture. In another instance, a California city government was hit by the Dragon Force ransomware that encrypted critical servers forcing the city to take their network offline. The Cal-CSIC's prompt response included deployment of an advanced Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) security software solution and expert guidance, allowing the city to quickly restore services, reconnect to vital systems, and fortify their cybersecurity with their own EDR software.

1.3. Climate Impacts on Weather Related Hazards

The growing intensity and frequency of climate impacts on the state is highlighted in the California Fourth Climate Change Assessment.
The assessment is made up of three parts: a statewide report, nine regional reports, and climate projections and analysis. Statewide, the expected trend is for:

- Daily temperatures to increase
- Health-threatening heat events to increase in duration and occurrence
- Extreme wildfires and areas burned to increase
- Water supply from snowpack to decrease
- Coastal erosion from sea level rise to increase
- Flooding risk due to sea level rise and storm surge to increase

The climate assessment discusses impacts as they relate to industry, local government, and public health. The reduction in water supply and loss of soil moisture due to increasing temperatures is expected to significantly impact on the state's agriculture production. Sea-level rise, coastal erosion, and worsening floods will become direct threats to coastal communities and critical infrastructure (e.g., roads, highways, airports). The increased duration and frequence of high heat events are expected to increase incidences of heat illness and deaths as well as increase electrical power use for cooling (California Natural Resources Agency, 2018).

The California Climate Adaptation Strategy looks at risks identified in the state's climate assessment and outlines six climate resilience priorities. Each priority has several goals and actions describing metrics, timeframe, state agencies assigned, progress, and further details. The strategy serves as a nexus for other state plans, broadly categorized into statewide climate action plans, sector-based strategies, regionally focused strategies, and state stewardship plans. Within the strategy, the Cal OES supports two of the six priorities:

- Strengthening protections for climate vulnerable communities.
- Bolstering public health and safety to protect against increasing climate risk.

Some of the actions the Cal OES takes to support these priorities include carrying out the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, increasing the number of pre-positioned resources intended to respond to climate-driven disasters, requiring local hazard mitigation plans to integrate climate adaptation strategies, and awarding grants for projects that further community resilience (California Natural Resources Agency, 2021).

As state, regional, and local entities increasingly prepare and respond to climate hazards, the California Adaptation Planning Guide (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2020) is designed to support local government, regional organizations, and climate collaborative groups to integrate best practices and current science into their adaptation planning efforts. The guide provides helpful resources to local governments as they comply with state requirements for local adaptation planning and provides recommendations and advice on community-level climate change adaptation planning.

Understanding climate change and its impacts on weather in the state is essential for informing all aspects of emergency management. Climate change affects all people in California but disproportionately impacts socially vulnerable communities – defined by educational attainment, race and ethnicity, and age; and individuals with access and functional needs through flooding, heat waves, and poor air quality (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2021). The Cal OES continues to monitor climate trends, predict threats using best available science, and mitigate hazards to protect the state's communities, economy, and environment. California remains committed to addressing disaster planning and climate change through the lens of environmental justice and integration of diverse populations, including those with access and functional needs, in the decision-making process (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, 2020).

1.4. Whole Community Inclusion

Diversity is a hallmark of California. In fact, Governor Newsom stated, "California doesn't succeed in spite of our diversity – our state succeeds because of it" (Newsom, 2019). Diversity lends itself to a resilient society and strong economy. There are culturally diverse communities located within California that have differing needs and expectations related to emergency management. These

communities may include indigenous peoples, equity priority communities (people of color, low income, unhoused, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or questioning [LGBTQ+]), or other underserved groups, including those with access and functional needs (AFN) that often experience disproportionate impacts from a disaster.

The vulnerability of people and groups to hazard events is dynamic, varying with geography and physical location, as well as economic, socio-historical, cultural, and environmental factors. The capacity to anticipate, cope with, and adapt to a hazard is an important factor of vulnerability. Engagement with and understanding of the needs of communities that experience higher risk, a lack of access, or have vulnerabilities helps create a healthier and more resilient state for all residents. California recognizes this and is leading the way in changing how state and local government responds to disasters.

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

The state is committed to improving the cultural competency of its emergency management system and making emergency mitigation, planning, response, and recovery efforts more equity centered. With this plan update, whole community planning was used to ensure culturally diverse communities, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including faith-based and AFN coalitions, were given the opportunity to voice their needs. This plan seeks to foster equity and inclusion in all aspects of emergency planning so that communities experiencing conditions that put them at disproportional risk during disasters have enhanced opportunities to be supported by the state's emergency services. Individual preparedness also plays a role in this effort. Having awareness of local hazards and maintaining a family readiness guide or emergency plan at home will help to keep ourselves, our families, and our communities safer and more resilient from the threats and hazards described in this plan.

1.4.1. Integrating Access and Functional Needs

According to the California ESA, the access and functional needs population consists of individuals who have developmental or intellectual disabilities, physical disabilities, chronic conditions, injuries, limited English proficiency or who are non-English speaking, older adults, children, people living in institutionalized settings, or those who are low income, homeless, or transportation disadvantaged, including, but not limited to, those who are dependent on public transit or those who are pregnant (Cal. Government Code Section 8593.3).

The Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN) was established in 2008 to identify the needs of individuals with access or functional needs and integrate them throughout every facet of the state's emergency management system.

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

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

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

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

1.4.2. Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion

The Cal OES Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (ODEI) was established in 2022 to support the integration of diversity, equity, and inclusion as core principles throughout the agency. The ODEI is founded upon coordination with equity offices in other state, local, and federal agencies, as well as with associations, groups, and individual stakeholders representing equity priority communities disproportionately impacted by disasters in California. The ODEI provides information and resources for the creation and communication of culturally competent guidance on emergency preparedness, identification of impacts to equity priority communities during emergency response and recovery, and how mitigation resources may be distributed.

1.4.3. Listos California

Listos California within the ODEI, is a transformative initiative launched in 2019 to provide crucial life-saving disaster preparedness resources to every person in California, including diverse and underrepresented populations, older adults, people with disabilities, those living in poverty, and people experiencing language barriers. Listos California works directly with communities to develop, share, and promote culturally relevant and appropriate materials that reflect their populations. The Listos California webpage features free resources tailored to different segments of the population on topics related to disaster preparedness and recovery. Listos California also offers resources such as mental health first aid and indigenous language outreach.

Listos California partners with the California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI) to offer the Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Basic Course online in English, Mandarin, and Spanish. This CERT course teaches community volunteers about disaster preparedness and basic disaster response skills. From 2019-2023,

Listos California reached nearly four million people with disaster readiness steps (Listos California, 2023).

1.5. Reaching Equity Priority Communities

California is pursuing a comprehensive approach to advancing equity for all who have been historically underserved, marginalized, and adversely affected by persistent poverty and inequality.

Advancing equity in emergency management requires engaging representatives of impacted communities and disseminating information to state and local government agencies and non-governmental stakeholders. These interactions should encourage inclusion of methods for protection of and collaboration with equity priority communities, including, but not limited to, people of color, non-English speaking, unhoused, veterans, LGBTQ+, AFN, and others in policies and processes.

A California best practice for whole community planning is to develop an official AFN Advisory Committee that includes community representatives affiliated with government and non-government agencies, community-based organizations (CBOs) that serve individuals with access or functional needs and disability organizations, and AFN community advocates. Emergency managers are also encouraged to visit the U.S. Department of Homeland Security webpage on Civil Rights in Emergencies and Disasters and consider incorporating the practices listed there into their emergency planning and operations.

The Cal OES and its emergency management partners will continue to enhance prevention and detection capabilities to protect California and its equity priority communities from all hazards and threats, and strengthen the ability to prepare for, respond to, recover from, and provide resources to mitigate the impacts of disasters, emergencies, crimes, and terrorist events. Local governments may consider establishing equity officers within offices of emergency services to help ensure emergency response efforts are equitable and culturally sensitive.

1.6. Science and Technology in Emergency Management

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

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

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

Science and Research: Atmospheric River storms coming off the Pacific Ocean are important for water supply in California; however, the most extreme of these storms can lead to flooding. The California Atmospheric River Program was established in 2015 in the Department of Water Resources. It is managed by the State Climatologist who researches the science of these storms. Major observational, computational, and educational capacity, including science and engineering, are core elements of the program. Better monitoring and prediction of these storms has the potential to enhance use of existing reservoirs to increase water storage while maintaining flood control capabilities.

The Cal OES is funding scientists at the University of California, Berkeley conducting research on Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS) to identify the use of

fiber optic cables to provide concentrated monitoring devices in hazardous areas in order to send data at near the speed of light to processing centers. These sensors and cables may be used in Monterey Bay and the Cascadia Subduction Zone outside of Humboldt County, regions with prominent fault lines that may be the cause of disastrous earthquakes and tsunamis. These cables may increase the validity and reliability of earthquake and tsunami detection in these regions.

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

The California State Warning Center (CSWC) uses the "Dataminr" program to search credible sources such as government agencies, fire, law enforcement, and major news outlets through their social media platforms. This unvetted information acts as a catalyst for early awareness of events that are happening in the state and allows the Cal OES Response Team to apply the necessary level of response. CSWC also utilizes other word-of-mouth sources (i.e., multiple social media activity on an active shooter incident) to inform stakeholders.

Communications: The 9-1-1 system is a critical link for the people of California to request help in times of need. The system has been a success story for 50 years, but legacy hardware has not kept up with new phone technology. Its replacement is the Next Generation 9-1-1 (NG 9-1-1) system. The NG 9-1-1 system enables interconnection among a wide range of public and private networks, such as wireless networks, the Internet, and regular phone networks. The new system will allow 9-1-1 centers to receive several types of information including text, supplemental data like medical information and automatic crash notifications (telematics), and more accurate location information. The NG 9-1-1 system will also support the caller sending images and video to 9-1-1; however, phone carriers are not able to support that function at this time.

The NG 9-1-1 system is being implemented in a phased approach replacing the legacy hardware systems. For additional information on NG 9-1-1 implementation in California visit the 911 Profile Database.

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

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

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

Computer Software: Many types of software are used by the state for data collection and management, and to increase situational awareness to support decision making by emergency managers. The State Operations Center (SOC) at the Cal OES Headquarters uses software called CalEOC to record and track all disaster response information during an incident, and the current CalEOC software platform is transitioning to the new CalEOC360 platform in January

2025. The agency also uses cloud-based platforms to stream meetings and data-share with stakeholders. Online survey tools help to accurately identify equity priority communities impacted by a disaster.

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

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

The FEMA Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT) is another free GIS tool to help emergency managers and community partners visualize, prioritize and implement strategies to build resilience.

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

Next Generation Situation Control Operations and Unified Technology: The Next Generation Situation Control Operations and Unified Technology (NG-SCOUT) platform is an integrated technology system designed to support emergency management and response operations. The platform provides real-time situational awareness by integrating various data sources, such as satellite imagery, weather data, and sensor networks.

The platform includes mapping and visualization tools, data analysis and reporting tools, and communication and collaboration tools. NG-SCOUT was developed by the Cal OES to help coordinate response efforts across different agencies and organizations during emergencies.

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

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

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

The UC San Diego, the CAL FIRE, and other stakeholders are partnering to support ALERTCalifornia, a public safety program that manages 1,000 monitoring camera and sensor arrays across the state to provide real-time, actionable information to public safety decision makers, by employing an AI wildfire detector. This group trained an AI platform to detect smoke and other early indications of fire using the ALERTCalifornia network. When the system finds something, it alerts the local fire department via text message. During its initial deployment, the system identified dozens of fires before any 911 calls came in (Dixit, 2023).

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

The 2024 update to the California State Emergency Plan provides more detail on many of the examples above and gives a solid foundation to the state's emergency response practitioners. The knowledge and capability that scientific research and innovation is providing to the emergency management profession is leading to more resilient communities. Disaster-resilient communities experience much less disruption to life and the local economy following a disaster together build a more resilient California.

2. Basic Plan, Purpose, and Scope

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

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

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

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

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

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

A new set of functional annexes, CA-RSFs were developed in 2019.

There are six sector specific CA-RSFs annexes to support jurisdictions in problem solving, technical assistance, improving access to resources, building capacity, and promoting whole community planning.

Hazard or Threat Specific Annexes: These are integrated plans that describe the policies, situation, concept of operations, and agency responsibilities for particular hazards, threats, or incidents anticipated by the state. Hazard or threat specific plans include the Catastrophic Incident Base Plan, the Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan, the Bay Area Earthquake Plan, the Cascadia Subduction Zone – Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan, the Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan, the Extreme Temperature Response Plan, and the California State Emergency Repatriation Plan.

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

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

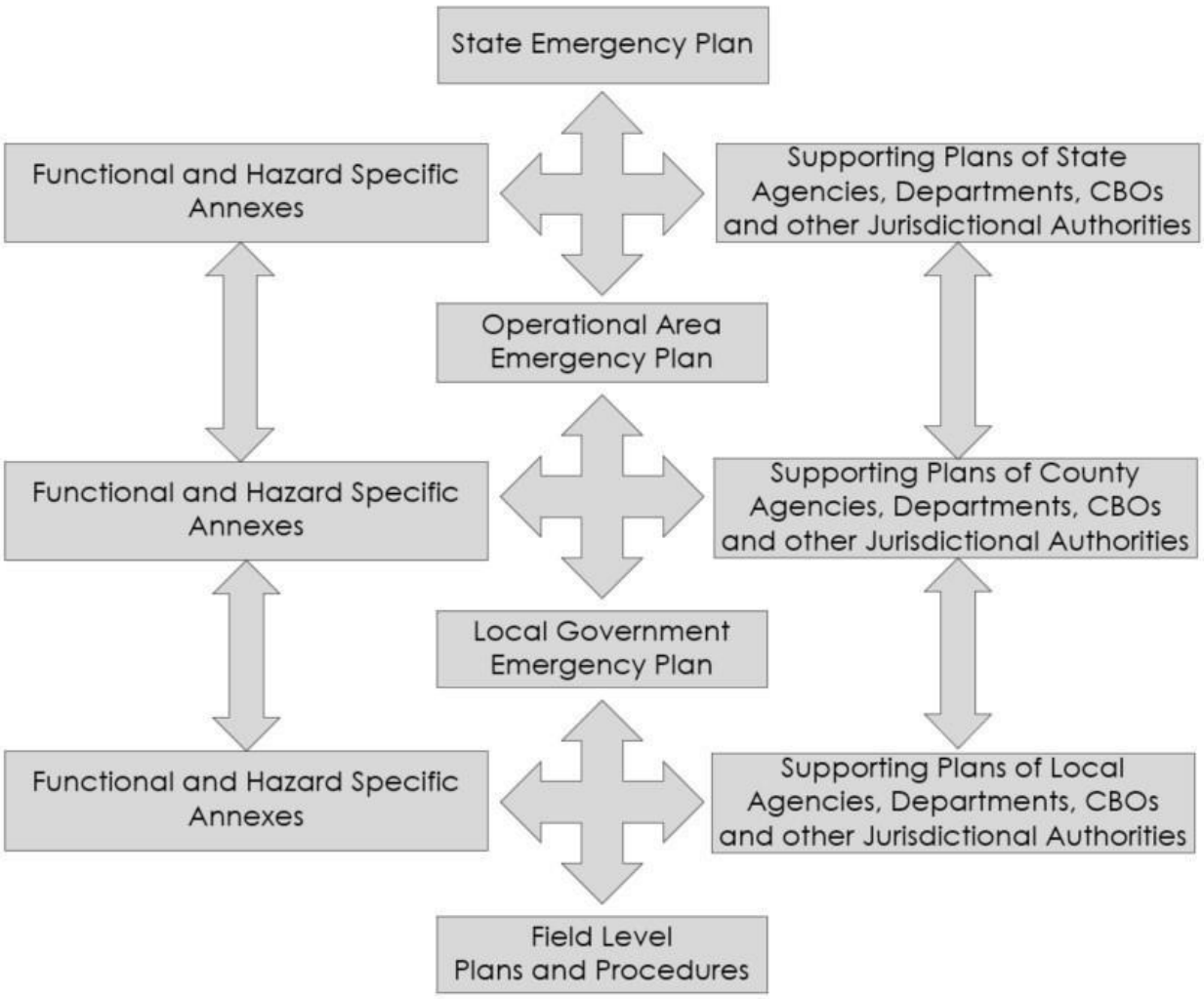
2.1. Purpose and Scope

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

The SEP incorporates and complies with the principles and requirements found in federal and state laws, regulations, and guidelines. It is intended to conform to the requirements of the California SEMS, the National Incident Management System (NIMS), as well as the California and National Disaster Recovery Frameworks (NDRF). The SEP is consistent with federal emergency planning concepts and other guidance documents jointly developed by the FEMA Region IX and the state.

This plan is part of a larger planning framework that supports emergency management within the state. on the following page illustrates the relationship of the State Emergency Plan to other state plans and its political subdivisions. Through an integrated framework of emergency plans and procedures involving all stakeholders in the emergency management community, California promotes integrated planning and coordination prior to an emergency, ensuring a more effective response and recovery.

Exhibit 2.1–1 Emergency Plan Relationship



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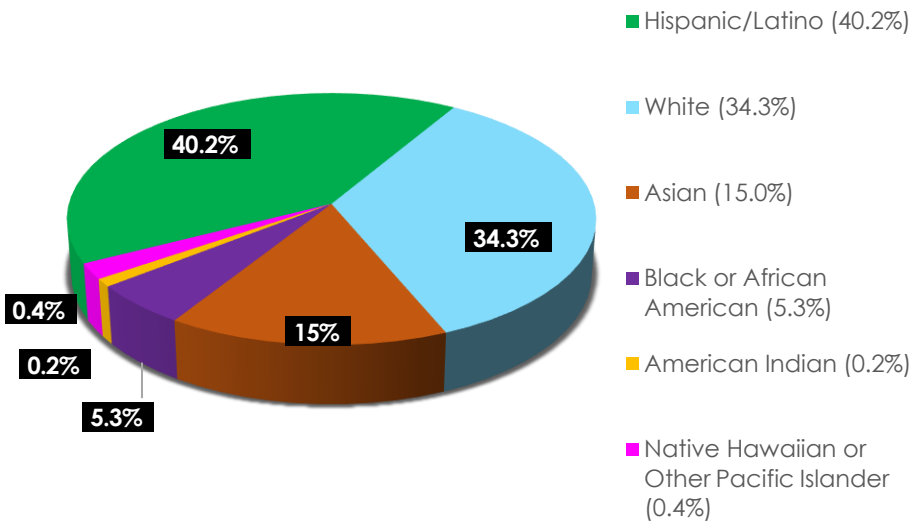
3. Situation and Assumptions

3.1. Population

California is a complex state. The population, economy, geology, geography, natural resources, and weather vary significantly from the northern border to the international border in the south. The state leads the nation in population with an estimated 38.9 million residents or over 11.7 percent of the United States (U.S.) population (California Department of Finance, 2023). About 26.8 million people live in the coastal counties of the state. In addition to the permanent population, California was the destination of 248.9 million domestic leisure and business travelers in 2023, along with 14.99 million international travelers (California Travel & Tourism, 2023). While California's population growth began slowing in 2010, it is expected to exceed 43 million by 2030 (California Department of Finance, 2021).

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

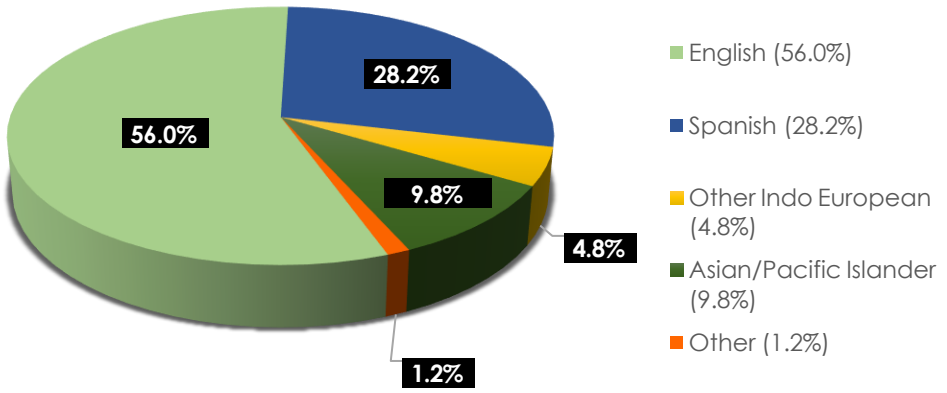
Exhibit 3.1–1 California's Demographics



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

California has more immigrants than any other state. Approximately 27 percent of the state's population is foreign born with the leading countries of origin being Mexico, the Philippines, China, Vietnam, and India (Hans Johnson, 2021). This means while English and Spanish are the primary languages, there are at least 200 languages spoken in California (Temelkova, 2021). Refer to below for a representation of the various languages used.

Exhibit 3.1–2 Spoken Languages



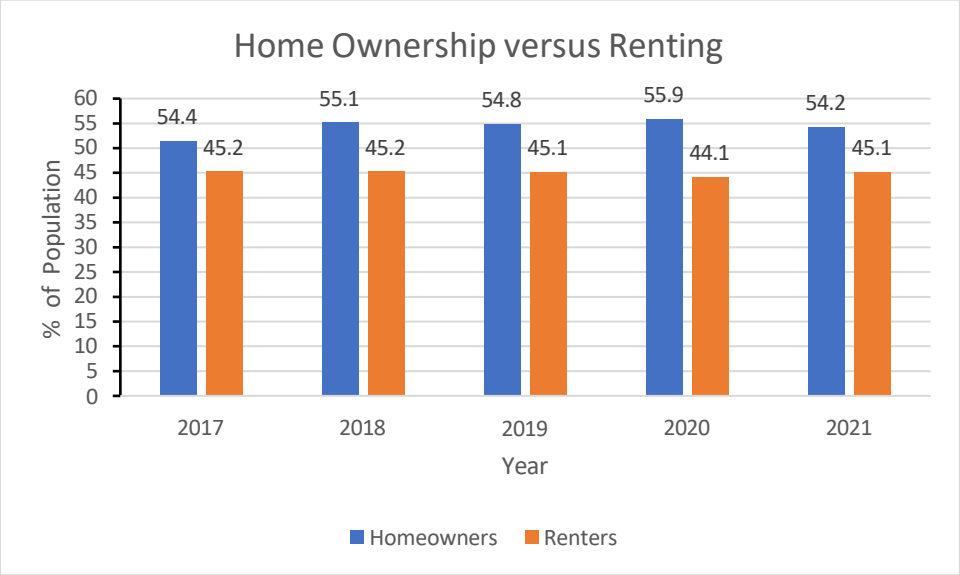
Note: Asian/Pacific Islander includes Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean
Other Indo European includes Persian, Hindi, and Armenian
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 1-Year, 2021

There are over 13.15 million households in California with an average occupancy of three people per household. There are more homeowners than renters with a ratio of 55 percent homeowners to 45 percent renters in 2022, but this gap is shrinking as housing costs continue to climb (iPropertyManagement, 2022).

People renting tend to move more frequently than homeowners which may lead to them being unaware of their local natural hazards (US Census, 2017).

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

Exhibit 3.1–3 Home Ownership in California



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

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 6.7 million adults in California have some type of disability (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2020). The state's population is also aging. Between 1970 and 2016, the number of adults aged 60 or over grew from 2.5 million to 7.8 million, an increase of 312 percent. Projections are that by 2030, when the last of the Baby Boomer generation has reached age 60, there will be an estimated

10.8 million older Californians, and approximately one million of those individuals will be age 85 or older (California Department of Aging, 2017).

Integrating whole community planning and mitigation can help a jurisdiction prevent gaps and inequities in the way it plans, responds to, and recovers from disasters, and decrease suffering and loss of life among individuals with disabilities, older adults, and others with access or functional needs.

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

3.2. Economy

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

California's economic strength and vitality is attributed to a variety of industries, such as agriculture, tourism and hospitality, healthcare, construction, film and television, and technology. California's 11 ports are also major commerce hubs. The Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach are among the top five busiest ports in the country. Together, these two ports handle about 40 percent of U.S. imports from Asia (The Journal of Commerce, online).

3.3. Geography

California is the third largest state in the nation at 163,696 square miles (107.765 million acres) within a land mass that is 770 miles long and 250 miles wide. The state has over 1,100 miles of coastline along the Pacific Ocean, shares 990 miles of border with three other states (Oregon to the north, and Nevada

and Arizona to the east) and has approximately 140 miles of international border with Mexico to the south.

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

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

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

Northern California generally receives more rainfall than the southern part of the state. High desert climates are found east of the Sierra Nevada, and the Transverse and Peninsular ranges of southern California. The high deserts, which include the Mojave Desert, the Owens Valley, and the Modoc Plateau, are part of the Great Basin region and experience hot summers and cold winters. The low deserts east of the southern California mountain ranges, including the Imperial Valley, Coachella Valley, and the lower Colorado River basin, are part of the Sonora Desert with hot summers and mild winters.

Two river systems, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin, form the principal freshwater system in California. The Sacramento River flows south for 377 miles from the Cascade Range near Mount Shasta. The San Joaquin River flows

northwest for 350 miles from the Sierra Nevada Mountain range near Yosemite. Both rivers feed into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, which serves as a critical water supply hub for California and contains a rich and productive habitat. With dredging, these river systems are large and deep enough that several inland cities, most notably Stockton and West Sacramento, are harbor communities that can dock ocean-going vessels. Water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta provides drinking water for nearly 23 million people, almost two-thirds of California's population, and provides irrigation water to the Central Valley.

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

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

Exhibit 3.3–1 Map of California

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

3.4. Hazards and Vulnerabilities

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

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

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

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

Climate impacts, including extreme weather events, sea level rise, precipitation patterns, and severe and frequent wildfires, present new risks that impact all phases of emergency management. Climate change is already affecting temperatures across California. Present day (1986 – 2016) temperatures throughout the state have warmed above temperatures recorded during the first six decades of the 20th century (1901 – 1960). With rising temperatures, especially during dry summer periods, the state has experienced some of the deadliest and most destructive wildfires in its history. Five of the 20 largest

California wildfires occurred in 2020, burning a record 4.3 million acres, damaging or destroying 11,116 structures and killing 33 people. In addition to extreme heat and wildfires, sea levels along the coast of central and southern California increased over 5.9 inches during the 20th century (California Natural Resources Agency, 2018).

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

Below are California's hazards and vulnerabilities as listed in the Enhanced SHMP.

3.4.1. Energy Disruption

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

California's energy production, storage, and distribution systems are vulnerable to physical hazards as well as shortages caused by market forces, weather, operating conditions, and cyber incidents. Virtually all of the natural gas in the state is transported by 42 transmission pipelines, either buried or above ground.

Many of these pipelines are located in areas with high seismic activity and urbanization is resulting in more people living and working closer to the pipelines increasing safety risks and the potential for accidents that cause gas transmission stoppages.

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

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

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) policies have been enacted by public and investor-owned utilities to lessen the potential to cause wildfires. Utility providers may de-energize their lines if there is an "imminent and significant risk" that strong winds may topple power lines or cause major vegetation-related damage to power lines, leading to increased risk of fire. Utilities must notify their customers prior to a PSPS event occurring and reenergize lines as soon as it is safe to do so. Utilities must also consider risks to energy dependent people with access or functional needs (e.g., individuals dependent on powered medical equipment, refrigerated medication, or electricity-based assistive technology).

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

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

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

The Cal OES developed the Electric Power Disruption Toolkit for Local Government to identify possible actions that local governments and Tribes can take to protect public health and safety during electric power disruptions regardless of the cause. It also provides preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation actions relevant to electric power disruptions.

3.4.2. Earthquake

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

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

The San Andreas Fault System extends from Cape Mendocino in the north through California for more than 800 miles to the Salton Sea and is California's

largest fault system. It forms the tectonic boundary of the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate and includes an intricate network of branching faults of which about 200 are considered potentially hazardous based on geologic records. These two plates move horizontally past one another at the rate of approximately 1.5 inches per year, with the Pacific Plate moving toward the northwest and the North American Plate moving southeast. This movement results in strike-slip earthquakes along the San Andreas Fault and other associated faults, some of which have historically been the most damaging earthquakes in California.

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

Growing urbanization and increasing reliance on complex infrastructure including electricity, water, telecommunications, and transportation may magnify California's earthquake vulnerability. Highly populated and major agricultural regions in California could be exposed to potentially damaging shaking, landslides, and liquefaction from earthquakes. Areas with equity priority communities may be more likely to experience significant economic loss. Identifying the potential risks of damage, loss of life, and economic devastation is important for mitigation efforts (Noriega, 2012).

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

3.4.3. Flood

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

California's outer coast includes bluffs, beaches, and wetlands. These coastal areas are vulnerable to coastal flooding, and the frequency and severity of flooding in these areas are anticipated to increase due to the impacts of climate change. Coastal flooding may be caused by high tide flooding due to relative sea level increases or storm surges when storm winds push water onshore. When astronomical high tides and storm surges occur at the same time, the risk of coastal flooding is much greater.

The meteorological phenomenon behind most large storms on the U.S. West Coast is the Atmospheric River (AR). These jets of warm moist air and high wind originate over the mid-latitude North Pacific Ocean and transport moisture to California which turns to rain and snow. AR storms originating in the area around Hawaii have come to be known as the "Pineapple Express". The excess snow and snowmelt runoff after AR storms can also exacerbate and extend flooding.

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

were given presidential emergency declarations and an additional two counties declared local emergencies.

In the winter of 2016-17, a series of storms brought abundant precipitation and snow to the central and northern portions of the state. The resulting runoff filled Lake Oroville that also experienced a structural failure in the dam's lower spillway, causing an inability to keep up with the reservoir's rising water level. The storm runoff eventually overtopped the dam's emergency spillway threatening to undermine the structure. Over 188,000 people in the Feather River Valley were evacuated. Although a catastrophic failure was avoided, high water flows in the Feather River caused considerable damage to the river's banks, road infrastructure, and inundated large areas of farmland. Two major storms in March 2023 caused the historic Tulare Lake lakebed to refill with water and flood roads, farms, and homes in and around the city of Corcoran (NASA Earth Observatory, 2023).

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

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

Many urban and rural areas are not protected by levees and are subject to recurring, seasonal flooding by local rivers or streams. According to the California Legislative Analyst's Office every county in the state has been declared a federal disaster area at least once for a flooding event.

Over seven million people, or approximately 18 percent of the state's total population, live in a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) designated floodplain.

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

3.4.4. Wildfire

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

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

California continues to face cycles of multiyear of statewide, severe drought conditions. One of the compounding impacts of drought is the state's fire threat resulting in aggressive fire behavior and activity changes. As a sobering example, the 2020 fire season had five large fires burning at the same time. Fire "complexes", consisting of dozens of fires, burned huge swaths of land, and destroyed thousands of structures. One of these fires, the August Complex, began as 37 separate fires ignited by lightning strikes. The complex burned a total of 1,032,648 acres becoming the state's first "megafire."

In 2021, the Dixie Fire became the largest single source fire in California history, burning 963,309 acres across five counties.

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

Wildfire smoke has had a significant impact on the health and quality of life for many people in Californians, particularly among individuals with preexisting health conditions and access or functional needs. Thick smoke from fires burning in interior valley and coastal mountain areas are carried westward by strong winds over heavily populated cities. The smoke is made up of a complex mixture of gases and fine particles. These microscopic particles can penetrate deep into lung tissue and cause a range of health problems.

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

3.4.5. Severe Weather

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

- **Extreme Heat Events:** Heat wave activity is on the rise in California and humid heat waves, in particular, are becoming more prevalent. The six warmest years on record have all occurred since 2014. Hot weather is associated with an increase in heat-related illnesses, including cardiovascular and respiratory complications, and a rise in death rates during and after heat waves (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2023). Agriculture is also heavily impacted. The 2006 heat wave in the Central Valley cost $1 billion in the dairy industry alone from bovine, heat stress infertility and reduced milk production (Pu, 2022). In early September 2022, a 10-day long heat wave settled over California. This heat dome event fueled wildfires and stressed the power grid. Excessive heat warnings were issued for much of the state with temperatures reaching well into the triple digits during the day and causing record high nighttime lows. The toll in human lives and illness is still being determined but preliminary analysis indicates approximately 387 deaths resulted from the heat wave.
- **Extreme Cold Events:** Freezing spells are likely to become less frequent in California as climate temperatures increase; however, when they do occur, those experiencing homelessness can face severe health impacts. For example, two of the six people who died of hypothermia in Sacramento in 2021 were unhoused individuals (Sacramento County Office of Emergency Services, 2022). Freezing temperatures occurring during winter and spring growing seasons can also severely affect the state's agricultural sector. While fewer freezing spells decrease cold-related health consequences, too few freezes could lead to increased incidences of disease due to the survival of more vectors and pathogens during the winter.
- **Drought:** Over the past 120 years, California has become increasingly dry. The drought from 2012 to 2016 was the most extreme since instrumental records began. Multi-year droughts may result in water shortages that impact water available for human consumption and agriculture production in the more arid areas of the state. Drought is also a major determinant of wildfire hazard. In April 2021, California again entered a drought state of emergency due to substantially low snowpack levels in the Sierra Nevada and unseasonably warm temperatures.

3.4.6. Landslide

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

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

3.4.7. Terrorist Attack

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

Recent terrorism-related events include:

- In June 2021, federal authorities charged two men with conspiring to firebomb the headquarters of a political party in Sacramento. One of the men was previously arrested for threats made against the governor and social media companies. Both men had ties to the "Three Percenters" militia movement.
- In July 2019, a man opened fire into a crowd at the Gilroy Garlic Festival killing three and injuring 17. According to authorities, the man had been "exploring violent ideologies" and had created a list of potential targets including religious organizations, courthouses, federal buildings, and political institutions.

- In May 2019, two men attacked security personnel in a drive-by shooting outside a federal courthouse in Oakland killing a Federal Protective Services officer and wounding another. Both perpetrators were associated with the anti-government extremist "Boogaloo" movement. One of the perpetrators was also responsible for a separate shooting in Ben Lomond, causing the death of a Santa Cruz County Deputy Sheriff.
- In April 2019, authorities in Reseda arrested a man for planning to bomb a rally in Long Beach. The individual expressed support for the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and wanted to conduct the attack to avenge the Christchurch Mosque shooting.
- In April 2019, a man opened fire in a synagogue in the City of Poway killing one and wounding three. He was also responsible for a previous arson attack at a nearby mosque. In his manifesto, he referenced previous racially motivated violent extremists as his inspiration and encouraged others to violence.

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

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

3.4.8. Dam and Levee Failure

California has a complex system of flood infrastructure consisting of approximately 20,000 miles of levees and more than 1,500 dams and reservoirs (1,250 of which are under state jurisdiction) that protect the state's population, agricultural lands, and water supply.

- Levees are subject to failure without warning but are especially vulnerable during an earthquake or flood. There have been 140 levee failures in California in the past ten years. In early June 2004, the Upper Jones Tract Levee near Woodward Island in the Delta suddenly failed. The levee break flooded 12,000 acres of farmland and threatened the California State Water Project and water supply to southern California. Emergency actions prevented any loss of water supply to the south, but repairs cost $100 million and required many months to pump the farm fields dry and bring them back into production. Burrowing wildlife was the suspected cause of the failure.

On-the-ground construction has been addressing levee deficiencies, and management of the flood system is improving. Overall, since 2007, approximately 361 miles of urban and 120 miles of non-urban State Plan of Flood Control levees have been repaired, rehabilitated, or improved, providing public safety and economic outcomes.

Dam and related dam structure failures can cause sudden and catastrophic flooding in communities downstream which may result in significant property damage, community lifeline disruption, business disruptions, displacement of families from their homes, environmental damage, and loss of life. Follow-on effects can include disruption to the state's water supply. Sixteen dam failures or major incidents have occurred since 1950 with the most recent being the Oroville Dam Spillways incident in February 2017.

Following the Oroville Dam Spillways incident, Senate Bill 92 was passed, establishing the Dam Safety Planning Unit within The Cal OES. The law also set forth new requirements that dam owners submit inundation maps to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), and Emergency Action Plans (EAP) to Cal OES for approval. Dam owners must coordinate with local public safety agencies and conduct regular safety

exercises. The inundation maps and EAPs must be updated, at minimum, every ten years.

3.4.9. Tsunami

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

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

California's tsunami hazard results from both local and distant sources. Local sources include large offshore faults and large submarine landslides near the shore. Local source tsunamis put California's coastal communities at the greatest risk because there is little or no time for official notification, so the public must respond quickly to natural warning signs. The 700-mile-long submarine Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ), located offshore of California's northern coast, is an example of a local tsunami source that could threaten the northern California coast from Cape Mendocino to the California/Oregon border. For more information about the CSZ, please visit the Redwood Coast Tsunami Workgroup website.

Distant source tsunamis are caused by large seismic events (usually higher than Magnitude 8.0) throughout the Pacific Rim that travel across the Pacific Ocean to California's coastal area at a rate of approximately 500 mph, or the speed of a jet plane.

According to historic records, more than 150 tsunamis have been observed or recorded in California, mostly causing little or no damage. California was placed

into a tsunami advisory or warning, activating the state emergency response system, seven times between 2009 and 2022 based on distant seismic events expected to impact the state's coast: 2009 (Samoa), 2010 (Chile), 2011 (Japan), 2012 (Canada), 2015 (Chile), 2018 (Alaska), and 2022 (Hunga-Tonga).

The 2011 tsunami resulting from the Magnitude 9.0 Tohoku (Japan) earthquake and traveled across the Pacific Ocean, causing one fatality in California. It severely damaged the Crescent City harbor and caused moderate to minor damage to 25 other harbors in California, for a combined total of approximately $100 million and resulted in a Presidential Disaster Declaration.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)/National Weather Service's (NWS) National Tsunami Warning Center (NTWC) maintains overall responsibility for national level monitoring and alert messaging tsunami incidents. The NTWC issues alert bulletins and provides national-level communications during tsunami response operations. Additional information may be found at U.S. Tsunami Warning System.

The (CTP) is a partnership between The Cal OES, California Geological Survey, and the NWS to provide state-level communication, scientific real-time hazard and vulnerability analysis, and science-based tsunami response action recommendations based on real-time conditions. CTP has a toolbox of resources such as interactive maps and GIS shapefiles to provide local decision-makers with the data needed to make informed response decisions. The interactive maps include identifying locations in California vulnerable to tsunamis. These maps display the worst-case scenario tsunami impacts for California coast areas.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) also contains maps, data, and publications related to Underwater Landslides in Southern California.

3.4.10. Cyberattack

Cyber threats to California's economy, critical infrastructure, and public and private sector computer networks are increasing in frequency, scale, sophistication, and severity. The ranges of cyber threat actors, attack methodology, targeted systems, and victims are also expanding. The 2019 Worldwide Threat Assessment, produced by the U.S. Intelligence Community,

states that our adversaries will increasingly use cyber capabilities, including cyber espionage, attack, and influence (to seek political, economic, and military advantage over the U.S.) (Office of the Director of National Intelligence, 2019).

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

- From 2021 to 2023 global cybercrime was estimated to cost nearly $20.72 trillion (Petrosyan, 2024); up from $1 trillion between 2018 and 2020 (Lostri, 2020). California's expansive economic and commercial footprint comprised of technology, 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, technology companies, and schools are frequent targets of data theft.
- 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.
- Ransomware attacks have become a growing concern as demonstrated by the ransomware attacks that targeted the City of Dallas, Texas; Prospect Medical Holdings (PMH); Caesars Entertainment; and MGM Resorts (Titterington, 2024). Ransomware attacks against large companies and U.S. infrastructure have become more commonplace, and this trend will almost certainly 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).

3.4.11. Civil Unrest

Civil unrest is usually triggered by extraordinary political or social events. Every major metropolitan area in California has experienced, and is at risk of, civil unrest. The most recent civil unrest incidents in California occurred between May and November 2020, during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic. Large-scale

Protests erupted in Minneapolis and across the country. Protests in California occurred throughout the state, notably in the cities of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, and Sacramento. Law enforcement agencies across the state provided mutual aid to these cities during the protests. The City of Los Angeles suffered over $17,871,000 in public and private property damage, and an estimated $150,397,571 worth of merchandise and goods was stolen by looters (Moore, 2020).

3.4.12. Pandemic and Epidemic

An epidemic is a sudden increase in infectious disease in a certain geographical area. A pandemic is an epidemic that has spread to multiple countries or continents across the world. Global movement of people and goods allows the latest disease threat to be an international plane flight away. Due to the mobility and expansion of human populations, even once unfamiliar pathogens, like Ebola, which previously affected people living in remote areas of Africa, and have their way to other continents, causing large outbreaks.

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

- **2019** – COVID-19, a novel or new coronavirus, was not well understood at first by the scientific and medical communities. The country's health care system was quickly overwhelmed providing care to the many COVID-19 patients. The California Governor proclaimed a State of Emergency on March 4, 2020, and the President declared a national emergency 11 days later on March 13, 2020.
    - Measures to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 were unprecedented and included travel restrictions, stay at home orders, and masking requirements in public spaces. Additionally, entire sectors of the economy (e.g., restaurants, service industries, airlines) were shut down and people were unable to gather for normal social activities (e.g., churches, schools, sports). The cascading socioeconomic, physical, and mental health impacts from COVID-19 were widespread. Also, during this time,

California faced civil unrest, extreme heat, PSPS events, and wildfire disasters further straining the emergency management system.

- A federally sponsored expedited vaccine development and manufacturing program was approved by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A mass vaccination program was implemented across the country in early 2021. However, the SARS-CoV-2 virus mutated as it passed through the world's populations resulting in variants such as the Alpha, Delta, and Omicron, more contagious than the original virus causing additional waves of infection and reinfection. The effectiveness of the vaccines was found to decrease over time requiring a booster dose to reduce the risk of severe illness, hospitalization, and death. As of February 2023, cases of COVID-19 in California exceed 11 million with over 100,000 dead. In the U.S., cases have exceeded 103 million with over a million dead. Worldwide, COVID-19 cases have exceeded 760 million with over 6.8 million deaths.
- As the state achieved its goals of distributing vaccinations, providing personal protective equipment, and enhancing the state's public health and medical infrastructure and processes, California was able to end its COVID-19 State of Emergency on February 28, 2023, and transition to the state's normal procedures for managing COVID-19 (Office of the Governor, 2022).
- On April 10, 2023, the United States ended its COVID-19 national emergency. On May 11, 2023, the United States ended its COVID-19 public health emergency (US Congress, 2023) (The White House, 2023).
- The COVID-19 pandemic highlights how an epidemic can proliferate rapidly and pose significant impacts to our communities and challenge our health care systems and resources.

- **2016** - An outbreak of the Zika virus rapidly spread across the western hemisphere. This virus causes fetal microcephaly (abnormally small head and brain) and other pregnancy complications. While not native to California, mosquitoes that transmit the virus have been discovered in 12 counties since 2011. According to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), there have been 758 travel-associated cases of Zika virus diagnosed in California as of December 2022, but not locally acquired

cases of the disease have been identified (State of California Health and Human Services Agency, 2023).

- **2014** - A rapidly evolving outbreak of Ebola was identified in Guinea, West Africa. By December 2015, the World Health Organization counted a total of 28,637 cases of Ebola virus and 11,315 deaths. The U.S. had four cases of Ebola treated in Texas and New York.
- **2009** – The H1N1 virus was first detected in the spring and came to be known as the Swine Flu. A vaccine was developed in late December 2009. The CDC estimates there were 60.8 million cases and 12,469 deaths in the U.S. The H1N1 virus still circulates seasonally but causes fewer deaths and hospitalizations.
- **2003** – West Nile Virus (WNV) appeared in California and spread to all 58 counties by 2004. WNV is carried by birds and is transmitted to mosquitoes that then transmit the disease to humans and animals through mosquito bites. There have been more than 7,000 human cases and over 300 deaths reported in the state since 2003. Risk of infection is reduced by taking precautions to prevent mosquito bites (California Department of Public Health, 2021).

3.4.13. Food and Agriculture Emergency

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

Damage to agriculture, including loss of crops and death of animals, may be the secondary impact of natural or technological disasters, or may result from disease or pest infestation. Infestation generally involves the artificial introduction of an insect, disease, vertebrate, or weed pest. These pests are particularly destructive because they have no natural enemies to keep them under control. The type and severity of an infestation will vary based on many factors, including weather, crop diversity, tree health, and proximity to urban areas. The following are examples where support and coordination may be necessary:

- Agriculture (crop cultivation) and silviculture (tree cultivation) are at risk from invasive pests and diseases that can cause economic, environmental, or physical harm. For example, the Asian Citrus Psyllid is a pest that spreads Huanglongbing, a devastating disease of citrus trees. Another example is the invasive Glassy-Winged Sharpshooter, which is a pest that carries Pierce's disease which causes significant loss in crops such as grapes, almonds, and alfalfa.
- Foot and mouth disease is a debilitating disease affecting all cloven–hoofed animals, including cattle, pigs, and sheep. It is one of the most contagious, infectious, viral diseases of animals. Diseases that may impact the state's poultry industry include Newcastle disease or Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). HPAI virus is highly contagious and can result in high mortality in poultry and wild birds. As of December 2023, it has been detected in 48 California counties. In 2024, HPAI was detected in California dairies, and in humans. As of October 2024, HPAI has been confirmed in over 99 dairies in Central California. The CDFA Animal Health and Food Safety Services Division has implemented a surveillance strategy to find affected farms as early as possible to work with farms in the implementation of enhanced biosecurity, livestock care, and employee protection.
- Disruption in production or distribution of agriculture products may lead to food shortages and rationing. Farmland may become fallow due to drought conditions or labor disputes may result in work stoppages that cause significant disruptions to the food supply chain.
- Agriculture products, whether those produced within California or those shipped into or out of the state, are at risk of contamination at various points in the production and transportation cycle and can result in both localized and widespread food-borne illness causing a public health emergency.

To assist local government to respond to and recover from agricultural emergencies, The Cal OES and the CDFA developed the Agriculture-Related Disasters: Guidance Document for Local Government, per the ESA.

During disaster incidents, evacuation, care, or sheltering of small and large animals or livestock requires a unique, all-hands approach. The needs of these

animals are complex, and resources may be limited during emergencies. In the event of an evacuation, it may be difficult to find adequate equipment, appropriate sheltering facilities, and veterinary care. To mitigate some of these challenges, the state continues to develop processes, procedures, and resources including the first Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between three state agencies, the Cal OES, the CDFA, and the University of California One Health Institute, that specifically addresses developing training, increasing resources, and standardizing animal disaster response with the California Veterinary Emergency Team (CVET) MOU. The CDFA has enhanced the California Animal Response Emergency Support (CARES) Unit, and the CAL OES implemented the first statewide interdisciplinary work group focused on resolving historical animal-related issues during and after disasters.

The CDFA CARES Unit provides operational guidance and resources (e.g., supply cache) to assist with all aspects of animal care in the event of a disaster or emergency with the assistance of agencies and volunteer organizations.

The recently implemented Animals in Disasters Work Group is a body of subject matter experts from various state agencies, local government, and NGOs that work together to find solutions for historical animal emergency response and provide recommendations to improve emergency response, care, shelter, and reunification of animals (large and small). This work group is co-led by the Cal OES and the CDFA.

3.4.14. Hazardous Materials Emergency

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

- Hazardous materials releases have averaged about 8,390 per year for the last five years. Depending on the severity of release and type of material, a hazardous materials emergency may cause injury, death, property

damage, environmental damage, or may result in orders to evacuate or shelter in place.

- In severe flood events, floodwaters are often contaminated with hazardous materials posing a threat to public and animal health, groundwater, and other parts of the environment.
- Fires resulting in the destruction of homes and businesses present a public health concern due to the presence of synthetic and toxic substances in the ash and debris. A "toxic sweep" managed by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) may be required to identify and remove hazardous materials from all burned properties. This may delay the initial steps of fire recovery, including reopening burned areas to community members, and initiating debris removal activities.
- Oil, other petroleum products, toxic chemicals, and other hazardous materials transported by rail poses a threat due to the risk of derailments, explosions, fires, accidental releases, and the potential for terrorist acts. In 2019, oil supplies shipped into California totaled 8,245,000 barrels. The COVID-19 pandemic caused a significant drop in oil imports throughout 2020, but as the state's economy recovers to pre-pandemic levels the risk from shipping the highly flammable "light" crude oil will increase as well (California Energy Commission, 2020).

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

The positive impact of sponsoring The Cal OES hazardous materials response teams to other state agencies is faster response to hazardous materials spills or releases reducing the contamination footprint, less time and financial

commitment to clean up a contained release; and faster restoration of roadways, railroads, and waterways.

3.4.15. Volcanic Event

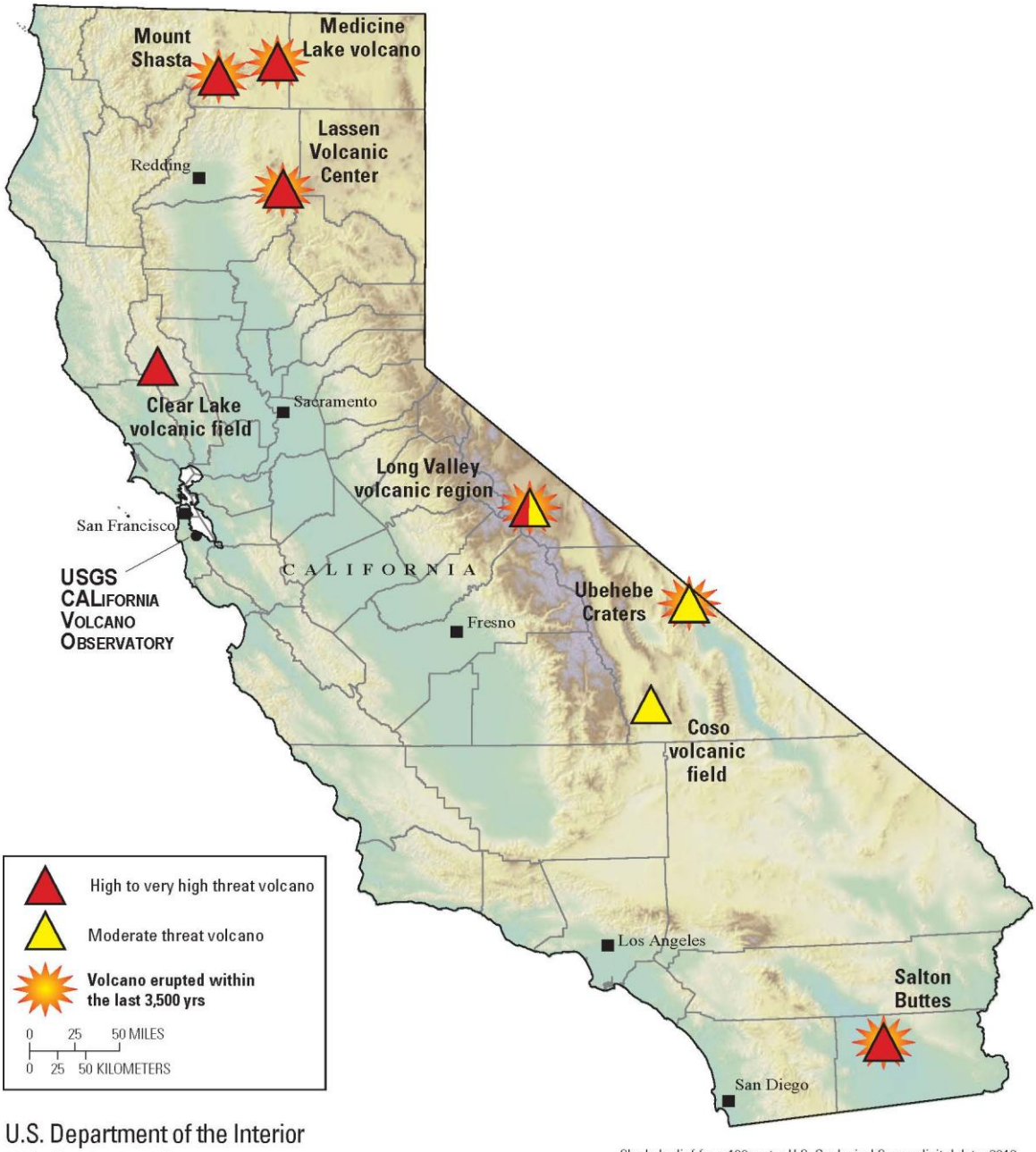
Volcanic areas are located throughout California, from Siskiyou County in the north to Imperial County in the south. Volcanic events can include increased seismicity, deformation and gas emissions, steam, or ash explosions, as well as effusive or explosive eruptions of lava. According to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Volcanic Threat Assessment, California has eight volcanic areas considered to be moderate, high, or very high threat. The following table, **Exhibit 3.4–1 Volcanic Area Threat Level** shows each volcanic area and the specific threat level assigned.

Exhibit 3.4–1 Volcanic Area Threat Level

Volcanic Area	Threat Level
Medicine Lake Volcano	High
Mount Shasta	Very High
Lassen Volcanic Center	Very High
Clear Lake Volcanic Field	High
Long Valley Volcanic Region	Very High
Salton Buttes	High
Ubehebe Craters	Moderate
Coso Volcanic Field	Moderate

Of most concern is the six high or very high threat volcanic areas. The hazard zones of these six volcanic areas cover over 20,000 square miles of land affecting 17 California counties, all three Cal OES Administrative Regions, and five of six Mutual Aid Regions. Refer to ***Exhibit 3.4–2 Volcanic Hazard Areas in California*** on the following page for the locations of these hazard zones.

Exhibit 3.4–2 Volcanic Hazard Areas in California



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

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

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

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

California has volcanoes that were active in historical times and have the potential to erupt again. The most recent eruption in California occurred from 1914-1917 at Lassen Peak. This eruption included ash, ballistics, and pyroclastic flows that could be seen for miles around with ash reaching as far as Elko, Nevada. Portions of Northern California received measurable ash fall from the Mount St. Helens eruption in 1980.

The USGS Volcano Observatory monitors and issues Volcano Alert Notifications during changes in volcanic activity. These notifications are publicly available at USGS' Volcano Updates webpage.

A state-Level Concept of Operations for Volcanic Events Plan (Volcano ConOps Plan) has been drafted and will be included as an annex to the SEP once it is finalized. The Volcano ConOps Plan addresses the six main hazard types associated with volcanoes.

3.5. Assumptions

Below are sets of assumptions reflecting situations that must be considered for achieving effective emergency management in California.

Disaster Assumptions:

- All disasters are local. Whether the cause originates in that locality or from an external source, the response to a disaster is best handled as close to the local level as possible.
- Disasters may result in casualties, fatalities, and displace people from their homes.
- Disasters can result in property loss, interruption of essential public services, damage to basic and critical infrastructure, and significant harm to the environment.
- Disasters 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.

Incident Response Assumptions:

- 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.
- Response and short-term recovery activities will be managed by incident objectives.
- Integrated planning is critical to ensure the needs of underserved populations are considered in aligning resources or assets. 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.

- Individuals, community-based organizations, volunteers, NGOs, and businesses not affected by the incident will offer services and support in times of disaster.
- 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 public, with active participation of local, tribal, territorial, state, and federal governmental partners to ensure needs are met with all segments of the population.

State Assumptions:

- 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 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, when mission tasked by The 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.

State Assumptions if Federal Support is requested:

- The federal government will provide emergency assistance to California when requested and in accordance with the National Response Framework (NRF).
- 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.

4. Emergency Management Organization

4.1. Standardized Emergency Management System

The Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) is the cornerstone of California's emergency response system and the fundamental structure for the response phase of emergency management. The ESA, Section 8607, requires SEMS for managing multi-agency and multijurisdictional responses to emergencies in California. The system unifies all elements of California's emergency management community into a single integrated system and standardizes key elements. The SEMS incorporates the use of the Incident Command System, California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), the Operational Area (OA) concept and Multiagency Coordination (MAC) process. State agencies are required to use the SEMS, and local government entities must use it to be eligible for any reimbursement of response-related costs under the state's disaster assistance programs.

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

4.1.1. SEMS Organization Levels

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

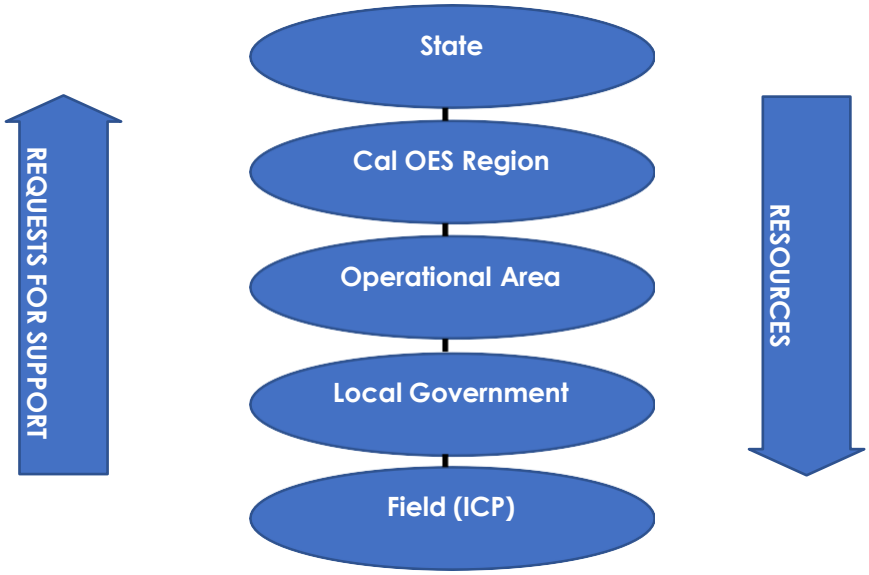
- **Field** – The field level is where emergency response personnel and resources, under the command of responsible officials, carry out tactical decisions and activities in direct response to an incident or threat.
- **Local Government** – The local government level includes counties, cities, and special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

jurisdiction. Local governments are required to use SEMS when their Emergency Operations Center (EOC) is activated, or a local emergency is declared or proclaimed to be eligible for state reimbursement of response-related costs.

- **Operational Area** – An OA is the intermediate level of the state's emergency management organization which encompasses a county's boundaries, and all political subdivisions located within that county, including special districts. The OA facilitates and/or coordinates information, resources, and decisions regarding priorities among local governments within the OA. The OA serves as the coordination and communication link between the local government level and regional level. State, federal, and tribal jurisdictions in the OA may have statutory authorities for response like that at the local level.
- **Region** – The Cal OES Regional level coordinates information, resources, and state agency support among OAs within the mutual aid region and between the OAs and the state level. The Region team does so by being the primary conduit of the Cal OES relationships with the OAs. There are three Cal OES Administrative Regions – Inland, Coastal, and Southern – which are further divided into six mutual aid regions (see **Exhibit 7.7–1 Mutual Aid Regions**). When an incident occurs, or information is received that may require the Cal OES or other state support or expertise, the Cal OES Regional staff will deploy to an OA's (or other) EOC or ICP to provide any necessary technical advice, support, or on-scene assistance.
- **State** - The state level of the SEMS prioritizes tasks and coordinates state resources in response to the requests from the Cal OES Regional level and coordinates mutual aid among the mutual aid regions and between the Cal OES Region level and state level. The state level also serves as the coordination and communication link between the state and the federal emergency response system. The state level requests assistance from other state governments through the EMAC and similar interstate compacts and agreements and coordinates with the FEMA when federal assistance is requested. The state level operates from the State Operations Center (SOC) which receives policy direction from the Unified Coordination Group (UCG).

Refer to ***Exhibit 4.1–1 SEMS Organization Levels*** below for a visual representation of the SEMS organization levels and how requests and resources are routed and allocated.

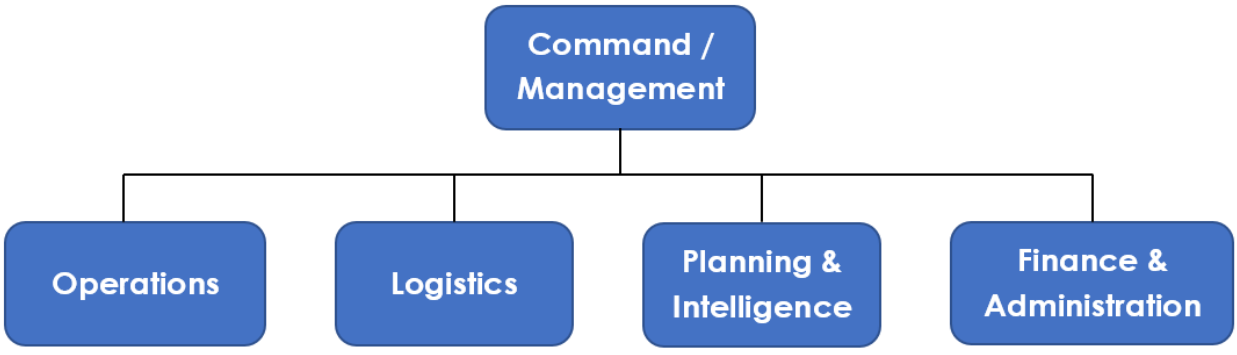
Exhibit 4.1–1 SEMS Organization Levels



4.1.2. SEMS Functions

The SEMS requires every emergency response involving multiple jurisdictions or multiple agencies including the five functions identified in ***Exhibit 4.1–2 SEMS Functions*** below. These functions must be applied at each level of the SEMS organization.

Exhibit 4.1–2 SEMS Functions



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

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

Unified ordering takes place through the Logistics Section Supply Unit to ensure control and accountability over resource requests. As needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to address the needs for communications, food, medical, supplies, facilities, and ground support.

- **Planning & Intelligence**: Responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident for the preparation and documentation of the IAP at the field Level or the AP at an EOC. Planning & Intelligence also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the emergency or the EOC. As needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to collect and analyze data, prepare situation reports, develop action plans, set GIS priorities, compile, and maintain documentation, conduct advance planning, manage technical specialists, and coordinate demobilization.
- **Finance & Administration**: Responsible for all financial and cost analysis aspects of the emergency and for any administrative aspects not handled by the other functions. As needed, Unit Leaders are appointed to record time for incident or EOC personnel and hired equipment, coordinate procurement activities, process claims, and track costs.

The field and EOC functions are further illustrated in ***Exhibit 4.1–3 Comparison of Field and EOC SEMS Functions*** on the following page.

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 & Intelligence	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.

4.1.3. National Incident Management System Integration

In addition to the SEMS, the state and its political subdivisions are responsible for compliance with the requirements of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as defined in the Homeland Security Presidential Directives. The state promotes and encourages NIMS adoption by associations, utilities, NGOs, private sector emergency management, and incident response organizations to enhance emergency management effectiveness. The SEMS and the NIMS are designed to be compatible and are based on similar organizational principles.

The Cal OES is designated as the principal coordinator for the NIMS implementation across California. Annually, the Cal OES administers the process to communicate, monitor, and implement the NIMS requirements in cooperation with state agencies, local governments, and other critical stakeholders. The Cal OES utilizes the Unified Reporting Tool for measuring progress and facilitating reporting to the FEMA.

4.1.4. EOC Activation Criteria, SEMS Levels, and Staffing

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

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

- **Duty Officer Status**: A jurisdiction may elect to operate a Duty Officer program when its EOC is not activated. During steady state, a Duty Officer is designated as the primary point of contact for an emerging incident. The Duty Officer maintains situational awareness of the emerging incident, handles basic reporting and information sharing, and can start the EOC activation process if necessary.
- **Level Three EOC Activation**: Level Three is a minimum activation. This level may be used for situations which initially only require a few people (e.g., a short-term earthquake prediction, alert of storms or tsunamis, or monitoring of a low risk planned event). At a minimum, Level Three staffing consists of the EOC Director, Section Coordinators, and a situation assessment activity in the Planning & Intelligence Section. Other members of the organization could also be part of this level of activation e.g., the Communications Unit from the Logistics Section, or an Information Officer.
- **Level Two EOC Activation**: Level Two activation is normally achieved as an increase from Level Three or a decrease from Level One. This activation level is used for emergencies or planned events that would require more than a minimum staff but would not call for full activation of all organizational elements, or less than full staffing. The EOC Director, in conjunction with the General Staff, will determine the required level of

continued activation under Level Two and demobilize functions or add additional staff to functions as necessary based upon event considerations. Representatives to the EOC from other agencies or jurisdictions may be required under Level Two to support functional area activations.

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

4.1.5. State Operations Center

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

- **State Operations Center**: SOC operations are under the management of the Cal OES. SOC:
  - Facilitates inter-regional communications and coordination.
  - Compiles, authenticates, and makes available summary disaster status information obtained from all sources, in the form of situation reports, to the Governor's Office, the legislature, state agencies, media, and others as appropriate.
  - Provides regional support and coordination consistent with SEMS.
  - Ensures development of common objectives through a joint IAP process and assignment of resources where appropriate in accordance with those objectives.
  - Tasks state and federal agencies.
  - Coordinates governmental and private sector organizations to support response and recovery operations.
  - Maintains status of mission numbers and purchasing authority.
  - Provides necessary coordination with and between established statewide mutual aid systems at the state level.

- Manages the state government emergency public information program.
- Provides and maintains linkage and inter-agency coordination with the Federal Response System. This includes requesting appropriate assignments for federal Emergency Support Functions (ESF).
- Supports the recovery process and assists state agencies and the Cal OES Regions in developing and coordinating recovery action plans consistent with the CDRF.
- Implements policy decisions made by the UCG.

- **Unified Coordination Group**: The coordination of the state's emergency response is operationalized through the UCG, which is convened and led by the Cal OES Director and includes the Governor's Office, Cabinet Secretaries, Directors of other state agencies, and federal agency officials. The UCG is the highest level of state coordination and is typically assembled after a major disaster or when requested. Membership of the UCG is tailored according to the nature of the emergency. The UCG is the decision-making body that sets the strategy for the State's overall response and recovery to a disaster or emergency, resource allocation, communications, and other critical legislative, programmatic, and funding determinations based on the priorities set by the Governor. The UCG is responsible for:
  - Integrating state and federal response and recovery operations.
  - Setting priorities for response and recovery activities.
  - Strategic tasking of state and federal agencies and coordination among governmental and private sector organizations to support response and recovery operations.
  - Ensuring unity of effort.

4.1.6. Emergency Operation Center Organization

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

The SEMS EOC functions are shown below. EOCs should consider the following activities and responsibilities in each section:

- **Management Section**:
  - Management of the EOC (CA-ESF 5).
  - Facilitation of Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) and MAC Groups.
  - Coordination of public information and management of the Joint Information Center (JIC) (CA-ESF 15).
  - Provision of public safety, and risk communications and policy.
  - Provision of access and functional needs integrated planning in each EOC section.
  - Ensure the safety of EOC personnel and field responders.
- **Operations Section**:
  - Transportation (CA-ESF 1)
  - Construction and Engineering (CA-ESF 3)
  - Fire and Rescue (CA-ESF 4)
  - Mass Care and Shelter (CA-ESF 6)
  - Resources (CA-ESF 7)
  - Public Health and Medical (CA-ESF 8)
  - Hazardous Materials (CA-ESF 10)
  - Food and Agricultural (CA-ESF 11)
  - Utilities (CA-ESF 12)
  - Law Enforcement (CA-ESF 13)
  - Recovery (CA-ESF 14)
  - Volunteer and Donations Management (CA-ESF 17)
  - Cybersecurity (CA-ESF 18)
  - Other guidance and resources (as needed)
- **Planning & Intelligence Section**:
  - Situation Status
  - Resource Status (assigned, available, or out of service)
  - Situation Analysis

- Accessible Information Display
- Documentation
- Advance Planning
- Technical Services
- Action Planning
- Demobilization

- **Logistics Section**:
  - Field Incident Support.
  - Communications Support (CA-ESF 2)
  - Personnel Unit
  - Medical Unit
  - Food Unit
  - Ground Support Unit.
  - Supply Unit
  - Facilities Unit
  - Sanitation Services
  - Information Systems Support
- **Finance/Administration**:
  - Fiscal Management
  - Timekeeping
  - Purchasing
  - Compensation and Claims
  - Cost Recovery
  - Travel Request, Forms, and Claims

4.1.7. Alternate Facilities

In the event the SOC is unusable due to emergency or disaster impacts, alternate facilities are designated to assume the impacted facility's roles and responsibilities. Other Cal OES Regions not impacted by the emergency may be called upon to support the impacted facility. The Cal OES Regional Administrator of an unaffected Cal OES Region is authorized to manage emergency operations for the impacted facility until it is operationally ready to

resume essential functions. When there is a temporary transfer of operations to an alternate facility, notifications will be made to the FEMA, state agencies, and OAs to ensure continuity in communications and operations.

4.1.8. Alternate Government Facilities

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

4.2. California's Emergency Management Community

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

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

4.3. The Role of Government

It is the responsibility of the government and the emergency management community to plan and prepare for emergency response with the whole community in mind. As individuals, businesses, and governments become more reliant on interconnected systems and critical infrastructure, the potential for

broader and more complex disaster impacts increase. Government agencies must be prepared to deal with these wider ranging, interrelated impacts to meet their priority to save lives, protect health and safety, protect property, and preserve the environment.

4.3.1. Governor

During a State of Emergency, the Governor coordinates statewide emergency operations through the Cal OES and its mutual aid regions. "The Governor shall, to the extent he deems necessary, have complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise within the area designated all police power vested in the state". (California Emergency Services Act, 1970)

During a State of War Emergency, the Governor has "complete authority over all agencies of the state government and the right to exercise within the area or regions designated all police power vested in the state […] [to] promulgate, issue, and enforce such orders and regulations as he deems necessary for the protection of life and property, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8567." "During a State of War Emergency every department, commission, agency, board, officer, and employee of the state government and of every political subdivision, county, city and county, or city, public district, and public corporation of or in the state is required to comply with the lawful orders and regulations of the Governor made or given within the limits of his authority" (Cal. Government Code Section 8620-8621).

4.3.2. Governor's Office of Emergency Services

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

- **State-Level Emergency Coordination**: During a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency, the Cal OES Director coordinates the emergency activities of all state agencies in connection with such emergency and has the authority to use any state government resources to fulfill mutual aid requests or to support emergency operations. The Cal OES operates the CSWC 24 hours per day to receive and

disseminate emergency alerts and warnings. The SOC coordinates emergency management information and resources. The Cal OES also coordinates the delivery of federal grant programs under Presidential declarations of emergency and major disaster.

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

4.3.3. State Agencies

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

- **Administrative Orders**: AOs define the specific emergency assignments of state agencies. Each AO is an agreement between the Cal OES and a state agency/department and may detail how that agency/department plans to delegate authority and assign responsibilities within its own divisions, bureaus, or other components. Additional state agency assignments may be indicated with orders from the Governor. Additional information on AOs can be found on the Cal OES Administrative Orders webpage.
- **Agency Plans**: Each agency maintains its own emergency plans and procedures to accomplish assigned emergency management tasks. Agency plans may delegate authority and assign responsibilities to divisions, bureaus, field offices, or other components of the agency. Agency plans must be consistent with the provisions of the administrative

orders and the statutory authorities of the individual agency. Each agency should ensure its emergency plan is consistent with the State of California Emergency Plan. Plans should include continuity components to ensure an agency's ability to provide essential services to the public during and after a catastrophic event.

- **Disaster Service Workers**: Cal. Government Code, Section 3100, and Cal. Labor Code, Sections 3211.92-3211.93, state that all public employees can be called upon as disaster service workers to support emergency response, recovery, and mitigation activities. State agencies are responsible for ensuring all personnel assigned specific responsibilities in support of this plan are adequately trained and prepared to assume those responsibilities.

- **Essential Workers**: Cal. Health and Safety Code, Section 131021, states all primary and secondary school workers, among others deemed vital to public health and safety by the State Public Health Officer or the Director of the Cal OES, are essential workers.

4.3.4. Legislative Branch of State Government

The legislative branch of state government is made up of two houses: the Senate and the Assembly. There are 40 Senators and 80 Assembly Members. Bills passed by the Legislature and approved by the governor are chaptered and become a part of the California Codes which are a comprehensive collection of laws grouped by subject matter. Each house maintains a committee related to emergency management. The Assembly's Committee on Emergency Management has jurisdiction over emergency declarations, homeland security and victim services programs, earthquake mitigation, seismic safety, the State Fire Marshal, fire prevention and suppression programs, mutual aid systems, statewide and local government emergency or disaster response, emergency medical services, and emergency communications and evacuations. The Senate's Joint Legislative Committee on Emergency Management has jurisdiction over disaster preparedness, emergency management, and homeland security issues.

The Legislature has the authority to terminate the governor's emergency powers with respect to State of Emergency and State of War Emergency by concurrent

resolution declaring an end to the respective emergency (Cal. Government Code Sections 8624 and 8629).

4.3.5. Judicial Branch of State Government

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

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

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

4.3.6. Operational Area

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

4.3.7. Local Government

Cities and counties have ordinances that establish an emergency organization and local disaster council. The ordinances provide for the development of an emergency plan establishing responsibilities for emergency management operations and specifying the officials authorized to proclaim a local emergency. All local governments with a certified disaster council are required to develop Emergency Operation Plans (EOP) that utilize the Whole Community Planning approach, and addresses equity priority communities for their jurisdiction that meet state and federal requirements and are consistent with the Cal OES planning guidance and the local governments should work with their OA when developing their EOP.

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

4.3.8. Special Districts

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

4.3.9. Tribal Governments

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

The Cal OES Office of Tribal Coordination (OTC) coordinates emergency

management planning, response, and recovery. The OTC also shares resource information to include grant funding, training opportunities, and disaster response resources.

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

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

4.3.10. Federal Government

The federal government supports California and the nation by providing tools, resources, and guidance to support emergency management systems. When an emergency occurs that exceeds, or is anticipated to exceed, resources of the state, or when federal departments or agencies acting under their own authorities are partners in the unified command for an emergency, the federal government may implement the Stafford Act following the Governor's request for a disaster declaration by the President. This allows access to federal department and agency capabilities, organization of the federal response and recovery actions, and ensures coordination with all response partners. The FEMA and the Cal OES have outlined the mechanism by which they will integrate efforts in the CIBP: Concept of Operations (CONOP).

The CONOP describes the integration of federal resources into the state-led response to a catastrophic incident to achieve unity of effort and in concert with the SEP and the SEMS.

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

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

- CIBP: CONOPS
- California Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan
- Bay Area Earthquake Plan
- Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan
- Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Plan

More information on catastrophic plans can be found on the Cal OES website under the Planning, Preparedness, and Prevention Directorate, Planning and Preparedness Catastrophic Planning webpage.

4.3.11. Other State Governments

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

4.3.12. International Governments

California coordinates international programs, initiatives, projects, and partnerships with international organizations, such as the Aga Khan Development Network, and other countries, including Australia, Chile, Israel, and Mexico. California also participates in a variety of cross-border initiatives with Mexico that enables coordination of key cross-border issues affecting the U.S. and Mexico.

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

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

4.4. Role of the Private Sector

Whole community planning in preparation for an emergency is an essential part of the state's emergency management efforts. The public, private businesses, volunteer organizations, equity priority community coalitions and organizations (i.e., cultural associations, unhoused coalitions, LGBTQ+ organizations, et al.) all contribute valuable perspectives, resources, and expertise to preparedness efforts. Private individuals can work with emergency managers to ensure emergency plans reflect the concerns and needs of the community, businesses have unique resources and expertise in providing essential services and operating critical infrastructure in those communities, and volunteer organizations play a critical role in directly caring for disaster survivors and managing donations. By building public private partnerships with these stakeholders before an emergency, the state can ensure these relationships, agreements, and capabilities are ready when disasters occur.

4.4.1. The People of California

The people of California are the primary beneficiaries of the state's emergency management system and have the ability to participate and contribute to the development of the state's emergency management system through whole community planning. At the same time, individuals play an important role in emergency management by helping one another and ensuring they and their families are prepared for disasters.

Before an emergency, people can assist the emergency management effort by taking first aid training, maintaining emergency supplies, and being prepared to evacuate or shelter in-place for several days. Many people join disaster volunteer programs such as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) and remain ready to volunteer or support emergency response and recovery efforts. Community members are an important link in the whole community planning process working with each other, businesses, NGOs, volunteer organizations, and

local government emergency managers to develop local emergency operations plans and capabilities.

During an emergency, everyone should monitor emergency communications and carefully follow directions from authorities. If an evacuation order is issued, it is critical that people evacuate quickly. This is especially true for individuals with disabilities, older adults, and people with access or functional needs that may require additional time and resources to evacuate safely. Establishing support networks and actively planning to act in response to disasters is key to personal safety and reducing the impact of the emergency. By being prepared, people can better serve their families and communities and reduce demands on first responders.

Many local government agencies have individual, family, and community preparedness initiatives. At the state level, Cal OES promotes individual and community preparedness through public programs and events like the Great Shakeout earthquake drill and Listos California. See SEP Section 6.2 Preparedness Campaigns for more information.

California Volunteers is a state office that provides accessible information and tools to support individual and community emergency planning and matches volunteers to opportunities. More information can be found on the California Volunteers website.

4.4.2. Businesses

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

- **Hazardous Materials Area Plans**: Many businesses (both large and small) handle chemicals that pose hazards to the community and environment due to potential offsite releases and should have emergency plans to limit the impacts from unintentional releases. Some industries are required by law or regulation to have emergency operations procedures to address a variety of hazards. The CalEPA Hazardous Materials Business Plan requires businesses that handle hazardous materials that meet certain quantity or

risk thresholds to submit Hazardous Materials Business Plans and/or Risk Management Plans to Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA). The Unified Program Agencies can then develop Hazardous Materials Area Plans to respond to the release of hazardous materials within their jurisdiction.

- **Business Emergency Plans**: The Cal OES recommends all businesses develop comprehensive emergency plans that include employee injury and illness prevention programs, address access and functional needs considerations for employees and visitors, business resumption, and continuity of operations elements. A comprehensive business emergency plan can assist the business and the community at large by providing:
    - Accessible information to employees to protect themselves and their families from the effects of likely emergencies.
    - A business emergency organization with identified positions having clear and specific emergency roles, responsibilities, delegated authorities, and identified successors.
    - Identification of actions necessary to protect customers, employees, company property, and records during emergencies.
    - Procedures for responding to significant cybersecurity incidents.
    - List of critical processes, products, and services for business continuity.
    - Production shut-down procedures.
    - Company Emergency Response Center.
    - Alternate work sites.
    - Methods and channels of communication.
    - Contacts with local emergency management officials.
    - Methods to provide and accept goods and services from companies outside normal business partners or accounts.
- **Business Operations Centers**: The Cal OES also promotes the use of business operations centers to enhance public and private coordination. State and local governments can effectively coordinate with businesses by establishing a business operations center linked to their existing EOC.

4.4.3. Volunteer Organizations

California recognizes the value and importance of organizations that perform voluntary services in their community. These organizations have resources which can augment emergency response and recovery efforts. Examples of voluntary organizations are:

- **American Red Cross**: When a disaster threatens or strikes, the American Red Cross (ARC) provides accessible shelter, food, and health and mental health services to address basic human needs to enable survivors to resume normal daily activities while also providing casework and recovery services to survivors including financial assistance. The ARC works closely with the California Department of Social Services (CDSS) for Mass Care and Shelter (CA-ESF 6). The CDSS and the ARC jointly plan, prepare, and train for and respond to emergencies that require mass care and shelter.
- **Salvation Army**: The Salvation Army works to meet human needs by providing mass feeding services, distribution of emergency supplies, spiritual/emotional support, and long-term recovery support.
- **California Southern Baptist Convention**: The Southern Baptist Disaster Relief Ministry has volunteers and equipment able to support the immediate needs of communities after a disaster with mass feeding and debris clean up.
- **Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster**: This coalition of nonprofit organizations supports the emergency management efforts of local, state, and federal agencies and governments by coordinating the planning efforts of a variety of voluntary organizations. Visit the California Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) website for more information.
- **Whole Community Stakeholder Workgroups**: Partnering with whole community stakeholders results in more inclusive and integrated emergency planning.

  An example of Whole Community Stakeholder workgroup is an AFN Committee. These committees, many of which are organized and facilitated by a jurisdictional AFN Coordinator within the EOC, can consist of representatives from Area Agencies on Aging (AAA), the local independent living center, regional center, disability advocacy groups (e.g., agencies serving the deaf and hard of hearing), CBOs, NGOS, and

other resource providers (e.g., the ARC). They are designed to identify the immediate unmet needs of disaster survivors with disabilities, other access, and functional needs, or specific cultural or social needs, and to deliver resources such as:

- Power wheelchairs
- Manual wheelchairs
- Walkers, canes, rollators (rolling walkers)
- Hearing aids
- Realtime captioning
- Video remote interpreting
- Telephonic interpretation services
- World language interpretation/translation services
- Other assistive technologies

4.4.4. Public-Private Partnerships

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

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

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

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

The Office of Private Sector and NGO Coordination past initiatives have included:

- 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.
- Publishing the 2024 California Volunteer and Donations Management Planning Guidance for local and tribal governments to identify local volunteer and donation management services for timely deployment in disasters.

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5. Mitigation Programs

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

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

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

More information on hazard mitigation planning can be found on the Cal OES website under Hazard Mitigation Division.

More information on grants for hazard mitigation can be found on the Cal OES website under Hazard Mitigation Division in Pre-Disaster Flood Mitigation and the Cal OES Recovery Directorate.

5.1. State of California Enhanced Hazard Mitigation Plan

Mitigation Plans form the foundation for a state or community's long-term strategy to reduce disaster losses and break the cycle of damage,

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

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

The goals of the 2023 Enhanced SHMP are to:

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

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

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

The Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Division sponsors the MyPlan tool to provide information about California's natural hazards and to assist with creating custom maps for LHMPs Individual and Business Mitigation Tools. More information about the 2023 Enhanced SHMP, include a copy of the SHMP, can be found on the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Planning Division webpage.

5.2. Individual and Business Mitigation Tools

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

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6. Emergency Preparedness

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

6.1. Preparedness Planning

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

- **SEMS and NIMS Elements**: Plans and procedures should address all applicable SEMS and NIMS requirements. At a minimum, plans should contain a list of stakeholders with contact information, preparedness actions, procedures for coordinating mutual aid, methods for integrating access and functional needs, an outline of response actions, and a process for incorporating corrective actions. For more planning guidance, refer to the FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide (CPG) 101.
- **Community Lifelines**: The community lifelines construct, developed by the FEMA, can be a useful tool for local planners developing EOPS. Community lifelines are the most fundamental services in a community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function. They are broken down into the following eight categories: Safety and Security; Food, Hydration, and Shelter; Health and Medical; Energy;

Communications; Transportation; Hazardous Materials; and Water Systems. They are an objectives-based approach to incident response that prioritizes the rapid stabilization of key functions after a disaster. Accounting for lifelines in the planning process is an option local government may consider using to enhance their EOP and increase community resilience.

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

- **Emergency Operations Plans**: All local governments with a certified disaster council are required to develop EOPs for their jurisdictions that meet state and federal requirements per the California ESA, Section 8610. This includes identifying potential evacuation areas and routes, measures for notifying and evacuating the public, and identifying potential shelter locations (California Emergency Services Act, 1970). EOPs should intersect with a jurisdiction's continuity of operations (COOP) and continuity of government (COG) needs. Guidance on COOP/COG can be found on the Cal OES Continuity Planning webpage. Among other emergency planning considerations, local EOPs should include the following elements:
    - **Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and Stakeholder Preparedness Review (SPR)**: The THIRA/SPR is one way to identify current risks and assess the existing capabilities of a community to handle those risks. Understanding a community's risk and capabilities drives the rest of the planning processes by allowing planners to determine what they need to prepare for, if current capabilities need to be maintained or expanded, and how to close capability gaps (e.g., creating training programs, utilizing community outreach, acquiring additional funding). The state is required to use THIRA/SPR, while local jurisdictions can use alternative models if they choose. For more information on the THIRA/SPR process refer to the FEMA's CPG 201 and for other assistance identifying local hazards look at the FEMA's Resilience Analysis and Planning Tool (RAPT).
    - **Whole Community Planning Approach**: Based on CPG 101, integrated plans should address what a community will do to address its specific risks with the unique resources it has or can obtain.

This requires understanding the composition of the population and its needs and the identification and involvement of community stakeholders in the planning process. Integrated planning should address all members of the community, such as the socially underrepresented, individuals with access or functional needs, private businesses, and other government entities.

  - **Community Involvement**: Community members and leaders should be involved in the integrated planning process because they possess unique knowledge and perspectives about their constituents. Increased community participation can take the form of creating local emergency planning committees, holding public outreach events, and working with CERTs. Community involvement helps emphasize that members have an active responsibility in preparedness and ownership of the plan created.

- **Equity Priority Communities and Individuals with Access and Functional Needs**: Emergency management planners need to consider underrepresented members of their communities – including people with a higher susceptibility to harm from disaster impacts. These individuals may not have access to resources offered in preparedness, response, and recovery or feel they cannot easily or safely access these resources. For example, individuals could be:
  - Geographically isolated
  - Out of hearing range of community alert sirens
  - Without radio, television, telephone, mobile phones, or computers
  - Without strong mobile reception or internet connectivity
  - Visitors, temporary residents, or seasonal workers in an impacted region
  - Unfamiliar with available emergency resources
  - Physically, developmentally, or intellectually disabled
  - Injured or managing chronic medical conditions
  - Experiencing homelessness
  - Undocumented persons

  - Limited English proficiency
  - Low-income or without transportation
  - Older adults
  - Children
  - Pregnant

- **Evacuation and Transportation**: Planners should be aware of what types of transportation are typically used by which groups of people in their communities and be cognizant of challenges to accessing and using certain transportation methods during disasters. Evacuation plans must integrate accessible transportation providers within the planning process and movement of people with access or functional needs. Transportation planning considerations should include staging, embarkation points, transportation centers, temporary evacuation points, and care and shelter locations. For more information about integrated evacuation planning for AFN populations, refer to the Cal OES AFN Library.
- **Sheltering**: Assembly Bill (AB) 2311, requires access and functional needs considerations be integrated into a jurisdiction's emergency plan, which includes addressing how individuals with access or functional needs will access emergency shelters. A shelter is a disaster-relief location that provides a roof overhead, food, water, sanitation, and support to residents in maintaining their basic living needs until they can return home. Shelters will not duplicate residents' usual standards of living. Survival and basic non-medical health maintenance are the goals of disaster sheltering. When shelter facilities are activated, the state will work with local officials to ensure they accommodate the provisions of the ADA and provide full wrap-around services. Shelter planners and emergency managers should identify shelters that comply with ADA requirements and those that will need modifications to comply. Planners should also collaborate with community groups and non-profit organizations that represent equity priority communities that may be distrustful of or uncomfortable in government-run shelters.
- **Hazard-Specific Planning**: Local, state, and federal regulations frequently require hazard-specific plans.

- **Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Plans**: Under the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 44, Chapter I, Subchapter F, Part 350, Local and state jurisdictions within the federally defined emergency planning zones established around operating nuclear power plants are required to develop and exercise plans designed to protect the public in the event of an emergency. All plans and procedures must comply with NUREG-0654/FEMA-REP-1 Criteria for Preparation and Evaluation of Radiological Emergency Response Plans and Preparedness in Support of Nuclear Power Plants. Both the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the FEMA use the document to evaluate the adequacy of the emergency plans and preparedness of state, local, and tribal governments surrounding commercial nuclear power plants, commercial nuclear power plant applicants, and licensees.
- **Hazardous Materials Area Plans**: Under the Cal. Health and Safety Code, Section 25503, unified program agencies are required to establish area plans for emergency response to a release or threatened release of hazardous material within its jurisdiction.
- **Dam Emergency Action Plans**: The ESA, Section 8589.5, requires inundation maps and an Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for all dams that exceed a "low" downstream hazard potential, as determined by the Department of Water Resources (DWR), Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD). Dam owners must submit their inundation maps to the DWR DSOD and their EAPs to the Cal OES for approval to comply with the Cal. Water Code, Sections 6160-6162 and the Cal. Government Code, Section 8589.5, respectively. Additional provisions for EAPs include compliance requirements, exercises of the plan, and coordination with local public safety agencies. EAPs must be updated every ten years, or when there are significant modifications to the dam or its related structures or significant changes to downstream development that involves people and property. Dam owners are also required to conduct an annual notification drill to ensure their notification contacts are accurate.
- **Health Care Facilities**: Consistent with Emergency Preparedness Rule Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) 3178-F, covering 42 CFR, Parts 403-494, health care providers and suppliers

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

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

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

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

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

- **Recovery Planning**: Local governments and other agencies are encouraged to develop recovery plans prior to the occurrence of a disaster. Such a plan should establish mechanisms for recovery decisions and identify key participants in the recovery organization, including NGOs, CBOs, and private sector entities. The plan should also identify processes and procedures for requesting state and federal recovery

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

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

6.2. Preparedness Campaigns

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

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

- **National Preparedness Month** in September is the Cal OES annual preparedness campaign providing a variety of resources, including links to the Listos California website to assist families and communities become disaster prepared.
- **Great ShakeOut** is an international earthquake drill that occurs every third Thursday of October. The Cal OES works in partnership with the USGS and the Earthquake Country Alliance through news and social media campaigns in October encouraging California's residents to "drop, cover, and hold on" at a predetermined time statewide.
- **Preparedness Ambassadors** is a statewide approved curriculum designed to engage fourth grade students to develop and promote disaster preparedness for their homes, schools, and local communities.

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

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

6.3. Preparedness Training

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

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

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

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

6.4. Preparedness Exercises

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

Exercises should:

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

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

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

- **Seminars** are discussion-based and meant to introduce information about a particular topic or current policies, plans, and procedures. Seminars are

good for an audience unfamiliar with current plans and can be a starting point for more complex exercises.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

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

More information about Capstone California, the IPPW, and the IPP can be found on the Cal OES Exercise Program web page.

6.5. Prevention and Protection Programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identifying areas where port stakeholders can improve statewide collaboration and information sharing to identify potential threats.
- Identifying areas where institutionalized coordination through codified processes will enhance security, emergency response procedures, communications, coordinating contingency planning, and other areas of mutual responsibility across the state.
- Developing a statewide maritime security strategy.
- Preparing plans to quickly recover from a catastrophic event at a California port.

Developing a strategy to increase the amount of homeland security funding California receives from the Federal Department of Homeland Security by establishing baseline levels of preparedness.

6.6. Grant Programs for Preparedness

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

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

HSGP's three components are:

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

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

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

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

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

Additional emergency management grants include the following:

- Earthquake Warning California Program: Funds to implement a community-based earthquake education and outreach to vulnerable populations in targeted counties.
- California Comprehensive School Security Training Program: Funds for California Regional Fusion Centers to provide school personnel and related law enforcement tools needed to recognize, respond quickly to, and help prevent acts of violence on school campuses (K-12) and improve school security and safety (California Governor's Office of Emergency Services, n.d.).

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

The Community Resilience Centers (CRC) Program, through the Strategic Growth Council, funds neighborhood-level resilience centers to provide shelter and resources during emergencies, as well as year-round services and programming that strengthen community connections and ability to withstand disasters.

The Prepare California Grant Program launched in 2022 provided funding through 2024 aimed at reducing long-term risk to natural disasters by investing in infrastructure improvements in the communities most susceptible and socially

vulnerable to future disasters. The program also provided match funding for federal grant programs to equity priority communities that would otherwise have been unable to access the federal funding.

More information on these and other Hazard Mitigation Grant Programs can be found in SEP Section 9.5.4 Hazard Mitigation and on the Cal OES Grants Management website or the California Grants Portal.

6.7. Communications and Information Management

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

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

The Cal OES utilizes the Next Generation Situation Awareness and Collaboration Tool (NGSCOUT), an online information sharing and collaboration platform used by California emergency responders for tactical incident management.

The Cal OES maintains several publicly available sources of GIS information: the CA Governor's Office of Emergency Services Data Library, the Cal OES Public

Mapping Applications webpage, the Cal OES Access and Functional Needs Web Map, and the California Preparedness Portal (Cal PreP).

6.8. Preparing Resources

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

- **Interoperability:** Ensure equipment, communications, and data systems acquired through state/territorial and local acquisition programs are interoperable.

  The California Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee (CalSIEC) is tasked with managing the interoperability spectrum and developing governance on behalf of California's public safety emergency responders. The CalSIEC provides communication focused preparedness and response documents such as the California Statewide Communications and Interoperability Plan and the California Interoperability Field Operations Guide.

- **Credentialing**: Align with state emergency management and response personnel credentialing programs to ensure properly trained staffing for incidents including those involving mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements. For more information on emergency management credentialing, visit the CSTI's Credentialing and Certification Program web page.

- **Resource Typing**: Inventory response assets to conform to NIMS National Resource Typing Definitions, when possible.

- **Mutual Aid**: Provide personnel and resources when requested.

- **Interagency Assistance**: Utilize response asset inventory systems for intrastate and interstate assistance requests such as the EMAC, training, exercises, and incidents/planned events.

- **Deployment Policies**: Institute policies and procedures to prevent spontaneous deployment of resources (including personnel) and to manage resource requests that bypasses official resource coordination processes (i.e., resources requested through improper channels).
- **Cost Recovery**: Institute mechanisms to deploy, track, recover, demobilize, and reimburse resources utilized during response and recovery. For additional information about cost recovery, visit the Cal OES Recovery web page.

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7. Response Concept of Operations

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

7.1. Response, Priorities, and Strategies

During the response phase, emergency managers prioritize actions and outline operational strategies. This plan provides a broad overview of these priorities and strategies based on importance and describes what should occur during each step, when, and at whose direction. The recommended order of priorities should be protecting life safety from direct and potential threats; stabilizing the incident; protecting and restoring critical infrastructure; preserving property and environment to facilitate recovery; and transitioning to recovery operations. The listed priorities and strategies are recommended starting points and should be tailored to the incident.

- **Operational Priorities**: Operational priorities govern resource allocation and the response strategies for the State of California and its political subdivisions during an emergency. Below are operational priorities addressed in this plan.
    - Save Lives – The preservation and sustainment of life is the top priority of emergency managers and first responders and takes precedence over all other considerations.
    - Protect Health and Safety – Measures should be taken to mitigate the impact on public health and safety.
    - Stabilize the Incident - Measures should be taken to contain and reduce the effects of the emergency.
    - Protect or Provide Temporary Replacement for Critical Infrastructure – All feasible efforts must be made to protect critical infrastructure or provide temporary alternatives for damaged critical infrastructure during an emergency.

  - Preserve Property and Environment – All feasible efforts must be made to protect or limit damage to public and private property, resources, and California's environment during an emergency.
  - Transition to Recovery Operations – Transition to recovery operations by establishing recovery strategies and priorities.

- **Operational Strategies**: To meet the operational priorities, emergency managers should consider the following strategies:
  - Meet basic human needs – All possible efforts must be made to supply resources to meet basic human needs, including food, water, accessible shelter, medical treatment, and security during an emergency.
  - Address the whole community – Older adults, individuals and families, faith-based and community organizations, nonprofit groups, schools and academia, individuals with disabilities, and others with access or functional needs may be disproportionally impacted during and after an emergency. Access and functional needs must be identified, considered, and addressed, before, during, and after disasters.
  - Mitigate hazards – As soon as practical, suppress, reduce, or eliminate hazards and/or risks to persons and property (including pets and livestock) during the disaster response. Lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of future emergencies.
  - Restore essential services – Power, water, sanitation, communication, accessible transportation, fuel, and other essential services must be restored as rapidly as possible to assist communities in returning to normal daily activities.
  - Support Whole Community and Economic Recovery – All members of the community must collaborate to ensure recovery operations are conducted efficiently, effectively, and equitably, promoting expeditious recovery of the affected areas.

7.2. Direction, Control, and Coordination

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

- **Command and Control**: During response to minor or moderate events, one jurisdiction may manage the emergency with existing resources. Personnel that are part of a field level emergency response will utilize the ICS to manage and direct on-scene operations. The EOC for that jurisdiction may not be activated under this scenario.
- **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. The OA EOC will communicate via the Cal OES Region, which will communicate with the SOC.
- **State Government Coordination and Cooperation**: The Cal OES is delegated authority by the Governor to implement the ESA and perform executive functions assigned by the Governor to support all phases of emergency management. The agency coordinates state-level emergency operations and supports 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.

- **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.
  - **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 demands for scarce or competing resources. The MACS consists of a combination of elements: personnel, procedures, protocols, business practices, and communications integrated into a common system.
  - **Multiagency Coordination Groups**: Agency Administrators/Executives, or their designees, who are authorized to represent or commit agency resources and funds are brought together to form MAC Groups. MAC Groups may be established at any level or in any discipline. Under the SEMS, MAC Group activities are typically facilitated by EOCs. A MAC Group can:
    - Commit agency resources and funds.
    - Provide coordinated decision making.
    - Allocate resources among cooperating agencies.
    - Establish priorities among incidents.
    - Balance agency policies.

- Provide strategic guidance to support incident management activities.

- **Disaster Direction and Control**: During disasters the local EOC and OA EOC, the Cal OES Region, and state SOC activate to the appropriate response level to provide coordination and support.
  - When activated for wildfire, the **California Fire and Rescue Coordination Center** at the Cal OES receives information from local government and OAs and coordinates the mobilization of firefighters, fire equipment, and other vital resources throughout the state through the California Fire and Rescue Emergency Mutual Aid System.
  - The **State Law Enforcement Operations Center** (LEOC) serves as the primary law enforcement information, intelligence, and coordination and support center for the UCG, deployed Cal OES personnel, and local, state, and federal stakeholders during major incidents. The LEOC consists of state law enforcement agency partners working collaboratively in a response posture for a unified common operating picture. It has 24/7 operational capabilities and is activated at the direction of the Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch Chief.
  - The **Air Coordination Group** (ACG) led by the CA-ESF 1 Transportation may help facilitate fixed wing, rotor, and drone/unmanned aerial system movement priorities above the disaster area and support other aviation priorities for the incident. The ACG consists of a team of professional aviation partners including the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), FEMA Air Operations, and other organizations. Various programs and state and federal ESFs that use aerial assets in their operations may be asked to provide a liaison to the ACG to help gain the broadest understanding of the totality of air assets supporting an incident or event. The ACG does not have command and control authority but rather focuses on cumulative flight awareness and safety given the number of air assets used in response and recovery operations.

- **Traffic Management Centers** (TMC) operated by Caltrans and the CHP monitor and manage traffic flow and communicate traffic conditions to the traveling public and emergency management personnel during emergencies or planned lane closures on the state highway system. There are 12 district TMCs throughout the state and one satellite TMC. TMCs support emergency response activities by leveraging traffic control infrastructure such as closed-circuit television, highway advisory radio announcements, changeable message signs, and the California Highway Information Network.
- The **Joint State/Federal Flood Operations Center** (FOC) is a component of the Flood Operations Branch in DWR. The FOC, NWS, California-Nevada River Forecast Center, and State Water Project (SWP) Operations are co-located, ensuring cohesive flood forecasting, flood emergency response, and real time water management across California. The FOC serves as a year-round focal point for gathering and disseminating hydrometeorological information. During severe storms and flooding the FOC provides public warnings, factual information, and technical assessments to emergency managers, law enforcement, and government agencies.
- The **Medical and Health Coordination Center** (MHCC) is the coordination center for the CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical and directly supports the emergency response activities. In addition, the MHCC functions as the California Department of Public Health's (CDPH's) DOC and supports related CDPH programmatic emergency response activities. When activated, the MHCC assists in the coordination of CA-ESF 8 response missions and helps to determine prioritization and allocation of scarce resources.
- The **Business Operations Center** (BOC) is the response component of the Cal OES Office of Private Sector & NGO Coordination and resides within the SOC. The BOC acts as a liaison for the private and nonprofit sectors to state government with a focus on emergency management and homeland security related activities, situational awareness for the private sector during disasters, and assistance with donations management.

  - The **Utilities Operations Center** (UOC) is managed by the California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA). The CUEA is the largest utility emergency association in the state and provides emergency response support for electric, petroleum pipeline, telecommunications, gas, water, and wastewater utilities. The UOC is activated during emergencies with utility providers, the Cal OES, and other state agencies, to coordinate operational response activities, tracking of mobilized resources, and restoration of power and utility services.

- **State Task Forces**: A state task force (TF) is a combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and typically led by a senior official from a coordinating CA-ESF agency or (if designated by the coordinating agency) a primary CA-ESF agency. The TFs are generally short-term, issue-specific focus groups. State TFs may utilize cross-ESF coordination and are flexible and scalable. Some TFs are recurring due to common response and recovery needs. These include the Mass Care and Shelter Task Force, the Schools Task Force, and the Debris Management Task Force.
- **Incident Management Assistance Teams** (IMAT): The Cal OES and the FEMA IMATs provide field-level and EOC level incident management during emergencies and disaster response. These typed teams can be used at all levels of government regardless of incident size or complexity and are capable of incident management using the SEMS, the NIMS, and ICS principles. IMATs include Command and General Staff and consist of Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning, and Finance/Administration sections.
- **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. The 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 coordination of joint and state/federal recovery programs.

7.3. Alert and Warning – California State Warning Center

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

The Cal OES operates the CSWC, which is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to serve as the official state level point of contact for emergency notifications. From this center, the CSWC personnel maintain contact with County Warning Points, state agencies, federal agencies, the National Warning Center, NGOs, CBOs, and the private sector.

- **Notifications to CSWC**: 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.
    - **Earthquake Notifications**: The CSWC receives notification of earthquakes from the California Integrated Seismic Network (CISN), National Earthquake Information Center (NEIC), the USGS, and the California Earthquake Early Warning System. The CISN is a statewide network that provides real-time information for California earthquakes. The CISN Display is an internet-based, rapid earthquake notification system that receives earthquake information from networks worldwide.

- **Tsunami Notifications**: The CSWC disseminates notifications of tsunamis that could impact California, critical incident information, and maintain communications with federal, tribal, state, and local partners during tsunami incidents. The notifications fall under three categories:
    - Watch (not yet known; stay tuned and be prepared), and Information Statement (no threat; no action suggested).
    - Advisory (strong currents and dangerous waves; stay out of water, away from beaches and waterways)
    - Warning (dangerous coastal flooding and powerful currents; move to high ground or inland)
- **Volcano Notifications**: The CSWC receives volcano notifications from the USGS California Volcano Observatory and the USGS Volcano Notification Service.
- **Weather Notifications**: Notification of severe weather is received from the National Weather Service.
- **Energy Notifications**: The California Independent System Operator (CAISO) monitors the California power grid, which consists of a network of long-distance, high-voltage transmission lines and substations that carry bulk electricity to local utilities for distribution to customers. When the grid is unable to meet electrical demands, the CAISO will direct utilities to reduce their load and issue emergency notices of energy interruptions. The CSWC will be contacted by the CAISO in accordance with their emergency notification process. The CSWC may also coordinate notifications related to PSPS events or other energy emergencies or needs.
- **Hazardous Materials/Oil Spill Release Notifications**: State law requires hazardous materials handlers, their employees, authorized representatives, agents and/or designees to immediately report upon discovery any actual or threatened release to the CSWC.
- **Nuclear Power Plant Notifications**: The CSWC receives notifications of nuclear power plant events directly from Diablo Canyon Power Plant. Secondary notifications may be received by CSWC from the San Luis

Obispo County Sheriff's Office through one or more of the following systems: California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS), California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS), Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), or the California Warning System (CALWAS).

- **Alerting and Warning State and Local Agencies**: Multiple communication channels will be used to maintain constant communication with local, state, and federal communications centers and to ensure the state can quickly respond to any developing emergencies. Cal OES manages a statewide contract to provide alert and warning capability used by local agencies. The CSWC provides local and state agencies with a broad 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

- **Notification of Emergency Personnel**: The CSWC maintains a list of agencies and personnel critical to emergency operations. The CSWC will utilize SMS texting, phones, emails, and its mass notification system to notify state personnel of an emergency and help guide response teams across the state. During alerts the system will send notifications on a repeating

basis until responded to and track responses to ensure appropriate personnel are enroute.

- **Communications, Alert, and Warning Systems**: The CSWC is responsible for informing, communicating, alerting, and notifying local governments, OAs, state officials, and the federal government of natural or human-caused emergencies. To meet this responsibility, the CSWC is equipped with telephones, data, and radio systems (described in more detail later in this plan). Most of these systems are used on a daily basis; while others are available for use in an emergency, as conditions require. These systems are listed below:
    - **NAWAS and CALWAS**: The CSWC maintains the CALWAS to communicate with the Cal OES Regional Offices and County Warning Points during an emergency. CALWAS is part of the National Warning System (NAWAS).
    - **Operational Area Satellite Information System (OASIS), California Law Enforcement Terminal, (CLETS), California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS), and the Emergency Alert System (EAS)**: The OASIS, CLETS, CLERS, and California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System (CALAW) are utilized to alert and notify sheriff and police departments, and key Emergency Alert System (EAS) stations.
    - **Wireless Emergency Alerts**: In partnership with the FEMA, the Cal OES supports the use of Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEAs) which are concise, text-like messages to WEA-capable mobile devices during emergency situations. WEAs are sent by state and local public safety officials, the NWS, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the President of the United States.
    - **Mass Notification System**: The Cal OES uses a secure, scalable, accessible, and reliable emergency management application to send notifications to individuals or groups using lists, locations, and visual intelligence. This comprehensive notification system keeps everyone informed before, during, and after an emergency incident.
    - **Radios and Microwave Systems**: The state agencies utilize land mobile radio systems that are interconnected using the California

Public Safety Microwave Network (CAPSNET) for primary communications. The California Interoperable Field Operations Guide (Cal IFOG) has a complete list of radio channels for state agencies and operational areas.

Diagrams of California state warning systems are provided in the SEP Section 14.7 – California Warning System.

7.4. Intelligence Gathering and Situation Reporting

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

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

- **Field Situation Reports**: Field situation reports should be disseminated to each responsible jurisdiction's EOC.
- **Local**: Local government should summarize reports received from the field, department operations centers, and other reporting disciplines and send them to the OA.
- **OA**: The OA should summarize reports received from responsible jurisdiction's EOC, field units, department operations centers, and other reporting disciplines and forward to the Cal OES Region.
- **Cal OES Regions**: The Cal OES Region should summarize situation reports received from the OA EOC, state field units, and other reporting disciplines and forward to the SOC.
- **SOC**: The SOC will summarize situation reports received from the Cal OES Regions, state department operations centers, state agencies, private partners, and other reporting disciplines, and distribute to state officials and other stakeholders.

- **Joint Field Office**: When the state/federal JFO is activated, the SOC and the JFO will coordinate information sharing.

7.4.1. Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center

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

7.5. Public Information

Public information relies on processes, procedures, and systems to gather, verify, coordinate, and communicate timely and accurate information. The disseminated information should be accessible and culturally responsive; in an accessible and culturally relevant format; and convey an incident's cause, size, and current situation to the public (both those directly and indirectly affected), responders, and additional stakeholders. Public information must be coordinated and integrated across jurisdictions, agencies, and organizations; among federal, state, tribal, and local governments; with the private sector and NGOs; and include equity priority community representative associations.

7.5.1. Public Outreach Programs

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

7.5.2. Emergency Public Information

During an emergency, responsible jurisdictions disseminate accessible information about the emergency to keep the public informed about what is happening, suggest protective actions the public can take, outline the actions of emergency response agencies, and summarize the expected outcomes of the emergency actions.

- **Local Government Responsibilities**: Responding jurisdictions and local government will provide immediate, accessible, and critical emergency public information to their constituents.
- **State Government Responsibilities**: The Cal OES will coordinate the state's emergency public information efforts and provide support to other state agencies to ensure the state government issues are accurate, timely, clear, concise, and consistent accessible messages.
- **State Assistance to Local Officials**: State assistance may be required when:
    - The means of dispersing public information at the local government level is damaged or overwhelmed.
    - Critical information needs to be disseminated for victims, responders, recovery personnel, and members of the media.
    - Multiple response agencies and levels of government need to work cooperatively to provide consistent emergency information.
- **Communications and Public Information**: Emergency notification systems must be accessible to ensure effective communication for people who are deaf/hard of hearing, blind/low vision, deaf/blind, or have limited English proficiency. During emergency broadcasts or emergency notifications, governments should work with broadcast news outlets to have interpreters in view. Communication on disaster information and resources must be redundant and communicated in different formats that are accessible (American Sign Language [ASL], captioning, audio description, text, email, picture, plain language) so that people with AFN and or with limited English proficiency have access to the information they need in a timely manner.

Earthquake Warning California uses state-of-the-art technology to alert people and initiate life-saving automated actions before surface shaking arrives. Tools like the MyShake application can provide seconds to tens of seconds of alert giving individuals the opportunity to take actions such as Drop, Cover, and Hold On. Alerts are distributed to emergency personnel and the public through WEA, mobile phone applications including the state sponsored MyShake application, and through Android phone operating systems. Industrial users can receive earthquake warnings to trigger personnel alerts and automated actions. For more information visit Earthquake Warning California.

7.5.3. Joint Information System

Under the SEMS, public information is directly managed and controlled by the jurisdictions with responsibility for emergency response. An information coordinator gathers incident-specific public information through a Public Information Officer (PIO) within the Joint Information Center (JIC). The JIC is a central location that facilitates operation of the Joint Information System (JIS).

- **Joint Information Center**: It is a location where personnel with public information responsibilities perform critical emergency information and public affairs functions, as well as crisis communications. A JIC may be established at various levels of government, at incident sites, or can be components of federal, state, tribal, territorial, regional, or local MACS (e.g., MAC Groups or EOC). Typically, an incident-specific JIC is established at a single, on-scene location in coordination with federal, state, and local agencies (depending on the requirements of the incident). Informational releases are cleared through the Incident Commander (IC)/Unified Command, and/or the EOC/MAC Group.
- **Virtual Joint Information Center**: A virtual JIC may be initiated through technological means when geographical restrictions, incident management requirements, social distancing, or other limitations preclude physical attendance by Public Information Officers at a central location. Through telephone or video teleconferences, personnel participating in the virtual JIC can meet and coordinate information.

- **Public Information Officer Coordination Teams**: When a JIC is established, it will be staffed with PIOs from the responding agencies, who will coordinate as a team to:
    - Gather, verify, and produce accessible information for dissemination to the media and public (such as news releases, background information, fact sheets, public service announcements, briefings, and news conference materials).
    - Respond to media questions and requests.
    - Schedule media releases, briefings, news conferences, interviews, public service announcements, etc.
    - Arrange for media interviews and tours.
    - Assign Agency Representatives (AREP) to coordinate information from their agency with other team members before it is released to the public.
- **Joint Information System**: Federal, state, tribal, territorial, regional, local, and private sector PIOs and established JICs are critical supporting elements of the JIS. The JIS provides the mechanism to organize, integrate, and coordinate information to ensure timely, accurate, accessible, and consistent messaging across multiple jurisdictions and/or disciplines with the private sector, NGOs, AFN coalitions, and equity priority communities. It includes the plans, protocols, procedures, and structures used to provide public information. Key elements include the following:
    - Interagency coordination and integration.
    - Use of social media to gather, verify, coordinate, and disseminate consistent messages. Public expectations have created the need to be more active and responsive to the demand for accessible, immediate, and accurate information. Social media services such as Twitter and Facebook are utilized as primary applications to share press releases, incident updates, messages, and safety information quickly and efficiently.
    - Support for decision-makers.
    - Flexibility, modularity, and adaptability.

- **Media Centers**: Agencies may establish a Media Center that serves as a central location for media briefings, conferences, and information distribution. Media Centers may be activated independently or as part of a larger JIC.
- **Inquiry Centers**: Agencies may activate an Inquiry Center to centralize information sharing between the public, the media, and government. Inquiry Centers should be directly linked to Media Centers or Joint Information Centers as appropriate. Inquiry Centers allow for:
    - Establishment of Public Information Hotlines (including teletype capability for individuals who are deaf) and hotline staff.
    - Enhancing information to meet the needs of those whose primary language is not English and to meet the functional needs of the blind, deaf, and hard of hearing.
    - Monitoring social media, radio, and television stations.
    - Sharing of information about the emergency or the government's response.
    - Identification of information trends, which in turn allows PIOs to focus on providing targeted information.
    - Identification of rumors and misinformation.
    - Response to questions using official, verified information.
    - Call referrals, as appropriate, to federal, state, local, volunteer, and private sector agencies.
- **Use of 2-1-1 Information and Referral Services**: Local and state governments may consider supplementing their public information programs with established 2-1-1 information and referral services to increase the public's access to vital emergency-related information, including evacuation routes, shelter locations, road closures, reduce information request calls to 9-1-1, and make referrals to essential health, social, and disaster related services. The 2-1-1 program can improve access to government and nonprofit community services for people who are at risk, including older adults, individuals with disabilities, or who have access or functional needs, those incapacitated by the disaster,

visitors, and people new to their communities. 2-1-1 services are available 24 hours a day via phone, SMS/text, and internet, and are tailored for people of all income levels, languages, and cultural backgrounds. 2-1-1 can identify emerging needs and can relay valuable insights to public officials at local, regional, and state levels.

- **Earthquake Early Warning**: The Cal OES, in collaboration with the CISN partners, is responsible for the earthquake early warning alert system in California. Alerts are distributed to emergency personnel and the public through WEA, mobile phone applications including the state sponsored MyShake application, and through Android phone operating systems. Industrial users can receive earthquake warnings to trigger personnel alerts and automated actions.

7.6. Incident Resource Management Process

Incident resource management includes standardized procedures, methodologies, and functions. The SOC works with the three Cal OES Administrative Regions to support the local or tribal EOC or IC to ensure that these tasks are completed. The following resource management activities may take place in preparation for incidents:

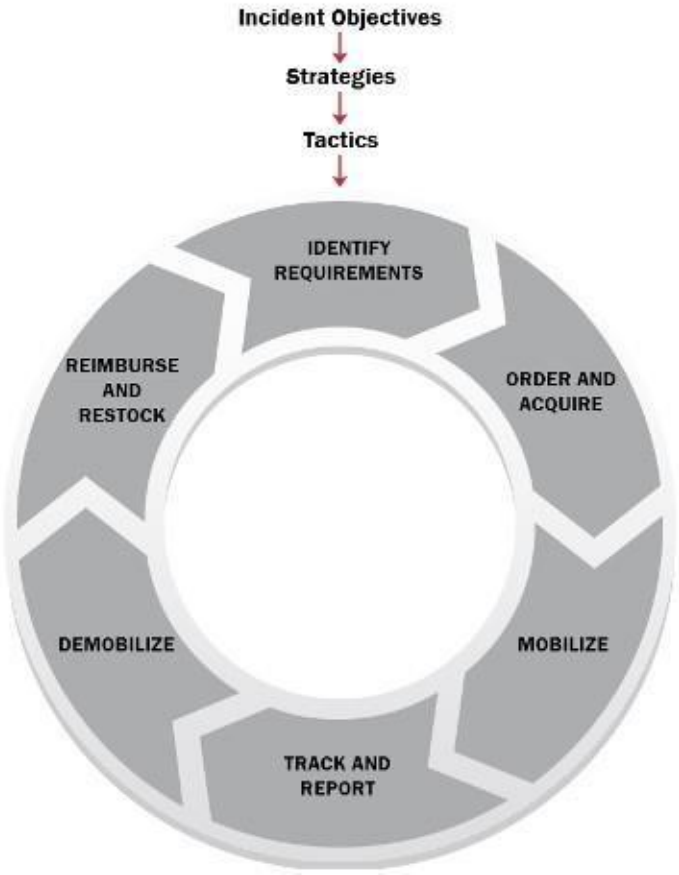
- Identifying and typing current resources.
- Identifying resource needs.
- Acquiring, storing, and inventorying resources.
- Developing mutual aid agreements and compacts.
- Qualifying, certifying, and credentialing personnel.
- Identifying potential locations for pre-positioning incident resources.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

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

1. Identify resource requirements.
2. Order and acquire resources.
3. Mobilize resources.
4. Track resources and report resource status.
5. Demobilize resources.
6. Reimburse resource providers and restock supplies.

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

Exhibit 7.6–1 Incident Resource Management Process



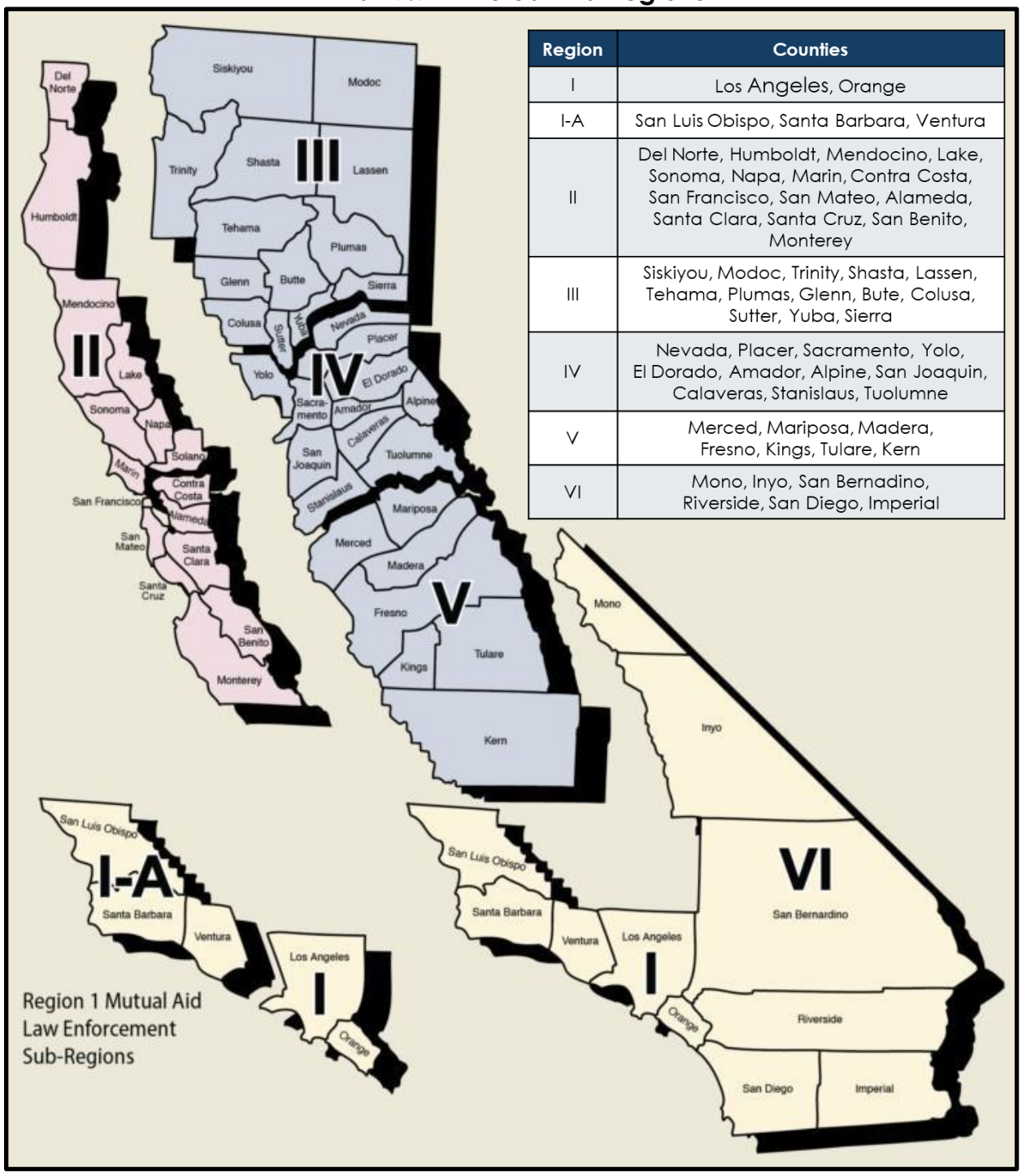
7.7. Mutual Aid

California's emergency assistance is based on a statewide mutual aid system designed to ensure additional resources are provided to the state's political subdivisions whenever their own resources are overwhelmed or inadequate. The basis for this system is the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA), which is entered into by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, public agencies, and federally recognized Tribes to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency. The agreement obligates each signatory entity to provide aid to each other during an emergency without expectation of reimbursement. Under specific conditions, federal and state funding may reimburse public agencies who aid other jurisdictions. If other agreements, memoranda, and contracts are used to aid, the terms of those documents may affect disaster assistance eligibility. This plan promotes the establishment of emergency assistance agreements between public and private sector agencies at all levels.

7.7.1. Mutual Aid Regions

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

Exhibit 7.7–1 Mutual Aid Regions



Region	Counties
I	Los Angeles, Orange
I-A	San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura
II	Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, Marin, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Benito, Monterey
III	Siskiyou, Modoc, Trinity, Shasta, Lassen, Tehama, Plumas, Glenn, Bute, Colusa, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra
IV	Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Yolo, El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne
V	Merced, Mariposa, Madera, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern
VI	Mono, Inyo, San Bernadino, Riverside, San Diego, Imperial

7.7.2. Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan

The Cal OES Law Enforcement Branch coordinates all inter-regional and state agency activity relating to mutual aid under the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan, the Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Annex, and the Coroner Mutual Aid Plan.

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

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

- **Search and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan**: The Search and Rescue (SAR) Mutual Aid Plan supports and coordinates responses of personnel and equipment to SAR incidents including:
  - Searching for, locating, accessing, stabilizing, rescuing, and transporting victims in/from locations not reasonably accessible from roadways.
  - Searching for downed aircraft.
  - Conducting high-angle rope rescue.
  - Implementing water rescues from the ocean, swift water, or flood.

- Operating in areas where access to victims requires equipment and personnel transported by foot or unconventional vehicles.
- Operating in locations remote from vehicular access.
- Operating in situations that requires responder personal self-sufficiency.
- Operating during prolonged operational periods in wilderness terrain and dangerous weather.
- Investigations of missing person incidents that may involve a criminal act.

- **Coroner Mutual Aid Plan:** The Coroner Mutual Aid Plan is a companion of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan. Both derive their authority from the California ESA and from the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA). The Coroner Mutual Aid Plan describes the statewide sheriff/coroner, coroner, and medical examiner organization, mobilization, and functions, as well as other assistance available from the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, the California State Coroners Association, and other state agencies and the resources of the federal government. The plan describes functional capabilities of the Cal OES, California Departments of Justice, Public Health, Motor Vehicles, California Military Department and California National Guard, California Dental Identification Team, Federal Department of Homeland Security, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

7.7.3. Fire And Rescue Mutual Aid Plan

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

- **Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Mutual Aid Plan**: The Cal OES Fire and Rescue Branch supports and coordinates responses of personnel and equipment to US&R incidents that include searching for, locating, and rescue of victims from locations reasonably accessible from roadways, as well as for locating and rescuing victims of urban accidents and disasters with heavy rescue and fire suppression capabilities that are generally truck-based. A US&R incident (typically known location of victim(s)) would include searching for, locating, and rescuing victims of structure collapse, construction cave-ins, trench, confined space, high angle structure rope rescue, and similar accidents, disasters, and water rescues (ocean, swift water, and flood).
- **Regional Railroad Accident Preparedness and Immediate Response Force and Training Program**: Within the CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue, the California Mutual Aid System has 80 Hazardous Materials Response Teams co-located with local government fire departments or environmental health agencies throughout the state. These hazmat teams are equipped with railcar patching and plugging tools and chemical monitoring equipment to address all types of hazmat releases including rail incidents. Vehicles used by these teams are equipped with software that provides plume modeling to determine impacted areas for evacuation or shelter-in-place protective actions. These teams may be deployed under the Fire and Rescue Mutual Aid Plan to support the Regional Railroad Accident Preparedness and Immediate Response Force overseen by the Cal OES.

  The CSTI operates a train derailment training site in San Luis Obispo for regular training of hazmat first responders. There are also several CSTI training partner sites that allow for railcar derailment training. For example, the Cal OES sponsors an annual Railcar Safety Training event at the Roseville Fire Department Training Facility for members of hazmat response agencies. The Roseville training facility supports railcar simulations, and the Cal OES sponsored realistic derailment props using donated propane and hydrochloric acid railcars.
- **California State Mutual Aid Pre-Position Program**: Developed to address resource augmentation for anticipated significant fire or other disaster events, this program assists OAs and mutual aid regions in determining the

level of augmentation for personnel, equipment, and crews. The prepositioning of fire and emergency resources helps to bolster local response in areas where there are high-risk weather events that could lead to wildfires.

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

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

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

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

7.7.4. Public Health and Medical Assistance

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

The EOM establishes a coordinated system to provide public health and medical resources (e.g., medical equipment and supplies, medical transportation, or healthcare personnel from both the private and public

sectors) to requesting local jurisdictions impacted by the disaster. In addition to EMSA and CDPH, this coordination system includes the Regional Disaster Medical and Health Coordination (RDMHC) Program within each of California's six mutual aid regions (established by the Cal. Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, Chapter 3, Article 4, Section 1797.152), the Medical Health Operational Area Coordination (MHOAC) Program within the OA (established by the Cal. Health and Safety Code, Division 2.5, Chapter 3, Article 4, Section 1797.153), and partners at the local level including local health departments, local environmental health departments, local emergency medical services agencies (LEMSAs), and local mental/behavioral health department. Incidents with public health and medical impact often require the coordinated involvement of public health, environmental health, mental/behavioral health, health care providers, and emergency medical services.

7.7.5. Emergency Management Mutual Aid Plan (EMMA)

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

7.7.6. Mutual Aid Coordination

Formal mutual aid requests follow specified procedures and are processed through pre-identified mutual aid coordinators. Mutual aid requests follow discipline-specific chains (e.g., fire, law enforcement, emergency management) from one level of government to the next. The mutual aid coordinator receives the mutual aid request and coordinates the provision of resources from within the coordinator's geographic area of responsibility. In the event resources are unavailable at one level of government, the request is forwarded to the next higher level of government to be filled.

- **Field Level Requests**: Requests for MMAA or EMMA resources originate from the field level and are managed by the IC. If the IC is unable to obtain the resource through existing local channels, the request is

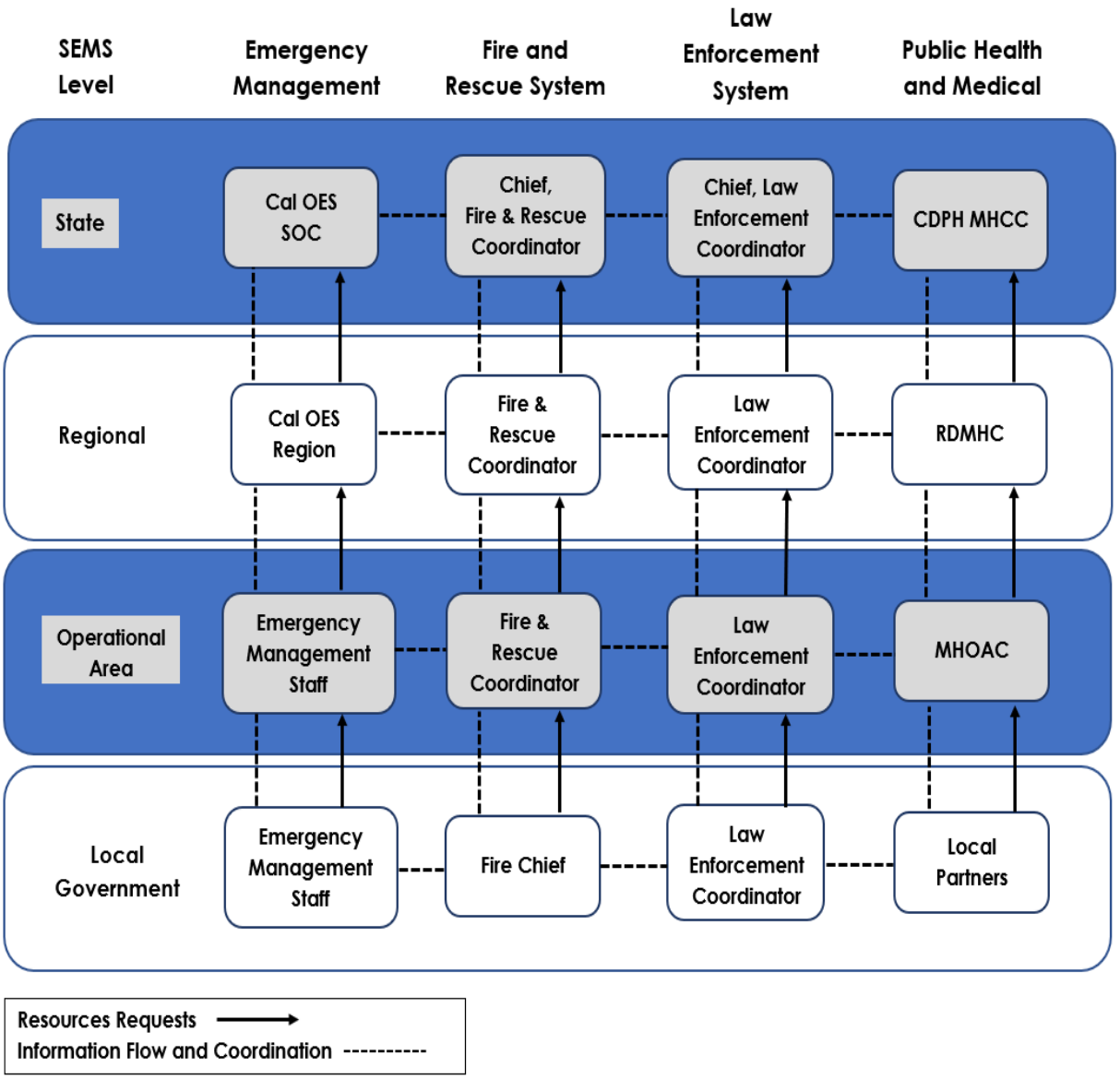
elevated to the next successive government level until obtained or cancelled.

- **Local Government Request**: Local jurisdictions are responsible for the protection of life and property within the municipal geographic boundaries. The local jurisdiction where the incident occurred should assess its resource inventory and existing local agreements to determine if the requested resource is available. When locally committed resources are exhausted and mutual aid is needed, the local official will request assistance from the OA Mutual Aid Coordinator.
- **Tribal Government Request**: Tribal governments have the option of requesting resources from the OA, the Cal OES Regional or state levels, or they may make their resource requests directly to the federal government.
- **Operational Area Requests**: The OA is a composite of its political subdivisions (e.g., municipalities, contract cities, school districts, special districts, and county agencies). The OA Mutual Aid Coordinator assesses the availability of resources within the OA and fulfills the resource request based upon that assessment. In the event resources are unavailable at the OA level, the request is forwarded to the Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator responsible to be filled.
- **Region Level Requests**: The state is geographically divided into six mutual aid regions. For Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Region I is divided into two sub-regions. Each mutual aid region has multiple OAs and has a Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator. The Regional Mutual Aid Coordinator is granted the authority to coordinate the mutual aid response of discipline-specific resources within the region to support a mutual aid request by a jurisdiction also within the region. In the event resources are unavailable at the regional level, the request is forwarded to the State Mutual Aid Coordinator to be filled.
- **State Level Requests**: On behalf of the Governor, the Director of the Cal OES has the responsibility for coordination of state mutual aid resources in support of local jurisdictions during times of emergency. The Cal OES will analyze and coordinate resource requests and assign

mission tasking to the appropriate state agency or department to fill the need.

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

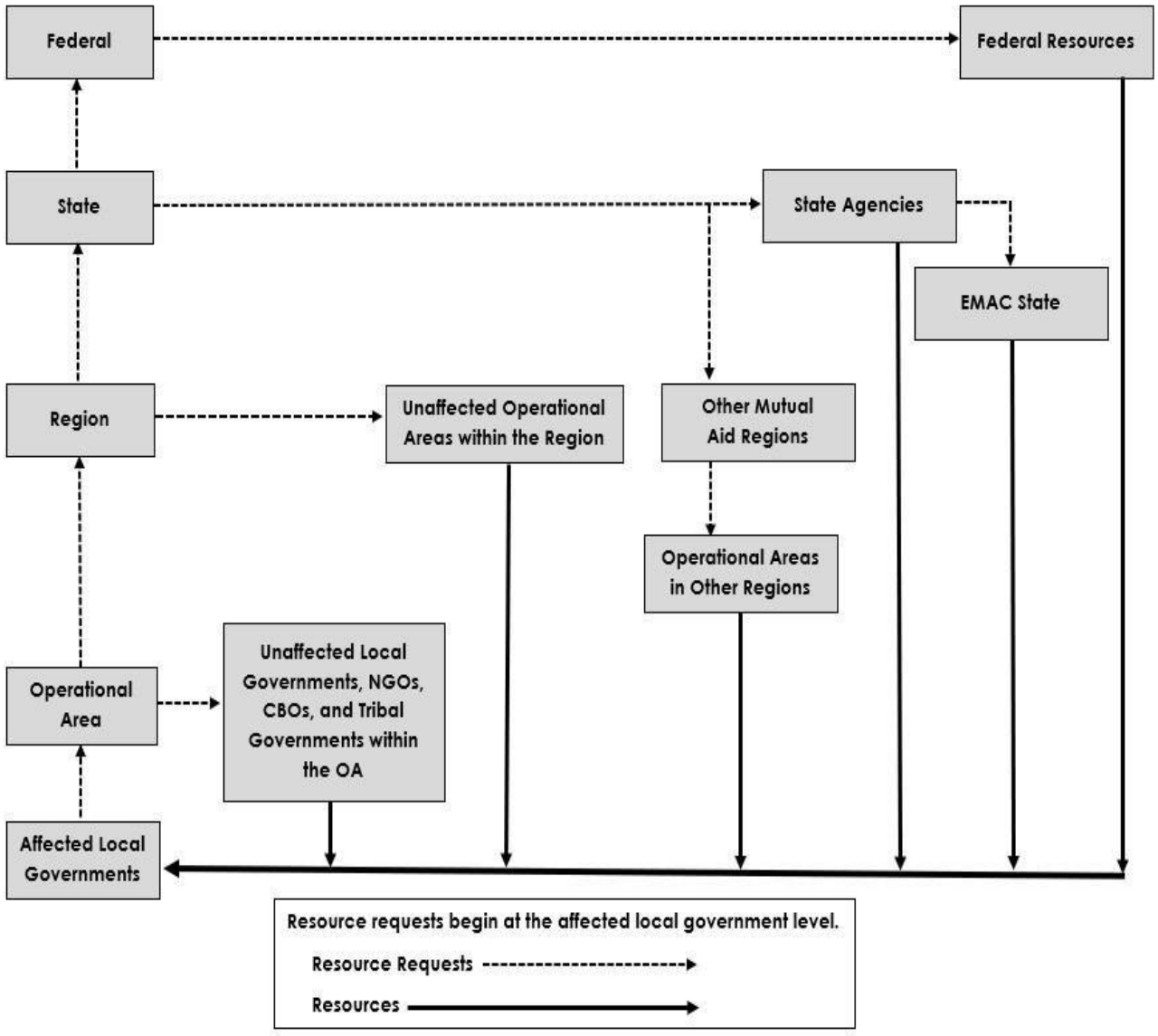
Exhibit 7.7–2 Discipline-Specific Mutual Aid System



7.7.7. Flow of Mutual Aid and Other Resource Requests

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

Exhibit 7.7–3 Flow of Requests and Resources



7.7.8. Emergency Management Assistance Compact

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

For more information, refer to the EMAC website.

7.7.9. 1951 Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

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

7.7.10. Resource Management

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

- **Resource Ordering**: All resource requests, at each level, must include the following:
    - Clearly describe the current situation.
    - Describe the resource request in detail.
    - Specify the type or nature of the service the resource(s) will provide.
    - Provide delivery location with a common map reference.

  - Provide local contacts at delivery location with primary and secondary means of contact.
  - Provide the name of the requesting agency and/or OA Coordinator contact person.
  - Indicate time frame needed and an estimate of duration.
  - Indicate if the logistical support (food, shelter, fuel, and reasonable maintenance) is required, if the request involves personnel and/or equipment with operators.

- **Resource Directories**: Each state agency and local government entity should identify sources for materials and supplies internally and externally. The Cal OES maintains a list of state agencies, their roles, and responsibilities as outlined in this plan, and the common resources available from each.
  The Department of General Services serves as the Primary Agency for CA-ESF 7 Resources, and in coordination with the Cal OES, maintains lists of qualified contractors and sources of equipment, and develops emergency procurement procedures for services, materials, and supplies.
- **Daily Updates**: The requesting agencies are responsible for reporting to Cal OES the number and status of resources deployed on a mission daily.
- **Federal Assistance**: When resources are not available within the state or through existing agreements with other states, California may request assistance from the federal government. Requests for federal assistance during an emergency will be coordinated through the SOC using a Resource Request Form (RRF).

7.7.11. State Agency Mission Tasking

Under the California ESA, it is the policy of the State of California that all executive branch agencies of state government will provide immediate and efficient response to emergencies. The Cal OES may direct a state agency to perform a service outside its normal statutory responsibility. In such a case, the CA-ESF and/or CA-RSF stakeholders may provide discipline subject matter

expertise regarding resource utilization and capabilities. Lifesaving response shall not be delayed by concerns for reimbursement or budgetary impacts.

The Cal OES will use the following process to mission task state agencies during disaster incidents:

- **Mission Coordination**: The SOC contacts the appropriate state agency to allocate the needed resource. As part of the coordination, the SOC documents the request in the CalEOC and issues a Cal OES Mission Number for the task.
- **Mission Numbers**: The Cal OES state agency mission numbers issued through the SOC are valid only for state agencies. Once a mission number is issued, any significant change in the mission, activity, type, work site, scope, or nature must be approved by the agency.
- **Contact with Requesting Agency**: The tasked state agency provides the resource requested for the mission; however, the tasked agency has the responsibility to adjust the number, type, and status of resources, in consultation with the requesting agency, to accomplish the mission.
- **Mission Completion Date**: After a mission is approved, the requesting and tasked agencies will establish a mission completion date. If an extension is required, it can only be extended after formal reconsideration by the three parties (requesting entity, tasked agency, and the Cal OES).
- **Daily Updates**: The tasked state agencies are responsible for reporting to Cal OES the number and status of resources deployed on a mission on a daily basis. The state agency will provide continuous updated information to the Cal OES, via the CalEOC, including the number, type, and status of resources, and any change in status.
- **Cost Recovery**: A Cal OES state agency Mission Number does not guarantee reimbursement, nor does it imply the Cal OES will cover the costs of the mission. It does mean the Cal OES will endorse claims by the tasked agency/department for reimbursement from appropriate state and federal government agencies. It is the agency/department's responsibility to identify and document all its associated response costs and submit reports to the SOC Finance and Administration Section.

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

7.8. Sequence of Events During Disasters

Two sequences of events are typically associated with disasters: one involves emergency proclamations and the other involves the incident response. The response sequence generally describes the emergency response activities to save lives, protect property and critical infrastructure, and preserve the environment. This sequence describes deployment of response teams, equipment and supplies, activation of emergency management organizations, and coordination among the various levels of government. The emergency proclamation sequence outlines the steps to gain expanded emergency authorities needed to mitigate the problem at the local level, as well as the state and federal levels based on the scope of the incident. It also summarizes the steps for requesting state and federal disaster assistance.

7.8.1. Before Impact

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

- **Routine Monitoring for Alerts, Watches, and Warnings**: Emergency officials constantly monitor events and the environment to identify specific threats that may affect their jurisdiction and increase awareness level of emergency personnel and the community when a threat is approaching or imminent. The CSWC constantly monitors and outlooks seven or more days out.
- **Increased Readiness**: Sufficient warning provides the opportunity for response agencies to increase readiness, which are actions designed to

increase an agency's ability to effectively respond once an emergency occurs. This includes, but is not limited to:

  - Briefing government officials.
  - Reviewing plans and procedures.
  - Preparing and disseminating accessible information to the community.
  - Updating resource lists.
  - Testing systems such as warning and communications systems.
  - Precautionary activation of EOCs.
  - Testing performance of essential functions through continuity of operations/continuity of government processes and protocols.

- **Pre-Impact**: When a disaster is foreseen as highly likely, action is taken to save lives and protect property. During this phase, warning systems are activated, evacuation begins, and resources are mobilized.

7.8.2. Immediate Impact

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

- **Alert and Notification**: Response agencies are alerted about an incident by the public through 9-1-1, an EOC Duty Officer, the CSWC, another response agency, or other methods. First responders are then notified of the incident. Upon an alert, response agencies notify response personnel.
- **Resource Mobilization**: Response agencies activate personnel and mobilize to support the incident response. As the event escalates and expands, additional resources are activated and mobilized to support the response. Activation and mobilization continue for the duration of the emergency, as additional resources are needed to support the response. This includes resources from within the affected jurisdiction, or, when resources are exhausted, from unaffected jurisdictions.
- **Incident Response**: Immediate response is accomplished within the affected area by local jurisdictions and the private sector. First responders arrive at the incident and function within their established field-level plans

and procedures. The responding agencies will manage all incidents in accordance with ICS organizational structures, doctrines, and procedures.

- **Establishing Incident Command**: Incident command is established to direct, order, or control resources. Initial actions are coordinated through the on-scene incident commander. The incident commander develops an initial Incident Action Plan (IAP), which sets priorities for the incident, assigns resources, and includes a common communications plan. If multiple jurisdictions or agencies are involved, the first responders will establish a unified Incident Command Post (ICP) to facilitate multijurisdictional and multi-agency policy decisions. Area Command may be established to oversee multiple incidents that are handled by separate ICS organizations or to oversee the management of a very large or evolving incident that has multiple incident management teams (IMTs) engaged.
- **Activation of the Multiagency Coordination System**: Responding agencies may coordinate and support emergency management and incident response objectives through the development and use of integrated MACS and MAC Groups. This includes developing and maintaining connectivity capability between the ICP, local 9-1-1 Centers, local EOCs, the Cal OES Regions, SOC, and federal EOC and NRF organizational elements.
- **Local EOC**: Local jurisdictions activate their EOCs based on the magnitude or need for more coordinated management of the emergency. If there is no local EOC, the OA EOC may function as one. When activated, local EOCs help form a common operating picture of the incident by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating emergency information. Local EOCs can also improve the effectiveness of the response by reducing the amount of external coordination of resources by the IC by providing a single point of contact to support multiagency coordination. When activated, the local EOC notifies the OA lead that the local EOC has been activated.
- **Communications between Field and the EOC**: When a jurisdiction EOC is activated, communications and coordination are established between the IC and the DOC to the EOC, or between the IC and the EOC.

- **OA EOC**: The OA EOC, when activated, will gather, and disseminate information; and coordinate resource requests from the affected jurisdiction to an unaffected jurisdiction, or if resources are not available within the OA, forwards the resource request to the designated Cal OES Region and mutual aid coordinators.
- **Region**: The Cal OES Regional Administrator may deploy Cal OES Regional staff to activated EOCs to coordinate resource requests from the affected OA. Cal OES Region staff assigned to EOCs will also gather information and report situational awareness to the Cal OES Region and the SOC.
- **SOC Activation**: When activated the SOC will:
    - Activate partner organizations to stand up DOCs and/or deploy to the SOC.
    - Activate state agencies, CA-ESFs, and task forces as appropriate.
    - Continuously monitor the situation and provide situation reports to brief state officials, as appropriate.
    - Prepare IAPs and situation reports.
    - Process resource requests from affected OAs via the Cal OES Region.
    - Process resource requests for federal assistance and coordinate with Federal Incident Management Assistance Teams (IMAT), when established.
    - Coordinate the MMA, EMMA, and interstate resource requests as part of the EMAC or Interstate Disaster and Civil Defense Compact.
    - Continuously monitor and report emergency conditions when activated independently of a Cal OES Region.
    - Coordinate convening of the UCG, if activated.
- **JIC Activation**: Where multiple agencies provide public information, the lead agencies will work together to analyze the information available and provide a consistent message to the public and the media. At the state level, The Cal OES will activate a JIC to facilitate the dissemination of consistent and accessible information.

- **DOC Activation**: Each state agency may activate a DOC to manage information and resources assigned to the incident. If a DOC is activated, an agency representative or liaison may be deployed to facilitate information flow between the SOC and the DOC.

- **FEMA National Response and Regional Response Coordination Centers (NRCC and RRCC) Activation**: The FEMA NRCC or RRCC may deploy liaisons or an IMAT to the SOC to monitor the situation, provide resource support to the state, and situational awareness to federal officials. Similarly, the FEMA Integration Team provides technical and training assistance on FEMA's programs and continuous on-site support to the state. The team also provides situational awareness and valuable context for both state and federal partners in times of active disaster.

7.8.3. Sustained Operations

As the emergency incident continues, the SOC continues to provide support to local government response efforts and emergency assistance to survivors of the disaster. Efforts are made to reduce the likelihood of secondary damage. In a catastrophic incident, these operations may last weeks to months.

7.8.4. Transition Responsibility to Recovery Operations

Recovery begins at the start of a disaster. As the initial and sustained operational priorities are met, emergency management officials consider the recovery phase needs. Short-term recovery activities include returning vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards. Long-term activity is designed to return to normal activities. Recovery planning should include reviews of ways to avert or mitigate future emergencies. During the recovery phase, damage is assessed, Local Assistance Centers (LACs) and Disaster Recovery Centers (DRCs) are opened, and hazard mitigation surveys are performed.

- **Local Assistance Centers**: LACs are opened by local governments to assist communities by providing a centralized location for services and resource referrals for unmet needs following a disaster or significant emergency. The LAC is staffed and supported by local, state, and federal agencies, as warranted, as well as nonprofit and voluntary organizations. The LAC provides a venue at which individuals, families, and businesses can access

available disaster assistance programs and services. The LACs need to be physically accessible, and information needs to be provided in accessible formats for all community members. If federal resources are authorized, an LAC may be co-located with a state-federal DRC or the LAC may stand alone. For more information on LACs download the Local Assistance Center Guide from the Cal OES Individual Assistance web page.

- **JFO**: The state coordinates with FEMA as necessary to activate a JFO to coordinate federal support for the emergency. The state will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO) to serve as the state point of contact and to work with the FCO in the coordination and timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected jurisdictions.
- **Demobilization**: As resources are no longer needed to support the response, or the response activities cease, resources are demobilized. Demobilization includes provisions to address and validate the safe return of resources to their original location and includes processes for resource tracking and ensuring applicable reimbursement. Where applicable, demobilization should include compliance with mutual aid and assistance provisions.

7.8.5. Emergency Proclamations

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

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

- **Local Emergency Proclamation**: The local governing body, or its designee,

of a county or city may proclaim a local emergency if there is extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of the county, city and county, or city where the declaring entity is overwhelmed and unable to abate an existing or potential emergency and requires resources from other unaffected political subdivisions and jurisdictions.

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

- Authority to promulgate and suspend local orders and regulations necessary to provide for the protection of life and property.
- Authority to acquire or commandeer supplies and equipment for public use.
- Power to conduct and perform emergency response activities under emergency conditions with broadened immunities from legal liability for performance or failure of performance.

- **Cal OES Notification**: The local governing body or designee drafts and signs a local emergency proclamation. The local EOC advises the OA EOC of the proclamation, and the OA EOC advises the Cal OES Regional Administrator.
- **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 the 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 on all of the 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 the Cal OES Recovery Directorate. 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 Cal OES Director. 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 local government resources, recent disaster history, and the state hazard mitigation history.
- **Preliminary Damage Assessment**: If the state assessment determines an incident is of such magnitude to be beyond the capabilities of the affected local government and the state, the Cal OES will coordinate a joint Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) with the FEMA to determine if the incident is of sufficient severity to require federal assistance.
- **Proclamation of a State of Emergency**: The Governor proclaims a state of emergency based on a request from the local governing body and the recommendation of the Cal OES. The Governor has expanded emergency powers during a proclaimed state of emergency. In summary, the Governor:
    - Has the right to exercise police power, as deemed necessary, vested in the state Constitution and the laws of California within the designated area.

  - Is vested with the power to use and commandeer public and private property and personnel, to ensure all resources within California are available and dedicated to the emergency when requested.
  - Can direct all state agencies to utilize and employ personnel, equipment, and facilities for the performance of any and all activities designed to prevent or alleviate actual and threatened damage due to the emergency. Can also direct them to provide supplemental services and equipment to political subdivisions to restore any services in order to provide for the health and safety of the individuals in the affected area.
  - May make, amend, or rescind orders and regulations during an emergency and temporarily suspend any non-safety-related statutes, ordinances, regulations, or rules that impose restrictions on the emergency response activities.
  - Can request federal assistance and resources.
  - Can authorize funding under the CDAA when the magnitude and severity of an emergency is beyond a local government agency's capacity and capability to respond and recover.

- **Governor's Proclamation Without a Local Request**: The Governor can proclaim a State of Emergency if the safety of persons and property in California is threatened by conditions of extreme peril or if the emergency conditions are beyond the emergency response capacity and capabilities of the local authorities.
- **Proclamation of a State of War Emergency**: In addition to a state of emergency, the Governor can proclaim a State of War Emergency whenever California or the nation is attacked by an enemy of the U.S., or upon receipt by California of a warning from the federal government indicating such an enemy attack is probable or imminent. The powers of the Governor granted under a State of War Emergency are commensurate with those granted under a State of Emergency.
- **State Request for a Presidential Declaration**: When it is clear state capabilities will be exceeded, using the results of the joint PDA, the Governor can request federal assistance, including assistance under the

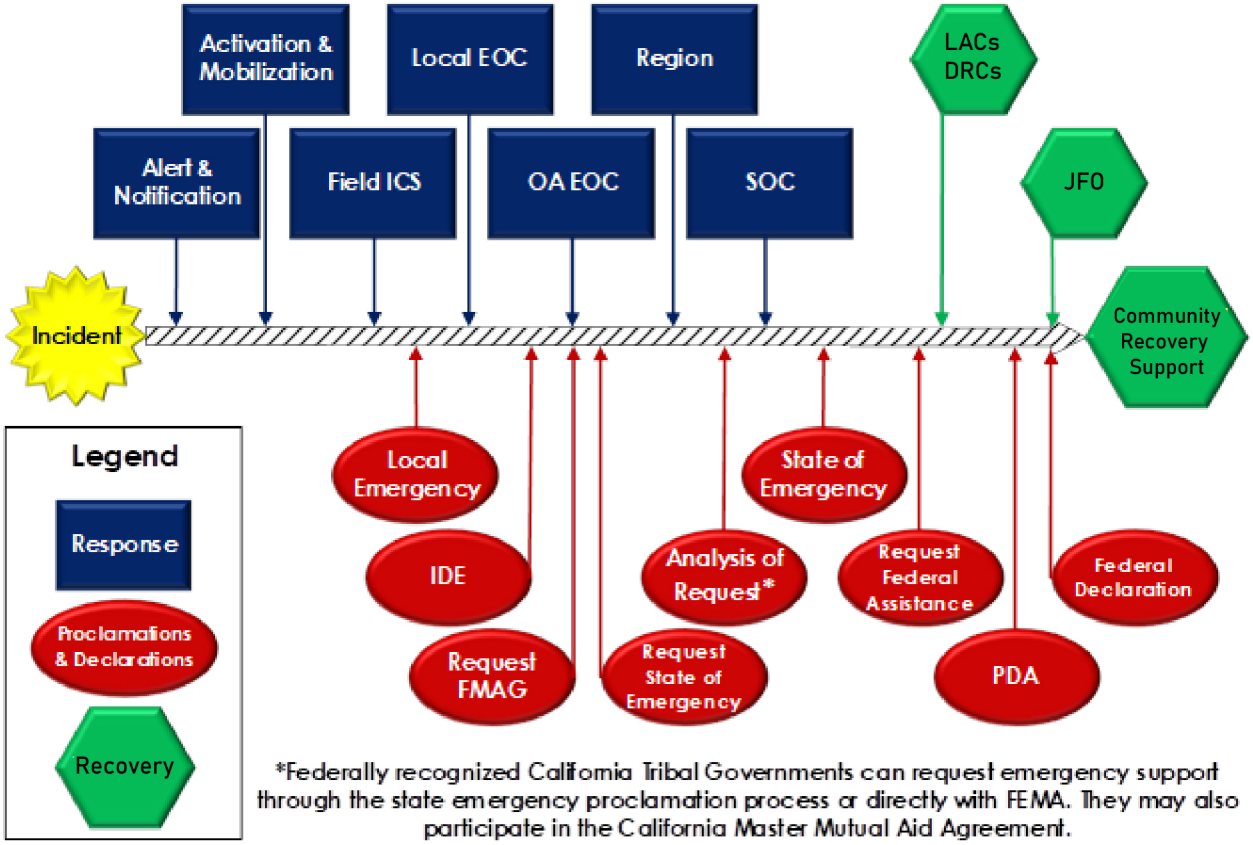
Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act(Stafford Act), 42 U.S. Code, Section 5121 et. seq. The Stafford Act authorizes the President to provide financial and other assistance to state, local, and tribal governments, certain private nonprofit organizations, and individuals to support response, recovery, and mitigation efforts.

- **Federal Analysis of the State's Request**: The FEMA Regional Administrator assesses the situation and the request and makes a recommendation to the President on a course of action. The decision to approve the request is based on such factors as the amount and type of damage, the potential needs of the affected jurisdiction and the state, availability of state, local, and tribal government resources, the extent, and type of insurance in effect, recent disaster history and the state's hazard mitigation history.
- **Federal Declarations without a PDA**: If the incident is so severe the damage is overwhelming and immediately apparent, the President may declare a major disaster immediately without waiting for the joint PDA process to be completed as described above.
- **Declaration of Emergency or Major Disaster**: The President can declare an Emergency or Major Disaster under the Stafford Act thereby providing federal government resources to support the states' response, recovery, and mitigation activities. While Presidential Declarations under the Stafford Act authorize federal resources and funding to support response and recovery, federal agencies may also aid under other authorities or agreements.

For more details about the state's proclamation process, visit the Cal OES Recovery's Disaster Analysis Unit web page for additional information and the Proclamation Guide for Local Governments.

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

Exhibit 7.8–1 Response Phase Sequence of Events



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**

8. California Emergency Support Functions

The 2009 State of California Emergency Plan established the California Emergency Support Functions. The CA-ESFs are 18 primary disciplines or activities essential to addressing the emergency management needs of communities in all phases of emergency management. Of the 18 CA-ESFs, CA-ESF 9 Search and Rescue was merged with CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue for urban search and rescue and CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement for wildland search and rescue. CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement also absorbed CA-ESF 16 Evacuation. The CA-ESFs are designed to bring together discipline-specific stakeholders at all levels of government to collaborate and function within the four phases of emergency management.

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

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

8.1. Coordinating Agencies, Primary, and Supporting Departments

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

- **Coordinating**: The entity manages other organizations that carry out tasks for that CA-ESF. The coordinating entity is also responsible for ongoing planning and preparedness activities of the CA-ESF.
- **Primary**: The entity itself is the lead department that carries out tasks for the CA-ESF. The primary entity will also support planning and preparedness activities of the CA-ESF.
- **Supporting**: The entity assists coordinators and primaries by providing mutual aid and allocating essential supplies and resources.

Exhibit 8.1–1 California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESFs) below and following pages lists and defines each CA-ESF and identifies the closest corresponding federal Emergency Support Function (ESF).

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

CA-ESF Coordinating State Agency **or** Department	**Description**	**Corresponding Federal ESF**
CA-ESF 1 Transportation: California State 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: Cal OES	Provide resources, support, and restoration of government emergency telecommunications, including voice and data.	ESF #2 – Communications
CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering: California 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

CA-ESF Coordinating State Agency **or** Department	**Description**	**Corresponding Federal ESF**
CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue: 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: 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: California 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: 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 8 Public Health and Medical: California 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 Coordinating State Agency **or** Department	**Description**	**Corresponding Federal ESF**
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: California 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
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, electricity, fuel pipelines, water, wastewater, and telecommunications.	ESF #12 – Energy

CA-ESF Coordinating State Agency **or** Department	**Description**	**Corresponding Federal ESF**
CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement: 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: 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: 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 17 Volunteer and Donations Management: California Volunteers and Cal OES	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: Cal OES	Coordinate cyber critical response including detection, mitigation, and information sharing for statewide cyber-related events, and facilitate cyber preparedness, incident response activities, and sharing cyber threat intelligence.	n/a

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

8.2. Emergency Management Activities

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

Mitigation

- Identify stakeholders and engage them in the development and maintenance of the CA-ESF.
- Complete a threat and hazard assessment and prioritize actions to reduce vulnerabilities within the scope of the CA-ESF.
- Collaborate to pool CA-ESF resources to prevent hazards and reduce vulnerability (leveraging funding, resources, and people).
- Develop strategies and processes to prevent or reduce the impact of events and the need for response activities.
- Support updates to the Enhanced SHMP.

Preparedness

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

- AAR and Corrective Action Planning (CAP) into the CA-ESF Annexes and exercises.
- Conduct regular CA-ESF meetings and training events.
- Support processes for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, integration of communications systems, and information coordination.

Response

- Coordinate CA-ESF support when activated for response.
- Provide subject matter experts to support response activities based on statutory authority at the appropriate level (Field, Local, OA, Cal OES Region, or SOC), as requested by the Governor or the Cal OES, and as outlined in the CA-ESF Annex.
- Request participation from supporting agencies/departments.
- Coordinate contracts and procure goods and services as needed.
- Develop AARs and implement corrective actions.

Recovery

- Coordinate rapid needs assessment teams during Response to prevent duplication of efforts.
- Complete short-term recovery activities in the Response phase as they are identified or as tasked by CA-ESF 14 Recovery.
- Work with CA-ESF 14 to ensure they have accurate information on the progress of short-term recovery activities, so CA-ESF 14 can support the eventual transition from Response to Recovery.
- As short-term recovery activities are completed, hand off longer-term recovery activities to CA-ESF 14 so they can coordinate by standing up the Recovery Support Functions (RSFs) and begin supporting the State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) in the Recovery phase.
- Support efficient activation and sufficient staffing of LACs or DRCs, as appropriate.

8.3. CA-ESFs During Emergency Operation Center Activations

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

- **Designated Coordinator**: Prior to an emergency, each CA-ESF should designate a coordinator and alternates who can be called upon to support the Cal OES Regions or SOC when activated. CA-ESF coordinators are identified based on subject matter expertise, authorities, and access to resources and capabilities of the CA-ESF.
- **Expertise, Resources, and Capabilities**: The CA-ESF coordinators provide discipline-specific, subject matter expertise as needed within the SOC. Some activities may include:
    - Recommending how best to use discipline-specific resources.
    - Advising how to obtain specialized resources, including agency/department specific acquisition processes.
    - Representing their discipline in MAC Groups.
    - Acquiring and interpreting discipline-specific information.
    - Providing guidance on processing resources to the EOC management functions.
    - Coordinating with CA-ESFs at other SEMS levels.
- **CA-ESF Notification and Mobilization**: Upon activation of the Cal OES Region or SOC, the SOC Director assesses the need for one or more CA-ESFs to support their emergency response and recovery activities. Each CA-ESF mobilizes according to its functional annex. When planning

for mobilization, each working group should consider space requirements. CA-ESFs are typically assigned to the Operations Section.

- **CA-ESF Initial Response Actions**: The items listed below constitute the initial response actions to be taken by each activated CA-ESF.
    - Establish formal activation time and initial staffing pattern for representation in the SOC.
    - Activate communications plans and establish and maintain communications between state DOCs, the SOC, and the Cal OES Region.
    - Based on the governance structure in the CA-ESF Annex, notify and activate supporting state agencies/departments as needed.
    - Begin acquiring intelligence concerning CA-ESF activities to support the emergency.
    - Deploy staff to provide technical assistance to other SEMS levels based on statutory authority and response roles, and in coordination with the SOC and Cal OES Region as needed.
- **CA-ESF's and Task Forces**: A task force may be established in the SOC to address a particular tactical need. A CA-ESF may be assigned to establish, oversee, or support the task force. The task force will utilize cross-ESF coordination of resources and information to meet its objectives. A senior official from the coordinating CA-ESF agency will typically lead the task force or designate a primary CA-ESF agency to lead.
- **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.

The state agency roles and responsibilities are organized according to the CA-ESFs and displayed on the following pages in ***Exhibit 8.3–1 State Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix.***

Exhibit 8.3–1 State Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix

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

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

CA Agency/ Department	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		
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	

CA Agency/ Department	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	S	S	**C**	S	S	S	S	S		
CA Air Resources Control Board (ARB)					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	S				S	S		

CA Agency/ Department	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 Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)			S	S	S		S	S	S		S	S	S	S		
CA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)					S		S	S	S	S				S		
CA State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)		S	S	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

CA Agency/ Department	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 Franchise Tax Board (FTB)					S		S					S	S	S		
CA Department of Tax and Fee Administration (DTFA)					S		S					S	S	S		
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 Agency/ Department	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 Child Support Services (DCSS)					S		S						S	S		
CA Department of Community Services and Development (CSD)					S	S	S						S	S	S	
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 Agency/ Department	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 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		
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 Agency/ Department	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 State Lands Commission (SLC)	S	S			S		S		S		S		S	S		
CA Department of Conservation (DOC)					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
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 Agency/ Department	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 Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)		S	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)		S			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)		S			S	S	S					S		S		
CA Department of Veterans Affairs (CalVet)					S	S	S	S					S	S		
Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)					S		S							S		

CA Agency/ Department	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 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 Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI)				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		

CA Agency/ Department	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		
CA State Lottery Commission (CALottery)					S		S							S		
CA Military Department (CMD)	S	S	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			S		
CA State Board of Equalization (BOE)					S		S						S	S		
CA State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)	**C**	S			S		S							S		

CA Agency/ Department	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
California Highway Patrol (CHP)	S	S			S		S	S	S			S		S		S
CA Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)	S				S		S					S	S	S		
CA Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	**P**	S	S	S	S		S		S			S		S		
CA Transportation Commission (CTC)	S				S		S							S		
California Community Colleges					S	S	S	S						S		
California State University System					S	S	S					S		S		
University of California System				S	S	S	S	S				S		S		

9. Recovery Concept of Operations

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

- Identify and provide outcome- and data-driven recovery services to impacted individuals, households, and communities.
- Mobilize essential recovery partners (e.g., "right sizing" recovery operations).
- Prevent duplication of efforts.
- Develop joint public information and communications plans.
- Collect, assess, and track data and essential information about impacted individuals, households, and communities.
- Discuss cost recovery considerations and carry out required documentation activities.
- Establish initial lists of unmet and anticipated needs to inform equitable short-term, intermediate, and long-term recovery priorities and operations.
- Identify initial equitable recovery strategies.
- Coordinate effectively with local, regional, state, and federal partners.

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

9.1. Recovery Goals and Strategies

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

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

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

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

Long-term recovery and redevelopment operations may continue for months or years depending on the severity and extent of the damage sustained.

The goal of long-term recovery and redevelopment operations is to move the impacted community toward self-sufficiency, sustainability, and resilience. Ongoing recovery operations involve:

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

For more information about inclusive and equitable recovery processes, refer to the FEMA's Community Recovery Management Toolkit.

9.2. Direction, Control, and Joint Field Office Coordination

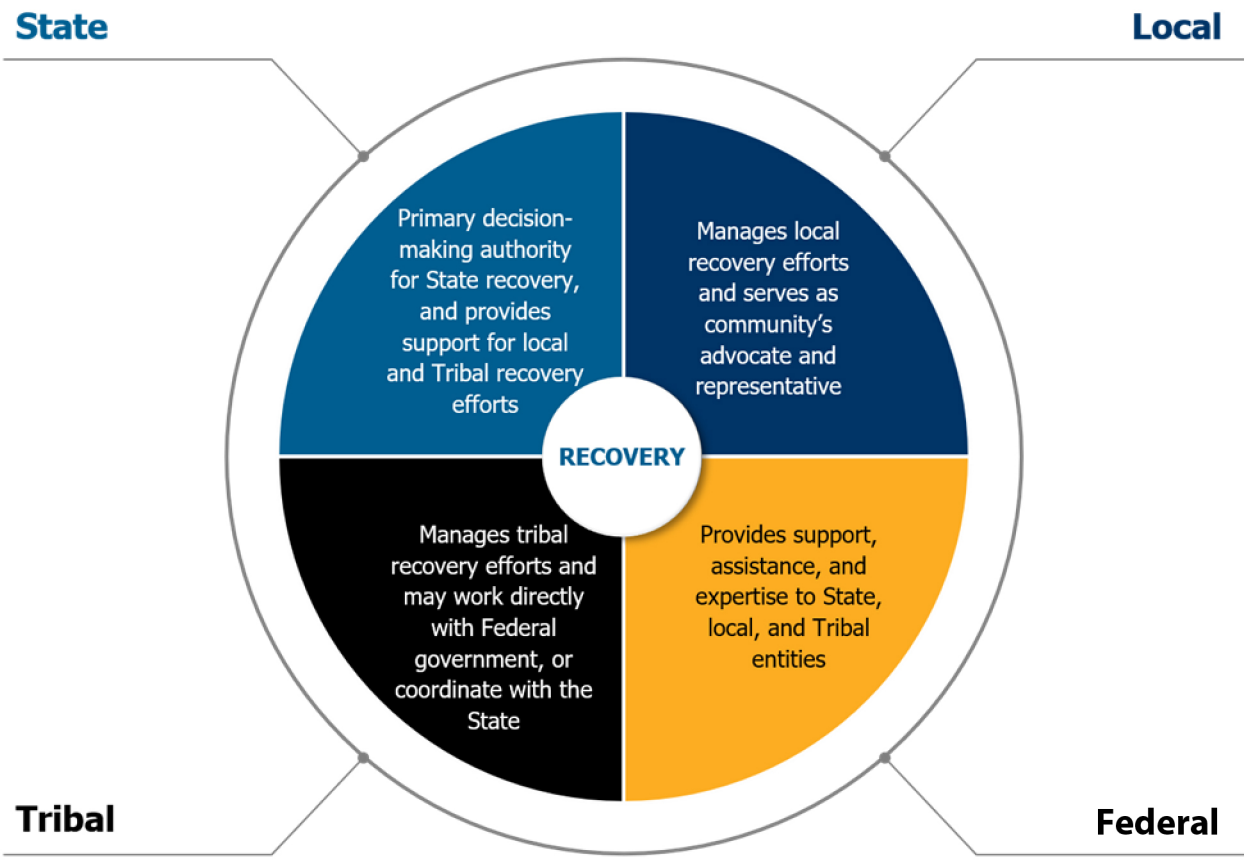
Equitable recovery for all impacted individuals, households, and communities is a general responsibility of all levels of government to work together. However, tribal and local governments have the primary responsibility for the recovery of their communities. These responsibilities are summarized in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

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

Local governments must adhere to existing state laws and regulations during recovery. However, some laws and regulations may inhibit aspects of a community's recovery and require a waiver. With proper legal authority, (e.g., Governor's State of Emergency proclamation) state agencies and departments, and other organizations may be directed to implement certain waivers to assist

recovery efforts. Local governments are also responsible for developing post-disaster recovery plans that include public engagement in the planning process to ensure equitable policies and procedures.

Exhibit 9.2–1 Government Level Recovery Responsibilities



State agencies, federal agencies, and NGO and CBO organizations have emergency resources beyond the capabilities of local government that can be used to assist in disaster recovery. The state is the conduit for local governments, and tribal governments as requested, to access many of the federal recovery assistance programs. The state will not define the recovery priorities of local governments. Impacted local communities establish their own recovery priorities; they may or may not choose to address an issue based on their goals, priorities, or capacity. State agencies and organizations will support community

recovery in the form of personnel, resources, funding, technical and regulatory assistance, and operational coordination at the request of the local government.

9.2.1. State Direction and Control

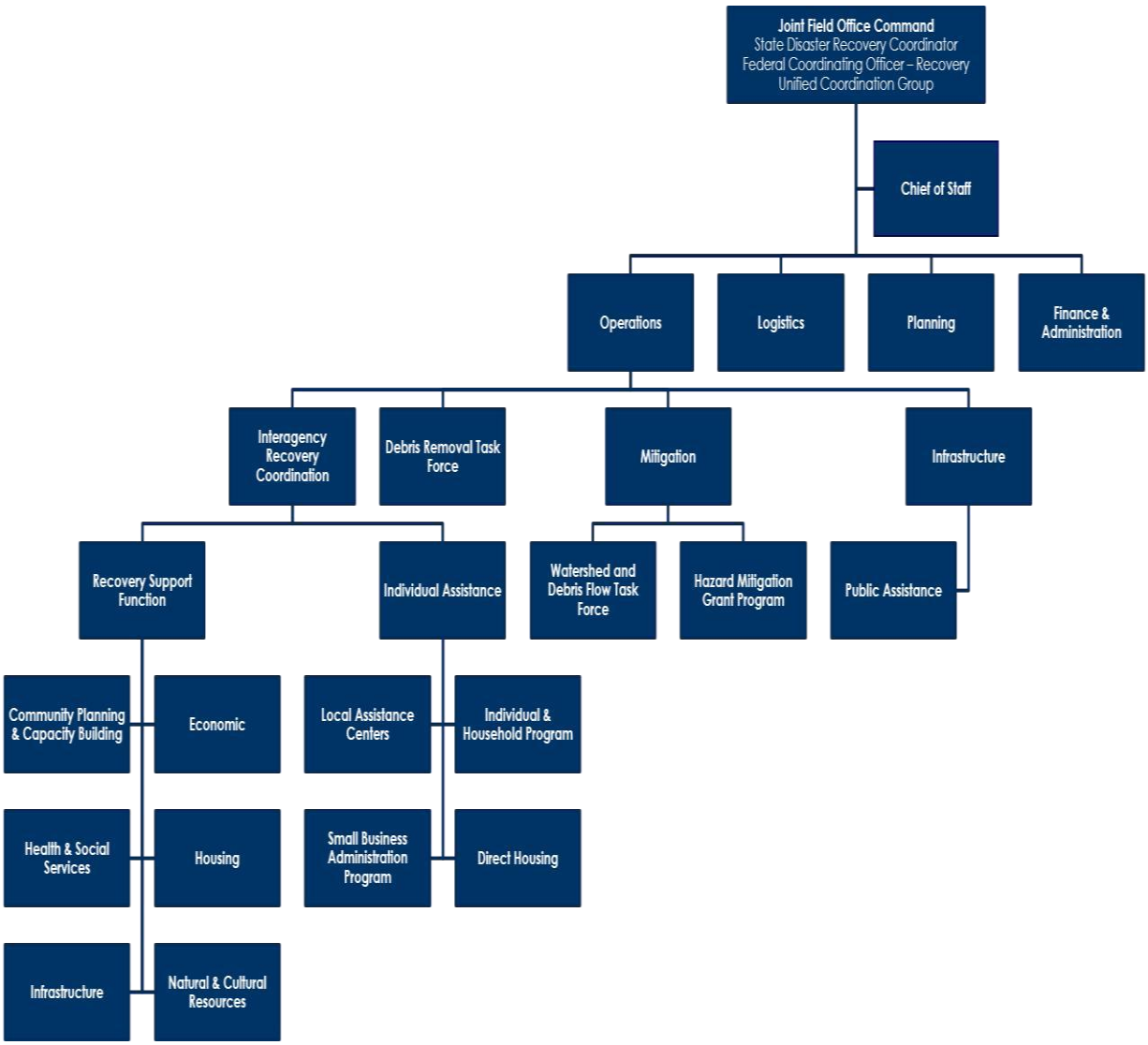
There are three sections within the Cal OES Recovery Directorate with expertise in the state's recovery programs – Recovery Operations: Public Assistance (PA), Interagency Recovery Coordination (IRC), and Hazard Mitigation. At the beginning of the disaster, CA-ESF 14 Recovery will coordinate with the SOC, other CA-ESFs, and the Cal OES Recovery Directorate leadership to gather information, determine initial considerations for providing recovery services, and coordinate the determination of the scope of the recovery operations. As the need for recovery operations are defined, a State Disaster Recovery Coordinator (SDRC) is designated to lead state recovery activities while the SOC is activated and/or in the JFO, if established.

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

9.2.2. Joint Field Office Activation or stand up

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

Exhibit 9.2–2 Joint Field Office Structure



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

9.3. Situational Assessment and Declaration Development

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

9.3.1. Situation Assessment

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

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

- Individual Assistance (IA) Assessment Teams coordinate with the FEMA when applicable to validate and provide a summary of the damaged and destroyed residences as well as work with jurisdictions to assess impacts on survivors and assess unmet needs.
- Caltrans provides information on impacted state highways, including those eligible for federal funding through the Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Program.
- The Cal OES Law Branch provides information on missing and deceased individuals from the disaster.
- The Cal OES Office of Tribal Affairs provides information on assessments conducted outside of the joint preliminary damage assessment process.
- The Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Unit provides information on mitigation measures that reduced damage impacts that would have otherwise resulted in additional damages and may have impacted the ability to meet thresholds for assistance.
- The Cal OES Regional Emergency Services Coordinators provide information on local/regional EOC activation dates/levels and local agencies impacted, number of shelters activated, peak census counts, and duration of activation.
- State agencies and community-based organizations reporting through the SOC provide information on assistance provided, including mission tasks that demonstrate actions taken by the state, particularly those that have depleted state response capability.
- The CAL FIRE provides wildfire-specific information, as appropriate, including total acreage burned, Damage Inspection Specialist (DINS) data, number/type of fire resources leveraged, and areas placed under evacuation order.
- Primarily through the State-Federal Flood Operations Center, the DWR provides water resources specific information especially pertaining to floods and droughts. This includes observed and forecasted information on precipitation, runoff, reservoir inflow and outflow, river conditions, and groundwater conditions.

9.3.2. Recovery Section Role in Declaration Development

A disaster-affected county, tribal nation, city, or special district may proclaim a local state of emergency immediately after a disaster event which authorizes local emergency management agencies to implement provisions in support of disaster response and recovery operations. This action largely informs the state's role in supporting communities based on local capability and capacity.

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

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

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

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

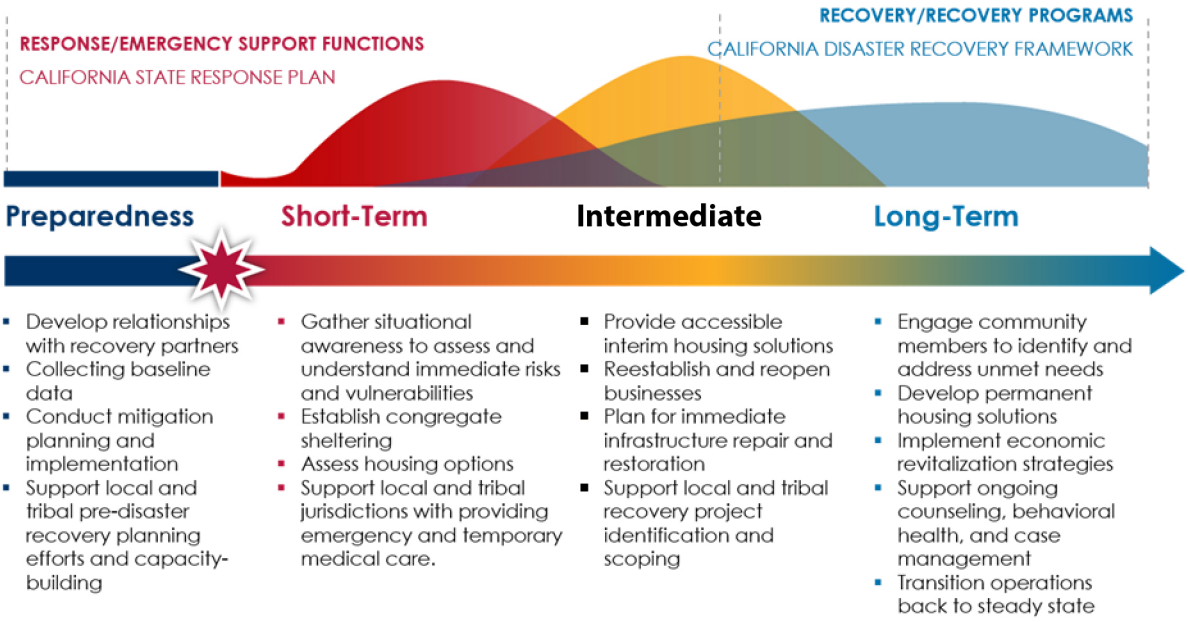
To ensure a comprehensive evaluation and proper validation of disaster impacts, joint PDA teams should include local/tribal, state, and federal representation from the IA and PA programs. The teams should also include any additional stakeholders that can assist with determining the extent of the disaster,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

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

9.4. Recovery Concept of Operations

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

Exhibit 9.4–1 Recovery Timeline



9.4.1. Recovery Directorate Role in Preparedness

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

- Establish cost recovery mechanisms.
- Develop a database of resources that can be used during disaster recovery for each recovery program.
- Promote community-based engagement practices at the state and local levels.
- Coordinate with local jurisdictions to build capacity for their optimal utilization of state and federal recovery programs.

- Ensure the state and localities enable projects, plans, and policies to ensure balanced and efficient program delivery and long-term community resilience.
- Coordinate between state, local, tribal, and federal entities related to recovery programs.
- Evaluate recovery capabilities and operations against goals focused on data-driven program services.
- Drive the development of local and regional community assessments to serve as the baseline against which future individual, household, and community impacts can be measured.

9.4.2. Recovery Directorate Role in Response

While the SOC is activated, the CA-ESF 14 Recovery staff will serve as the primary point of contact with response personnel and recovery leadership to facilitate coordination with recovery stakeholders. The CA-ESF 14 Recovery will help identify outcome-driven recovery goals, help to define the scope of recovery operations, and coordinate with local and tribal communities on their recovery needs. The CA-ESF 14 Recovery will also identify the resources the state will need to provide the requested assistance to impacted individuals, households, and local and tribal communities.

The CA-ESF 14 Recovery will coordinate with the SDRC and recovery programs to determine the state agencies that will need to aid in coordination with the recovery programs. The CA-ESF 14 Recovery will serve as the coordination point within the SOC to mission task and assign all necessary state agencies to support recovery operations. Once a mission is assigned, state agencies will coordinate with their recovery programs to aid throughout recovery operations, which may last months to years after deactivation of the SOC, depending on the scope of the recovery operations.

9.4.3. Transition of Responsibility to Recovery Operations

Transition from response to recovery operations is a deliberate process to plan for the scope of the initial recovery operational structure and mission. As this transition proceeds, the CA-ESF 14 Recovery will coordinate with the SDRC and

recovery programs to plan for and increase recovery operations, including, but not limited to the following activities:

- Coordinate with external partners (e.g., response state and federal agencies) to support initial impact and needs assessments.
- Identify priorities for data- and outcome-driven short and intermediate recovery operations.
- Determine the JFO structure based on outcomes of assessments and scope of recovery operations.
- Establish cost recovery mechanisms, focused on balanced provision of services, for all impacted communities based on the impact, anticipated need, and community capacity.
- Transition IAPs and Situation Status Reports to JFO structure, defining operational period for recovery operations.
- Develop an interagency action plan to ensure the coordinated action of all state and federal agencies, stakeholders, and supporting entities to support the equitable provision of recovery services and assistance to local and tribal governments and reduce duplicative or counterproductive objectives.
- In coordination with the CA-ESF 15, develop a transitional public information and communications plan.

9.5. Recovery Operations

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

9.5.1. Public Assistance

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

- The California Disaster Assistance Act.
- The State Private Non-profit Organizations Assistance Program.
- Federal Disaster Assistance Program or Public Assistance.
- Fire Management Assistance Grants.

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

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

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

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

Based on the magnitude and severity of the disaster, the Governor may request additional PA resources to support recovery by funding the rebuilding of damaged infrastructure.

One of these federal resources is the FEMA Federal Disaster Assistance Program or Public Assistance. The FEMA coordinates with the Cal OES Recovery Directorate to implement the PA program and fund emergency protective measures and debris removal (Emergency Work), as well as the permanent restoration of damaged facilities, including cost-effective hazard mitigation to protect the facilities from future damage (Permanent Work).

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

9.5.2. Individual Assistance

When individuals, households, businesses, or the agricultural community are affected by a disaster, local governments coordinate Individual Assistance (IA) through government programs, nonprofit services, community-based organizations (e.g., independent living centers), and volunteer and faith-based organizations. If needs exceed local capacity, disaster recovery assistance is requested from the state. If approved, state agencies may support the community in a variety of ways including by providing personnel, resources, funding, technical and regulatory assistance, and operational coordination through IA, as coordinated by Cal OES IA personnel.

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

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

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

9.5.3. Recovery Support Functions

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

1. Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB). Note: The FEMA changed the name of the federal equivalent for this recovery function to Community Assistance and uses the acronym (CA) RSF.
2. Economic.
3. Health and Social Services (HSS).
4. Housing.
5. Infrastructure.
6. Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR).

Using a multi-agency partnership approach, the CA-RSFs address the needs and interests of the stakeholders within the community by working with partners as

well as traditional Stafford Act recovery programs to identify resources for equitable and data-driven long term recovery outcomes.

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

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

Additional information on the operations of the CA-RSFs is provided in SEP Section 10 California Recovery Support Functions, and the CA-RSF annexes to the California Disaster Recovery Framework.

9.5.4. Hazard Mitigation

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

The Cal OES Hazard Mitigation supports eligible applicants with applying for and carrying out hazard mitigation planning projects. The Cal OES Hazard Mitigation works with all eligible applicants to identify data-driven and equity-focused mitigation projects to promote community resiliency and environmental justice. Eligible applicants to this program include state agencies, local governments,

special districts, and some PNPs. The Hazard Mitigation Branch also works with eligible communities to promote applications for resilience-focused projects.

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

As discussed in SEP Section 5.1, the SHMP is the state's primary hazard mitigation document that provides an overview of California's disaster history and landscape, outlines the efforts of the Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Section to reduce disaster losses, and describes the strategies used to administer an effective comprehensive statewide hazard mitigation program. Additionally, the SHMP is the guiding document helping to inform local, county, and regional jurisdictions in their own hazard mitigation planning efforts. The SHMP is updated on a five-year cycle as required by the Stafford Act and allows the state to access critical federal funding.

The HMA programs make federal funds available to state agencies, federally recognized tribal governments, and local communities for projects that mitigate risks from natural hazards. HMA projects protect communities through infrastructure improvements, nature-based risk reduction, and by implementing whole community risk reduction strategies to promote community resiliency. Projects typically operate as standalone solutions or in conjunction with other mitigation and recovery efforts. For example, HMGP funding may be used along with Section 406 hazard mitigation funds to bring a damaged facility to a higher level of disaster resistance, when only portions of the facility were damaged by the current disaster.

The Cal OES Hazard Mitigation Branch also provides specialized expertise to all the Cal OES recovery programs. This specialized expertise includes providing information on environmental laws and regulations; engineering related to restoring damaged public facilities; and codes and standards as they apply to the recovery process. The Cal OES Hazard Mitigation also provides outreach and technical assistance to applicants by providing the latest information on regulations and programs, the latest information on best practices related to

environmental justice-focused projects, and grant program policy updates or amendments.

Based on the scope of the disaster, the Hazard Mitigation Branch may lead the Debris Flow and Watershed Task Force to coordinate with impacted communities to identify impacts on watersheds from the disaster that may lead to more immediate cascading impacts from other disasters.

9.5.5. Debris Management Operations

Disaster debris management may begin during or in the immediate aftermath of the disaster to clear major roadways to secure access for emergency responders and to eliminate immediate life and safety threats. Following the stabilization of the incident by response operations, the transition to recovery debris removal activities can begin, but the length of time will vary depending on the magnitude of disaster impacts. Refer to the FEMA's Recovery Resources website for additional information.

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

When Direct State Assistance is warranted, the Cal OES assigns mission tasks to the appropriate state agencies, including the CalEPA, which coordinates debris management operations through the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) for management of "Phase 1" household hazardous waste removal operations, and the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) for "Phase 2" debris and hazard tree removal operations. The Cal OES may also mission task other agencies for subject matter expertise or surge staffing. Once mission tasked, DTSC deploys standby emergency response contractors under the direction of trained DTSC personnel to rapidly assess and remove household hazardous wastes.

During the second phase of debris management, the CalRecycle mobilizes personnel from its Office of Disaster Debris Recovery Operations and prequalified contractors to perform debris removal operations under the

direction of a joint Cal OES-CalRecycle Incident Management Team. Other state agencies routinely tasked to support debris removal include Caltrans, the CMD, and the DGS.

The phases of debris removal and assigned state agencies may vary depending on the type of hazard and resulting debris. For example, an earthquake event may require enhanced engineering support from the DGS, the CMD, and Caltrans. The Cal OES will identify the appropriate state agencies after evaluating the types of debris present and expected operational sequence. These agencies will be mission tasked by the SOC to support the appropriate phases of debris removal, which may last months after the demobilization of the SOC.

The state may also assist through the temporary suspension of state statutes, rules, and regulations. In the case of wildfire disasters, this may be accomplished through an Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) issued by the CalEPA, the CNRA, and the CAL FIRE. In accordance with the Governor's executive orders and each agency's statutory responsibilities, the EPP summarizes best management practices to ensure debris and hazard tree removal activities can be expedited and conform to applicable resource laws and regulations.

A Debris Removal Operations Center (DROC) may be established near the disaster area for managing day-to-day operations, facilitating communications with the public by hosting a call center, or storing field supplies. The DROC will support an Incident Management Team assigned to the area as well as contract personnel conducting planning, data management, and other tasks.

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

The Cal OES Recovery Directorate also provides support by assisting communities, to effectively prepare for and manage debris removal operations.

For more information on state managed debris removal operations see the Cal OES Debris Management webpage.

10. California Recovery Support Functions

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

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

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

10.1. Recovery Support Function Organizational Structure

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

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

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

Exhibit 10.1–1 California Recovery Support Functions defines each CA-RSF and lists the SCA along with the corresponding Federal Recovery Support Function (RSF).

Exhibit 10.1–1 California Recovery Support Functions

CA-RSF State Coordinating Agency/Department	Definition	Corresponding Federal RSF
Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB): Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation	Supports capacity building and planning initiatives for communities and regions within the State.	Community Planning and Capacity Building
Economic: California 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 State Transportation Agency	Supports the redevelopment of critical infrastructure damaged or destroyed during a disaster.	Infrastructure Systems

CA-RSF State Coordinating Agency/Department	Definition	Corresponding 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

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

10.2. Recovery Support Function Development

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

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

1. Develop and maintain the California Recovery Support Function Annex T, a functional annex to the CDRF.
2. Identify and engage stakeholders in the CA-RSF to enhance capability.
3. Identify capabilities and resources of each member to create and maintain resource directories.
4. Exercise, train, and implement recovery operations according to the plans and procedures described in the functional annex.

5. Develop AARs and implement the appropriate corrective actions after exercises or disaster events.

10.3. Emergency Management Activities

The CA-RSFs were designed to engage discipline-specific stakeholders at all levels of government and facilitate the delivery of long-term recovery solutions within all emergency management phases.

Mitigation

- Identify opportunities to build resilience, to include sustainable development, whole community engagement, and mitigation measures.
- Integrate disaster recovery planning with hazard mitigation planning to maximize opportunities to minimize the risk and strengthen a community's ability to recover from future disasters.
- Leverage post-disaster opportunities to incorporate mitigation measures into local recovery projects and initiatives by leveraging available state and federal funding.
- Integrate mitigation and other partners into pre- and post-disaster recovery planning to support strategic decision making.
- Incentivize public, private, and individual preparedness and mitigation activities that improve long-term recovery outcomes.

Preparedness

- Develop and categorize resources into inventories and establish agreements for acquiring needed resources.
- Support the development of local disaster recovery frameworks that support local recovery integration and establish structures for interfacing with the state, including information sharing and project management systems.
- Develop pre-disaster partnerships to maximize the utilization of potential recovery resources.
- Establish and maintain training and credentialing programs for CA-RSF personnel.

- Develop, review, update, and exercise pre-disaster recovery plans and standard operating procedures to incorporate best practices and lessons learned.
- Encourage and evaluate participation in emergency management exercises including those facilitated by partner agencies to capture best practices and lessons learned.
- Establish specific plans, contracts, and resources for tactical activities expected post-event (e.g., debris management, recovery management, temporary housing, and building permitting).
- Establish and maintain forums necessary to ensure regular communication among recovery partners (e.g., interagency recovery coordination meetings).
- Pre-designate key recovery positions and establish corresponding organizational structures.
- Leverage relationships with voluntary, faith-based, private sector, and community-based organizations representing the whole community to support recovery preparedness activities.

Response

- Provide support to the CA-ESF 14: Response during response operations to encourage earlier recovery project identification and decision-making for short, intermediate, and long-term recovery operations.
- Liaise with Response Operations to determine the appropriate CA-RSFs to be activated based on the size and complexity of the incident to ensure continuity of support to local jurisdictions.
- Integrate recovery personnel into response operations to enhance data gathering efforts to support advance recovery planning and prevent potential duplication of effort with the transition from response to recovery.
- Coordinate with CA-ESFs during the response phase to gain situational awareness on the status of community lifelines and any activities that will transition to recovery.

Recovery

- Articulate and solidify collaborations between local, state, and tribal governments, particularly when multiple jurisdictions are involved and affected.
- Promote a community-driven and locally managed processes to support local decision making and ownership of the recovery planning and implementation effort.
- Establish joint goals, milestones, and tactics aimed at achieving desired local recovery outcomes.
- Collaborate with recovery stakeholders to develop post-disaster recovery strategies and associated projects in areas of critical importance to the community, region, or the state's overall recovery.
- Work collaboratively with recovery programs to assist with survivor centric outcomes affected by the incident to promote inclusive and equitable outreach to address relevant issues that leverage all methods of communication.
- Assure that recovery activities respect the civil rights and civil liberties of all populations and do not result in discrimination based on race, color, ethnicity, national origin (including limited-English proficiency), religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, age, and/or disability status.
- Develop tools and metrics for evaluating progress against set goals, objectives, and milestones.
- Ensure continuous improvement by evaluating the effectiveness of recovery activities.

10.4. Recovery Support Functions During Activations

In the immediate aftermath of a disaster some post-incident recovery activities occur simultaneously with response mission activities. The connection between the CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs begin during the disaster response phase and continues through disaster recovery. This connection is not transferable, rather there are interdependencies that require both pre- and post-disaster coordination between the two. Within this context, the CA-RSFs represent a source of subject matter expertise that can be utilized to support recovery

coordination and provide access to stakeholder capabilities and resources that expedite the transition into recovery.

- **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 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.
    - Evaluate the need to activate federal RSFs to augment state capability.
    - Establish EEIs to identify unmet needs that may transition into long-term recovery projects early during the disaster.
    - Establish shared situational awareness and a common operating picture that allows for local, tribal, state, and federal collaboration.
    - Provide additional capacity with CA-ESFs and facilitate the transition of work from response to recovery personnel.
    - Deploy staff to support OAs with technical assistance, as needed.
- **Coordination with Federal RSFs**: The federal government aligns recovery resources under RSFs that mirror the CA-RSFs as described in the NDRF. The decision to activate and deploy federal RSFs to assist with disaster recovery is a joint state-federal effort. The appropriate federal RSFs are determined according to recovery capabilities and associated resources that can be leveraged to enhance state and local recovery efforts. In this regard, federal RSFs are intended to augment the availability of state and local resources in each functional area and after an incident.

The state agency roles and responsibilities are organized according to the CA-ESFs and identified in ***Exhibit 10.4–1 State Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix*** on the following pages.

Exhibit 10.4–1 State Agency/Department Responsibilities Matrix

State agencies and departments responsible for CA-RSFs are designated Coordinating, Primary, or Supporting based on their authorities, resources, and capabilities.

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

State Agency/Department	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**
Office of Environmental Health			S			S

State Agency/Department	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
Hazard Assessment						
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	S		**C**	S	S	
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		
Department of Managed Health Care	S		**P**			
Department of Public Health	S		**P**	S	S	S

State Agency/Department	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
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		S	S	S
Department of Fish and Wildlife					S	**P**
Department of Forestry and Fire Protection			S		S	**P**
Department of Parks and Recreation	S		**P**	S	S	**P**

State Agency/Department	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
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
Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation	**C**	S			S	**P**
California Volunteers	**P**					
Labor and Workforce Development Agency	**P**	S				
Agricultural Labor Relations Board		**P**				

State Agency/Department	Community Planning & Capacity Building	Economic	Health & Social Services	Housing	Infrastructure	Natural & Cultural Resources
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				
Department of Transportation	S	S		S	**P**	S
Trustees of California State Universities	S			S		
University of California Board of Regents			S	S		

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11. Continuity Planning

Emergencies can create extraordinary demands on government, emergency response organizations, and the private sector, and in extreme circumstances may stress them to the point where they can no longer operate and provide essential services. A major emergency could include death or incapacitation of key government officials, partial or complete destruction or significant disruption to established seats of government, and the failure or destruction of public and private systems essential to continued operations of government and industry.

The loss of essential government services can directly impact critical infrastructure and compromise life safety and basic human needs potentially leading to increased morbidity, mortality, and civil unrest. The COVID-19 pandemic, along with simultaneous civil unrest and mega wildfire incidents, fully tested the continuity of California's government and the continuity of its operations. Whole community and integrated planning and preparedness efforts by the state, its political subdivisions, and the private sector played a key role in ensuring vital operations and services were maintained during these crises.

- **Planning Authority**: The Cal. Government Code provides authority for the continuity and preservation of state and local government. The California ESA specifically provides for the preservation of government and its services by planning for succession of officers, designation of standby officers, administration of oaths of office, and continuation of duties of the governing body (California Emergency Services Act, 1970).
- **State Authority**: The Governor has the legal authority under a state of emergency to commandeer resources required to address the emergency. State government intervention and control of an emergency exists under the following statutory, regulatory, and administrative powers:
  - The ESA, Section 8628
  - Cal OES Executive Branch Continuity Plan
  - Executive Order W-9-91
  - Executive Order S-04-06

  - State Administrative Manual, Business Continuity with Technology Recovery and Management Memo 02-09 (6)
  - Cal. Government Code, ART 1, 3, 7, 9.8, 13, and 16 (Sections 8550, 8570, 12274(a)(b)(d), 8609, 8628, and 8649)
  - California State Emergency Plan
  - Presidential Policy Directive (PPD) 8 National Preparedness
  - National Security Presidential Directive (NSPD) – 51/ Homeland Security Presidential Directive HSPD - 20 National Continuity Policy
  - Federal Continuity Directive (FCD) 1 and 2
  - FEMA Continuity Guidance Circular
  - FEMA Guide to Continuity of Government

- **Continuity Plans**: The state and its political subdivisions must plan for the preservation, maintenance, and reconstitution of government to ensure continuity of government and continuity of operations. Continuity planning supports the government's ability to:
  - Carry out constitutional responsibilities.
  - Restore and maintain emergency operations.
  - Restore and maintain public health and safety.
  - Restore and maintain vital services and operations.
  - Protect California's economy.
  - Preserve the environment.
- **Continuity Positions:** State agencies and departments shall designate qualified staff to serve as the organization's continuity of operations leadership, program administrators, and plan developers. These roles and responsibilities include:
  - Continuity Coordinator is at the executive level and is the senior official accountable and responsible for oversight of the organization's continuity program and plans. This position is supported by Continuity Managers and Planners throughout the organization or jurisdiction.

  - Continuity Manager serves as the primary point of contact who is responsible for coordinating overall continuity activities within the organization and jurisdiction. This position oversees continuity programs and planning efforts for the organization, including preparedness and operational activities, and ensures the organization's leadership and continuity personnel are properly trained, and facilities properly equipped to execute continuity plans with little to no notice.
  - Continuity Planner is responsible for developing and maintaining the organization's continuity plan; supporting planning efforts; and coordinating and implementing continuity activities, guidance, training, and exercising. This position integrates and coordinates the continuity planning efforts of internal and external stakeholders. Plans shall meet or exceed governmental guidance, best practices, policies, and emergency operations plans (e.g., occupant emergency plan, technology recovery plan, city evacuation plan, etc.).

- **Planning Elements**: Plans should include continuity components to ensure an agency's ability to provide essential services to the public during and after a continuity event. All levels of government (state, federal, local, and tribal) in partnership with the private sector must address these continuity elements:
  - Involvement of key leadership in all phases of continuity planning.
  - Identification of internal and external partnerships in the performance of essential organizational functions.
  - Identification and prioritization of essential functions.
  - Establishment, promulgation, and maintenance of orders of succession.
  - Pre-identification and updates of delegations of authority.
  - Identification, establishment, and maintenance of continuity facilities and alternate sites.
  - Identification, establishment, and maintenance of critical business, information technology, and communications systems.

- Establishment and maintenance of a system for essential records management.
- Establishment of a program that identifies and supports human resources, including key personnel and support staff.
- Establishment of a process for devolution of control and direction.
- Establishment of a process for reconstitution and recovery.
- Development of an effective multi-year testing, training, and exercise program to support continuity.
- Integrate local, regional, state, federal, and tribal plans to create a deliberate and comprehensive response and recovery system, unify lines of efforts, and support community resilience.

11.1. State Essential Functions

The State Essential Functions (SEF) are the foundation for continuity programs at all levels of government in California. SEFs support an enduring constitutional government and represent the overarching responsibilities of state government to lead and sustain vital operations and services during a crisis. The continuation of SEFs shall be the primary focus of government leadership during and after emergencies that affect government functions.

There are eleven cross-government SEFs identified by the Governor's Emergency Operations Executive Council from 2006 that must be continued under all circumstances to enable the Executive Branch to carry out critical functions and services. The SEFs are categories of functions performed by one or more state agency/department(s) necessary for saving lives, protecting the safety and security of the public, protecting property, critical infrastructure, and the environment. ***Exhibit 11.1–1 State Continuity Essential Functions*** on the following page explains each SEF and which state agency/department is responsible.

Exhibit 11.1–1 State Continuity Essential Functions

State Essential Functions (SEF)	Lead Agency/Department
SEF 1 - Government Leadership (GL) – Provide visible and effective leadership for the people of California while restoring and maintaining critical state essential functions.	**Governor** **Secretary of State** (Lines of Succession Validated)
SEF 2 - Public Safety (PS) – Maintain public safety and security for the people of California and decrease their vulnerability to threats and hazards.	**CalSTA**
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.	**Cal OES**
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.	**CalHHS**
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.	**CalHHS**

State Essential Functions (SEF)	Lead Agency/Department
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.	**CalSTA** **CNRA** **BCSHA**
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.	**Gov Ops** **DOF** **CDT** **BCSHA**
SEF 8 - Information Technology & Communications (ITC) – Protect, maintain, and preserve California's communications and technological capabilities. Ensures continued interoperability of California's communications systems.	**Gov Ops** **CDT**
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.	**CDFA**

State Essential Functions (SEF)	Lead Agency/Department
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.	**CalEPA**
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.	**Cal OES**

- **State Assistance**: If local government becomes partially or entirely disabled in an emergency, significant state government intervention may be required. This presumes local government lacks the resources to restore its own services. When warranted, the state will proactively deploy resources and coordinate with other local jurisdictions and the federal government to support local government. State government intervention may be justified if:
    - Local government elected officials are not able to operate and provide direction to their government agencies.
    - The local emergency management system is damaged, impaired, or otherwise not sufficiently functioning.
    - The local government's COG plan is substantially disrupted or halted due to the overwhelming consequences of a catastrophic emergency.
- **Private Sector**: In addition to public sector continuity planning, the private sector should develop similar plans to ensure California businesses and economic institutions continue to function following an emergency.

Additional continuity planning guidance can be found on the Cal OES website under Continuity Planning.

12. State Roles and Responsibilities

During times of emergency, the Governor may call upon the services, resources, and capabilities of over 200 state agencies, departments, offices, boards, commissions, councils, and authorities. In major disaster incidents, the role of agency secretaries is to implement policies and directives and proactively lead the emergency management capabilities for their respective agencies within the structure of the UCG.

Below are the key agencies and departments that have coordinating, primary or supporting roles in an emergency. State agencies not specifically listed in the plan may be called upon to carry out assigned activities necessary to mitigate the effects of an emergency in accordance with the ESA and the CDRF. Every level of state government plays a role in the CA-ESF 5 Management, CA-ESF 7 Resources, and CA-ESF 15 Public Information. At a minimum these roles may include:

- **CA-ESF 5 Management**: Supports disaster management activities with agency representatives in EOCs or UCG. Participates in the CA-ESF Working Group or supports emergency support function coordinating agencies to enhance the coordination and effectiveness of the CA-ESFs.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and material for all phases of emergency management.
- **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.

12.1. Business, Consumer, Services and Housing Agency (BCSHA)

The BCSHA consists of eleven entities made up of departments, boards, and commissions. During an emergency, the agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related to protecting consumers, promoting, and preserving affordable housing, preventing, and ending homelessness, and guarding the civil rights of all people of California.

California Recovery Support Functions: The BCSHA serves as the Coordinating Agency for CA-RSF Housing, a Primary Agency for CA-RSF Community Planning

and Capacity Building and CA-RSF Economic, and as a Supporting Agency for CA-RSF Health & Social Services.

12.1.1. Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides public safety related equipment, vehicles, and miscellaneous office supplies and materials.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides sworn peace officers and non-sworn personnel anywhere in the state to support local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies with many facets of enforcement activity and disaster/emergency response including but not limited to general public safety-related enforcement, civil unrest, prisoner control and detention, intelligence gathering, building/facility security, traffic control, and search and rescue.

12.1.2. Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (DFPI)

- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides special investigators with peace officer status to support law enforcement operations.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides a list of licensed lenders available through the department's various mandated programs. Provides information to the public regarding the safety and soundness of the financial institutions affected by the emergency to representatives of LACs and DRCs.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Supporting Department.

12.1.3. Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA)

- **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.

12.1.4. Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Assigns staff to provide inspection of housing facilities for safety. Assists with the reconstruction of manufactured housing facilities and assistance with housing applications. Identifies necessary changes in building codes to mitigate the effects of disasters. The HCD performs these activities in areas of the state where inspections are under their jurisdiction or at the request of local emergency officials in areas where HCD is not an enforcement agency.

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Provides lists of departmental facilities available for emergency short-and long-term housing and CBOs that can provide outreach. Provides lists of the state-owned Office of Migrant Services facilities available for emergency short-term housing and local housing and community -based organizations that can provide additional housing facilities and outreach. Assists in projecting project data on housing needs including data on needs for building materials, equipment, and other resources.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Helps coordinate and fund post disaster long-term housing if funding is made available through the Legislature or federal government. Oversees and employs expedited procedures for the discharge of program funds to meet emergency conditions in low-income communities through mandated programs. Allocates and expedites emergency funding made available through federal and state housing, and community development programs for permanent long-term housing recovery needs. Provides policy and program guidance on post disaster housing recovery to federal, state, and local partners. Acts as liaison to local housing authorities and community-based housing organizations to access post disaster housing resources.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Provides information lists related to CBOS that can provide outreach and safety-net services.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.1.5. Housing Finance Agency (CalHFA)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides building inspectors during damage assessment period.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Primary Department.

12.1.6. Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH)

- **CA-ESF 5 Management**: Provides an agency representative to the SOC or UCG upon request.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and material for all phases of emergency management.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides public information support to Cal OES as requested during disaster response operations.

12.1.7. Department of Real Estate (DRE)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Assists with access to building industry associations and licensing boards regarding construction and engineering issues.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides staff to LACs or DRCs.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Assists in economic stabilization. Provides temporary housing information and locations. Issues and implements state policies and guidelines for rent and real estate price stabilization. Provides guidance on time-phased resumption of economic stabilization controls by the federal government. Works with HCD on temporary housing issues and can provide support in contacting property management companies to assist with immediately available housing.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Activates call center to provide public access to recovery information on request of the Cal OES. Provides guidance to public through various licensing boards.

12.2. California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)

CalEPA's mission is to restore, protect, and enhance the environment to ensure public health, environmental quality, and economic vitality. The Office of the Secretary oversees and coordinates the activities of one office, two boards, and three departments. CalEPA develops, implements, and enforces environmental laws that regulate air, water and soil quality, pesticide use, and waste recycling and reduction.

California Emergency Support Functions: CalEPA serves as the coordinating agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials.

The agency may assign lead and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

CalEPA is the oversight agency and leads CalEPA BDOs. Where any of its BDOs are assigned as a supporting Agency for any CA-ESF, the CalEPA is also a Supporting Agency for the same CA-ESF.

- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Serves as the first point of contact for the CalEPA's programs in the event of an emergency, advises if an emergency action will create or aggravate threats to human health and the environment, and provides environmental justice leadership.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Ensures that consistent, effective, and coordinated compliance and enforcement actions to protect public health and the environment are taken. Provides fact sheets, notices, and other materials as necessary to advise and support members of the public returning to impacted areas.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides technical expertise for hazardous materials incidents. Coordinates with law enforcement and local governments in the event of a hazardous materials release, including assessment, containment, mitigation, and removal. Evaluates requests for financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and clandestine drug lab removals and provides emergency response personnel and contractor support to stabilize or mitigate when funding criteria are met. Provides DTSC staff and contractor resources to mitigate the release or threatened release of hazardous materials associated with a natural or human-caused disaster. Provides or facilitates access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials. Maintains contact lists and oversees the unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program administered by the CUPA.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides public information assistance through the External Affairs Office. Provides fact sheets, notices, and other materials as necessary to advise and support members of the public returning to impacted areas.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CalEPA serves as a primary agency for CA-RSF Health & Social Services, CA-RSF Infrastructure and CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources, and as a supporting agency for CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building, CA-RSF Economic and CA-RSF Housing.

12.2.1. Air Resources Board (ARB)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides and maintains portable air monitoring equipment and technical resources to evaluate air quality impacts of major fires, hydrocarbons, and chemical releases.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Monitors air quality in real-time or near real-time and creates summaries related to air quality and the impact on the public. Creates and disseminates relevant public health guidance for prevention of illness and injury related to poor air quality.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: During unplanned releases, provides air quality and meteorological data and supports air pollution emergency planning and response for public health agencies and incident command. Provides technical resources to assess air quality impacts, characterize air contaminants, and identifies and reports consequences of air incidents. Supports air modeling and forecasting to simulate pollutant movement and dispersion.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides air quality data summaries and associated consequences to incident command staff and health officers. Coordinates messaging with health officials and public affairs liaisons.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.

12.2.2. Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides staff and data-related pesticide use reporting, sales, air monitoring, ground and surface water monitoring, food safety sampling analysis, and registered pesticides.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Coordinates with the CDPH and local health agencies on pesticide issues, incidents, and related events.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides technical and investigative expertise for pesticide incidents and related events. Continuously evaluates pesticides for human health and environmental concerns.

Coordinates with regulatory agencies including County Agricultural Commissioners and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9. Recommends action and mitigation of pesticide incidents or events. Conducts sampling of produce for pesticide residues to ensure safe levels. Provides legal support and related enforcement tools to protect human health, the environment, and food commodities.

- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides public and occupational health and safety information on pesticide issues, incidents, and related events.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Supporting Department.

12.2.3. Department of Resources Recycling & Recovery (CalRecycle)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides technical assistance from registered professionals for structural and landslide inspections and waste management facilities. Provides technical assistance to local enforcement agencies on waste sites and recycling of debris. Assists in the development of emergency waivers on solid waste standards. Provides technical staff to inspect affected landfills and environmental control systems damaged by disasters. Performs emergency inspections of solid waste facilities. Provides liaison assistance to local governments for the collection of household hazardous waste and contaminated material from biological disasters. Provides technical assistance with waste fires and debris. Oversees the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) administration of waivers from landfill standards. Maintains lists of waste and recycling facilities for local government, environmental health departments, landfill and tire operators, and private business contacts. Provides technical assistance for the collection and proper handling of solid waste in the event of a disaster. Provides personnel and communicates with local governments, in coordination with the Cal OES, regarding solid waste management and disposal reporting requirements.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Supports state and local public health officials during Phase 2 of the Private Property Debris Removal Program to limit and remove immediate threats to public health and safety due to the presence of toxic and hazardous debris resulting from a disaster.

- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides contracting authority, operational management, and technical expertise during Phase 2 of hazardous debris removal.
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Provides technical assistance and recommendations for repairing solid waste facilities. Performs inspections of waste management facilities and provides technical assistance with proper disposal of contaminated materials, and conducts inspections of waste facilities.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides personnel with operational and technical expertise, and knowledge of state and federal eligibility requirements, in support of state and local government efforts to remove disaster debris.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Supporting Department.

12.2.4. Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides technical engineering and geology expertise through registered professionals.
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides technical assistance to fire response agencies and advisory information about whether sources of fire produce hazardous plumes or run-off.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides emergency response staff to sample, assess, and mitigate release of hazardous materials. Provides contractors to mitigate the release of hazardous materials throughout the state.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: In coordination with the CDPH, provides limited technical support for the assessment, containment, and mitigation of radiological hazards. Provides environmental toxicologists for technical issues and risk communication.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides technical expertise for hazardous materials incidents. Coordinates with law enforcement and local governments in the event of a hazardous materials release, including assessment, containment, mitigation, and removal. Evaluates requests for financial assistance for off-highway emergency response incidents and clandestine drug lab removals and provides emergency response

personnel and contractor support to stabilize and/or mitigate. Provides or facilitates access to technical advice regarding the safe handling or suitable disposal of hazardous materials.

- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Evaluates design and retrofit options for waste storage facilities.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides investigators with peace officer authority and provides staff to assist investigations involving hazardous materials releases or hazardous waste violations.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides Phase 1 household hazardous waste (HHW) removal. Conducts site assessments and removal of HHW and asbestos to decrease the exposure of residents, community members, and the surrounding environment to hazardous substances.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.

12.2.5. Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)

- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides public health recommendations, information, and technical resources, such as toxicologists and epidemiologists, to assist in determining health impacts after chemical releases.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Assists in determining health effects and characterizes risk to public health and the environment by providing toxicological information, risk assessment, and public health recommendations from toxic chemical releases. Provides personnel to assist incident command, local health (public and environmental) agencies, and other health professionals. Develops and maintains library and other technical reference resources of chemical, health, toxicology, and other scientific information. Provides technical resources, such as toxicologists and epidemiologists to assist in determining environmental threats, consultation on environmental sampling, information and health impacts of breakdown or reaction products, residual risks associated with remediation, estimating exposure, and identifying pathways of exposure. Assists with decisions about sheltering-in-place, evacuation, and re-entry

after hazardous material releases. Provides expertise in the potential health effects of wildfire smoke, extreme temperatures, contaminated sites, refineries, oil spills, harmful algal blooms, and other exposures to toxic chemicals (including pesticides) and those that cause cancer, birth defects, and reproductive harm. Provides health-based recommendations on fishery closures in response to oil spills or resulting from potential exposure to other toxic substances.

- **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture**: Provides public health recommendations, information, and technical resources, such as toxicologists and epidemiologists, to assist in determining health impacts after emergencies that may impact agriculture, animals, or food. Assists with disposal and decontamination recommendations for food and animal carcasses after large-scale emergencies impacting these sectors.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides health information to incident command and PIOs and helps develop public health messages during and after chemical releases.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Supporting Department.

12.2.6. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering:** Provides technical engineering expertise through registered professionals.
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides technical assistance to response agencies regarding critical water infrastructure or watercourses and watersheds in the path of a wildfire. Provides technical guidance for post-fire watershed assessments and placement of best management practices to ensure water quality is protected. Coordinates with partner agencies on post-fire debris and hazard tree removal activities where water quality may be impacted, conducts inspections of these activities, and provides technical guidance regarding water quality protections and regulatory requirements. Conducts targeted water quality sampling in the post-fire environment when needed and communicates with the public regarding the presence or absence of impacts to water quality.

- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides technical environmental staff through the Division of Drinking Water (DDW) to evaluate potential impact to water quality from emergencies. Assists public water systems in the provision of clean, potable water. Advises water users of an emergency situation and provides critical information on water use in areas that might be affected by hazardous releases.
  May require the issuance of unsafe water alerts such as boil water notice, do not drink notice, and do not use notice to protect public health. May issue citations and compliance orders as needed to prompt public water systems to correct situations that are contrary to safe drinking water standards and practices. Conducts inspections and provides guidance to public water systems in the aftermath of emergencies. Communicates, coordinates, and collaborates with partners and stakeholders. The DDW and SWRCB staff work with water systems to help identify an unknown contaminant in a credible incident involving the intentional contamination of a drinking water facility with an unknown contaminant.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides lists of hazardous waste disposal sites, technical personnel, and advice related to the consequences of a hazardous materials incident on water resources, conducts water sampling, monitoring, analyses, and assessment activities, and guidance on options concerning diversion, containment, treatment, and temporary storage of hazardous waste. Provides environmental technical staff with expertise concerning the recovery measures taken after a hazardous material incident on water resources and drinking water. Provides water information, sampling, water technology/equipment, and advice to the public during an emergency and/or a hazardous materials incident related to water and drinking water. May issue administrative orders requiring investigation or cleanup and abatement to responsible parties or suspected responsible parties.
- **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture:** Assists with water quality impact analyses and recommendations during and after large scale emergencies impacting dairies and concentrated animal feeding (feedlots, poultry, etc.) operators.
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Provides technical resources with expertise in the construction, operations, and inspection of sewage treatment plants and underground storage tanks, and the integrity of landfill slopes and surface

impoundments. Provides immediate, on-site technical support to assess possible effect of the incident on water quality. Maintains information on environmental water quality and water users. May address sewage collection, treatment, and disposal.

- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Work with local governments, state, and federal agencies to investigate circumstances involving threats of impairment to water and drinking water quality. Provides support for enforcement proceedings by local or state agencies, and initiates enforcement for violations of the CA Water Code and the CA Health and Safety Code Safe Drinking Water Act Sections.
- **CA-ESF 14:** Provides technical guidance for post fire watershed assessments and placement of best management practices to ensure water quality is protected. Coordinates with partner agencies on post fire debris and hazard tree removal activities where water quality may be impacted and conducts inspections and provides technical guidance on water quality protection and regulatory requirements. Conducts water quality sampling in post fire environments when needed and communicates with stakeholders, including the public on water quality impacts.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.

12.3. Government Operations Agency (GovOps)

The GovOps oversees procurement of state goods and services, the management and development of state real estate, collection of state taxes, hiring of state employees, information technology services, and adoption of state building standards. The Secretary for GovOps is the Chair of the California Building Standards Commission.

California Emergency Support Functions: The GovOps serves as the coordinating agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 3 Construction and

Engineering and CA-ESF 7 Resources. The GovOps may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

California Recovery Support Functions: The GovOps serves as both a coordinating and supporting agency for recovery activities related to all CA-RSF functional areas.

12.3.1. Department of General Services (DGS)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: The DGS serves as the primary agency for this CA-ESF. Coordinates with professional engineering organizations and the Cal OES in recruiting, orienting, and training volunteer structural engineers. Provides engineering and technical assistance to the Cal OES, assesses building damage, prepares survey reports, clears debris from state-owned buildings, estimates and conducts building repair and coordinates/inspects new buildings.
- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Provides state-building status assessments to assist with prioritizing response activities.
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Classifies state property for possible temporary emergency housing sites. Works with Cal OES and creates facilities plans, including mobilization centers and disaster support areas.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: The 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 the 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.
- **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.

- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Assists with the procurement of hazardous materials and debris removal services.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Supporting Department.

12.3.2. Department of Human Resources (CalHR)

- **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).
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.

12.3.3. Department of Technology (CDT)

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Coordinates the disaster recovery planning efforts in compliance with Government Code Section 11549.3 and the State Administrative Manual (SAM) (Section 5325 et seq.) related to information technology, computing, and telecommunications infrastructure to ensure availability of essential systems, networks, applications, data, and telephones (both voice and data).
- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Maintains and provides access to enterprise-level GIS infrastructure and data resources to support emergency response.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Participates in recovery planning efforts necessary to restore essential communications systems and operations, such as voice, email, and internet connectivity that have been damaged by an emergency or disaster.
- **CA-ESF 18 Cyber Security**: Coordinates with the Cal-CSIC - which consists of the following core members: Cal OES, CDT, CHP, and the CMD – for cyber critical incident response, including detection, mitigation, and information sharing, coordinating, and facilitating cyber preparedness, and sharing cyber threat intelligence related to statewide cyber-related events.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.3.4. Franchise Tax Board (FTB)

- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides investigators with peace officer authority.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Ensures that informational materials related to economic and taxation recovery efforts are available. Provides personnel and equipment to obtain tax relief for disaster losses.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides periodic call center functions and support to the Cal OES during extreme weather conditions, an emergency event, or disaster response operations.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Primary Department.

12.3.5. Department of Tax and Fee Administration (DTFA)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides trained personnel, equipment, and essential incident-related information to Cal OES to support response and recovery operations.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides investigators with peace officer authority.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Ensures that informational materials related to economic and taxation recovery efforts are available. Provides personnel and equipment to obtain tax relief for disaster losses.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides periodic call center functions and support to the Cal OES during extreme weather conditions, an emergency event, or disaster response operations.

12.3.6. Office of Administrative Law (OAL)

- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Provides legal counsel and assistance to the Governor, Cal OES, and other state agencies.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.

12.3.7. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)

- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Assists the Cal OES before, during, and after an emergency for coordination and direction. Provides staff with health and retirement benefit information for assistance.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Assists with resources needed to assist in time of emergency. Provides bilingual staff fluent in languages other than English, with interviewing and investigative skills for translation and interpretation services in various non-English speaking communities.
- **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.

12.3.8. State Personnel Board (SPB)

- **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.

12.3.9. Victim Compensation Board (CalVCB)

- **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.

12.4. California Health and Human Services Agency (CalHHS)

The CalHHS consists of 12 departments and five offices. During an emergency, the agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related to health care, social services, public assistance, and rehabilitation.

California Emergency Support Functions: The CalHHS serves as the coordinating agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter, and CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical Services. The agency may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CalHHS serves as the coordinating agency for CA-RSF Health & Social Services, and as a supporting agency for CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building, CA-RSF Housing and CA-RSF Infrastructure.

12.4.1. Department of Aging (CDA)

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Provides representatives, as requested and appropriate, to support emergency response either directly or through the network of 33 Area Agencies on Aging (AAA). Coordinates with AAAs to identify and respond to the needs of older adults and/or adults with disabilities in the community to the extent possible.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides public information supporting health and medical response targeted towards older adults and adults with disabilities.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.

12.4.2. Department of Child Support Services (DCSS)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Coordinates the planning and activities to locate, procure, and pre-position child support resources to support emergency operations and recovery.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Administers and expedites the release of child support payments to accommodate displaced families.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Supports the accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible release of child support services information to affected audiences, including governments, media, the private sector, and the local populace, including the AFN community.

12.4.3. Department of Community Services and Development (CSD)

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Provides information lists related to community-based organizations that can provide outreach and safety-net services.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Administers and expedites the release of program funds to accommodate emergency conditions in low-income communities through the department's mandated programs when possible.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Provides information lists related to community-based organizations that can provide outreach and safety-net services.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.

12.4.4. Department of Developmental Services (DDS)

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Following a disaster assessment, it may provide facilities for shelter, food preparation, and medical consultation and other limited specialized/adaptive equipment and supplies for individuals residing specifically in state-operated facilities such as DDS state-operated community facilities and the developmental centers. Coordinates with regional centers to identify and respond to the needs of the developmental services community.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: After developmental center and state-operated community facility emergency needs for DDS staff and individuals are

fulfilled, supports the CalHHS activities and resource requests from Cal OES.

- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides demographic and health information on individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities served by DDS. May provide limited personnel with behavioral health, medical, and healthcare administration experience, including expertise to assist with assessment of shelter sites for incorporating individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, under the guidance of CalHHS. Coordinates with regional centers to identify and respond to the needs of the developmental services community.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides communication professionals to support the health and medical response, under the guidance of the CalHHS.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.

12.4.5. Department of Health Care Services (DHCS)

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Provides coordination to meet specified health, mental health, and substance use disorder requirements for shelters, as requested. May provide staff for Functional Assessment Service Teams (FAST).
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Ensures that Medi-Cal, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Major Risk Medical Insurance Program (MRMIP), and other program enrollees continue to receive medical care in the event of a disaster. Assesses the need to modify or waive requirements in the affected area. Seeks federal approvals, where required to support the waivers to eligibility requirements. Assists impacted licensed mental health and substance use disorders facilities to secure approval to provide services and to claim reimbursement. Facilitates payments to Medi-Cal, CHIP, MRMIP and other program providers/plans and primary care clinics to ensure their continued ability to provide care. Issues needed guidance to counties, providers, and managed care plans regarding any program modifications necessary to support beneficiary access to covered benefits. Provides information on bed availability of skilled nursing facilities to CDPH on request, as well as licensed mental

health and substance use disorder facilities. Assists, as needed, to coordinate community mental health disaster response services and activities, and to organize and coordinate communications with county mental health departments related to local mental health disaster response. Coordinates available state agency resources to support organizations providing emergency health and behavioral health services.

- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: May supply limited number of sworn peace officers and unmarked vehicles.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.

12.4.6. Department of Managed Health Care (DMHC)

- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides information on health plan requirements to provide essential medical and behavioral health services. Communicates emergency changes in policies, procedures, and rules to health plans to support medical/behavioral surges due to a declared emergency. Provides licensed nursing staff as requested by the Cal OES or CalHHS. Participates in mitigation activities to maintain timely access to medical and behavioral health services during emergencies.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.

12.4.7. California Department of Public Health (CDPH)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: In conjunction with the HCAI, inspects healthcare facilities to determine their ability to provide safe patient care following an emergency. The HCAI's primary responsibility is for acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities with staff assisting where needed.
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides technical assistance and support to fire and hazardous material responders during hazardous material, biological, or radiological incidents.

Provides assessment of health risks to both first responders and the public due to contaminants generated by fire, smoke, hazardous material releases or spills, and other possible scenarios.

- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Prepares messages to inform the public of appropriate actions to protect their health and safety. Maintains the California Health Alert Network to notify appropriate response personnel of significant health and medical related events or the need to respond. Prepares public health and medical reports in concert with the EMSA and other CalHHS departments. Provides technical assistance related to communicable disease, biological, chemical, radiological, hazardous materials, or other public health and environmental health concerns.
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Ensures the safety of food, drugs, medical devices, and other consumer products following a disaster. Provides support to local health departments for infectious disease surveillance, food-borne illness outbreak response and food safety, and sanitation standards in regulated facilities and shelters. Deploys infection prevention teams to emergency shelters when requested by local health jurisdictions. Analyzes impacted areas for safe return of displaced populations. Supports CDSS in coordinating public health and emergency medical needs in general population shelters.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Implement all appropriate public health and medical plans to support a local affected jurisdiction with medical surge supplies from the state stockpile and the receipt and distribution of Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets including medical countermeasures as warranted by the emergency.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: The CDPH is designated as a co-lead for CA-ESF 8. Administers and coordinates disaster-related public health programs and assesses hazards to public health, including the health of communities, workers, and first responders. Provides statewide guidance on environmental health. Coordinates with local health departments to conduct surveillance of infectious diseases in areas impacted by the disaster and determines appropriate actions to prevent and control disease outbreaks or spread. Implements pandemic influenza response plans in coordination with local health departments and state agencies.

Provides laboratory services related to testing of infectious diseases, food, drugs, cosmetics, drinking water, hazardous materials, and environmental samples. Provides laboratory services to state and local public health and clinical laboratories and cooperating federal laboratories. Provides technical support and assistance for epidemiological and surveillance activities, such as chronic disease exacerbation following disasters, survey development for injuries, surveillance of infectious diseases, contact tracing, rapid needs assessment, disaster-related mortality, environmental toxicological exposures, and disaster epidemiology. Assesses potential health effects and recommends protective measures, and drafts guidance to protect the public, workers, and first responders from chemical, biological, infectious diseases, epidemics/pandemics, and radiological incidents.

Obtains and provides medical supplies and pharmaceuticals following a disaster. Monitors vital industries such as food, drug, and medical device manufacturers following a disaster or public health emergency to ensure finished products comply with laws, regulations, and temporary guidance under the emergency. The Center for Health Care Quality's Licensing & Certification (L&C) program monitors the quality of care in licensed health care facilities to ensure health, safety, and continuity of care to clients. This includes the assessment for compliance with applicable regulations pertaining to emergency preparedness and disaster response for facilities the department regulates. The L&C Program ensures operational readiness to provide care in coordination with the HCAI's role of structural and operational facility evaluation.

- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides technical assistance and support to state and local agencies who are responding to hazardous, biohazardous, or radioactive materials incidents. With responding agencies, coordinates investigations of chemical exposures and determines appropriate protective actions. Provides subject matter experts, such as toxicologists, epidemiologists, environmental scientists, occupational physicians, health physicists, and industrial hygienists. Develops guidance on occupational exposure issues. Maintains an extensive library of chemical, toxicological, and other environmental and occupational emergency response information. Provides personnel trained in Assessment of Chemical Exposures, a rapid registry and public

health investigation tool used for large scale hazardous material incidents, and EpiCASE, a toolkit to rapidly assess persons who are affected, exposed, or potentially exposed to chemical, radiological, biological, nuclear agents, or other harmful agents during incidents. Coordinates emergency medical waste management with responsible state and local agencies. Provides technical assistance to first responders in support of local radiological monitoring and decontamination programs in the event of a radiological incident. Provides laboratory services related to hazardous materials. Coordinates protection of shellfish growing areas with applicable state and local agencies. Provides assessment of health risks to the public, workers, and first responders due to contaminants generated by fire, smoke, hazardous materials releases or spills, and other possible scenarios.

- **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture**: Ensures the safety of food and agricultural commodities impacted by a disaster. Acts as a technical resource on disease-carrying insects and animals. Assists with the assessment of hazards to human health posed by broad application of pesticides used to combat invasive species and disease-carrying insects. Provides laboratory and assessment services related to chemical, microbial, and radiological contaminants and provides protective action recommendations for food and drinking water in case of radiological incidents.
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Provides technical assistance and guidance on measures to protect the health and safety of the public during nuclear power plant incidents.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides technical assistance and guidance on radiation safety to law enforcement organizations. Provides assessment of health risks and exposures to first responders, patients, and the public due to hazardous material releases. Works with fire and law enforcement to determine patient safety within licensed healthcare facilities. Supports local jurisdictions in safe evacuation of patients from healthcare facilities due to disaster. Aids and coordination in identifying facilities needing evacuation, setting evacuation prioritizations, and in-facility re-population. Provides support for infant transport from neonatal intensive care units in coordination with EMSA. Provides technical support for assessments of radiation levels that require evacuation in a radiological incident.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Supports the restoration of healthcare facilities. Provides support for monitoring remediation of contaminated property and related recovery activities due to a radiological incident. Ensures the safety of emergency-related salvage and redistribution of food, as well as ensuring the safety of food supplies. Provides disaster epidemiology tools to local jurisdictions to help assess community needs, such as long-term disaster impacts or behavioral issues. Deploys Center for Health Statistics and Informatics staff to provide vital records support at LACs and DRCs as requested.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: The CDPH Office of Legislative and Governmental Affairs assists with the coordination of delivering CDPH information and fielding inquiries to and from legislative and congressional members and staff. The CDPH Office of Communications provides messages to inform the public on appropriate actions to protect their health and safety in the event of a hazardous material/infectious agents release, or other emergent incidents. The CDPH existing relationships with local health jurisdictions and community-based organizations provides opportunities to support dissemination of information through trusted messengers in linguistically and culturally appropriate manner.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Provides technical advice and assists with coordinating donated pharmaceuticals, vaccines, and medical supplies.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Supporting Department.

12.4.8. Department of Rehabilitation (DOR)

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Supports the deployment of FAST members to conduct functional assessments of people with disabilities and others with access and functional needs to determine what resources are needed so an individual can remain in a general population shelter.

Contributes personnel for evaluation teams to assess shelter sites for the ability to accommodate the needs of people with disabilities. Provides representatives, as requested and appropriate, to support lead emergency responders either directly or through the network of 28 Independent Living Centers (ILCs). Coordinates with ILCs to identify and respond to the needs of people with disabilities in the community to the extent possible.

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Supports the CalHHS Access and Functional Needs (AFN) activities and resource requests from the Cal OES including durable medical equipment and assistive technology resources for individuals who have been displaced by a disaster.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical**: Assists the CDSS and the ARC shelters in assessing shelter sites for integration of people with disabilities, assessing needs of individuals, and identifying and securing resources for individuals who have been displaced by a disaster. Coordinates with ILCs and other community partners to identify and respond to the needs of the disability community.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides support for accessible communication including website, document, and ASL interpreters to support the health and medical response, under the guidance of CalHHS. Supports dissemination of information through vocational rehabilitation offices and community partners, to ensure accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible information for people with disabilities and other access or functional needs.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.

12.4.9. California Department of Social Services (CDSS)

- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Offers information on mass care and shelter operations. Provides support to the CA-ESF 6 Task Force, as requested, to facilitate mass care and shelter resource requests.
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Serves as Primary Agency. Coordinates resource identification for mass care and shelter activities through CA-ESF 6. Coordinates and leads state resources, as required, to support local,

regional, tribal, and non-governmental organizations in the performance of mass care, sheltering, emergency assistance, and human and social services missions. With Cal OES, coordinates the social services portion of the State of California Emergency Repatriation Plan. Deploys redirected employees and FAST and VEST members as needed.

- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Coordinates closely with CA-ESF 8 to plan for the provision of shelter mental/behavioral health, public health, medical care, emergency medical services, and referral of shelter residents to appropriate personnel and facilities.
- **CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture**: Coordinates with CDFA and county and tribal representatives to ensure the needs of emotional support animals, pets, and service animals in mass care and shelter locations are addressed.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: In coordination with law enforcement and the Child Welfare Agency, assists with identifying, addressing the needs of, and reuniting children with a parent or guardian.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Coordinates the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), at the approval of the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), to supply food commodities for Disaster Household Distribution to low-income individuals and households. Commodities are available in all counties, year-round and to areas affected by disasters. In presidentially declared disasters, USDA foods may be provided for congregate feeding response. In addition, administers the SSGP, supports case management services through the Disaster Case Management Program, and coordinates with the FEMA's Transitional Shelter Assistance Program to provide short-term, temporary shelter for disaster survivors.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides public information on mass care and shelter operations.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Assists facilitation of Disaster Relief Organizations, such as VOADs, other non-governmental organizations, faith-based organizations, and local, tribal, and state governments to support organizations providing emergency mass care and shelter services.

- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.

12.4.10. Department of State Hospitals (DSH)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Supports state hospital emergency needs for DSH staff and patients and supports CalHHS activities and resource requests from Cal OES.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Supports state hospital emergency needs for DSH staff and patients and may provide limited personnel with mental/behavioral health, medical, and healthcare administration experience to support health care operations under the guidance of CalHHS.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides communications professionals, support risk communications, and messaging to support the health and medical response.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.

12.4.11. Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)

- **CA-ESF 1 Transportation**: Coordinates mass patient movement and medical care during the evacuation and shelter phase of a disaster response.
- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides redundant vertical and horizontal communications with emergency medical services, public health, and public safety partners.
- **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 Cal. Health and Safety Code, Section 1797.153."
- **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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Coordinates, with the CDPH, local Emergency Medical Services (EMS) agencies, hospitals, other local, state, and federal agencies that have responsibilities 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.
- **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.
- **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture**: Provides support by collaborating with the California Veterinary MRC in the DHV Program and the CVET and participating in animal response workgroups.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Collaborates with the CDPH to provide risk communication and social media support by addressing medical and health concerns of the public that are affected by an incident.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Manages the DHV Program.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Primary Department.

12.4.12. Department of Health Care Access and Information (HCAI)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides staff for multi-disciplinary teams to inspect hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and intermediate care facilities for structural, critical nonstructural, and fire/life safety issues to determine if any healthcare facilities have been compromised and damaged to a degree that has made them unsafe to occupy. Closes or limits access to any healthcare facility (or portion thereof) that poses a threat to life and safety. Provides expedited construction processes in the recovery phase of the emergency for hazard mitigation.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: In the aftermath of a seismic event, after fulfilling its statutory mandates and under the mutual aid agreement, provides technical assistance to other departments, agencies, and local government.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Inspects hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, and intermediate care facilities for structural, critical non-structural, and fire/life safety. Reports PDA results to the Cal OES and CDPH as well as operational status of healthcare facilities following an event. Provides on-site consultation and approval of work required to ensure the safety of occupants and the return of health facilities to service. Enforces building codes and state laws deemed essential for the safety of hospitals and their occupants. Coordinates with the CDPH L&C to determine facility capacity to continue or resume care.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides on-site consultation and expedited approval of work required to ensure the safety of occupants and the return of health facilities to service. Provides expedited construction processes for damaged health care facilities in the recovery phase of the emergency.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Engages in the development of public messages with CA-ESF 8 with regards to the status of the structural integrity of acute-care hospital buildings and skilled nursing facilities, and whether these facilities can continue to provide services.

- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.4.13. Office of Systems Integration (OSI)

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Supports the recovery of health and human services information technology (IT) support systems that provide information or services to residents of shelters and others affected by the emergency.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Assists in an advisory capacity for the recovery and support of health and human services IT systems. Provides subject matter experts for the project management functions of the IT systems recovery and helps in an advisory role for the IT operations support of vendor managed systems.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides IT system support in an advisory capacity for the systems that provide demographic and health information on individuals with developmental disabilities throughout the state. Provides advisory support for other health and medical IT systems to support response.
- **CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity**: Provides subject matter experts in an advisory capacity for the management of system and data security as directed by CalHHS and per the guidelines of CDT and its Office of Information Security.

12.5. California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA)

The CNRA oversees policies and activities in 25 departments, commissions, boards, and conservancies. The agency addresses natural resource issues ranging from conservation, water, fish and wildlife, forestry, parks, energy, coastal, marine and landscape.

California Emergency Support Functions: The CNRA serves as the coordinating agency for CA-ESF 12 Utilities. The agency may assign primary and support roles

to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CNRA serves as the coordinating agency for the CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building.

12.5.1. California Coastal Commission

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides staff with expertise in land use planning, legal issues, environmental impact assessment, GIS systems, administrative and scientific specialists, and regulatory matters.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides scientists including marine biologists, geologists, coastal engineers, and terrestrial ecologists with expertise in oil spill response issues.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides technical assistance and experience in developing and implementing mitigation measures to address geologic, coastal hazard, and biological issues. Provides emergency permit issuance expertise.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Supporting Department.

12.5.2. California Conservation Corps (CCC)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides personnel to support transportation-related emergencies and assists with facilitating transportation activities. Provides personnel to assist with flood mitigation projects, debris clearance, hillside stabilization, and flood fighting activities. Provides personnel for fire crews trained and supervised by the CAL FIRE, to assist with fire suppression and support activities. Assists with search and rescue activities as well as movement of injured persons in rescue operations. Provides personnel to assist with set-up, operation and maintenance of mass care and shelter facilities. Provides personnel to assist with the restoration and improvement of fisheries and watersheds, and the restoration of structures and property.

Provides personnel to support emergency medical services operations and reconstitution and repackaging of mobile medical assets. Provides personnel to assist with mitigation and removal of agricultural pests.

- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Supporting Department.

12.5.3. California Energy Commission (CEC)

- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue:** The CPUC Rail Support Division provides industry knowledge and railroad contacts to support the Rail Emergency Response Force.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Assists in developing federal and state emergency response plans and procedures for accidents involving nuclear waste/radioactive material shipments.
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Provides advice, technical assistance, and public outreach, with CUEA, to respond to energy shortage or disruption. Develops specific state actions and provides the location of energy facilities and technical assistance for forecasting serious energy shortages (electricity, natural gas, and fuel). Coordinates with CPUC and the CAISO to develop specific actions in the event of a serious shortage of energy. At the direction of the Governor, implements energy emergency programs for events requiring regional or statewide coordination of energy.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.5.4. State Lands Commission (SLC)

- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Ensures readiness of oil and gas facilities to respond to spills, provides information on current environmental resource status on sovereign lands, provides expertise and technical resources to assist in hazard identification and handling, evaluates marine environments, assesses impacts on the environment and cultural resources,

and assesses hazards related to offshore oil and gas wells and facilities and marine terminals.

- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Coordinates the preparedness of oil and gas facilities in the event of an emergency. Assists with coordination of emergency operations after an oil or gas spill by providing technical expertise and analysis and suspends any drilling and oil and gas production or oil transfer operations in the event of a disaster.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Assists with the determination of the environmental impact of an emergency. Provides land surveyors, appraisers, engineers, scientists, and inspectors. Coordinates with local governments and state agencies to issue emergency permits for new construction, land modifications, and any dispositions or extractions of materials on sovereign lands. Provides licensed land surveyors, engineering expertise, and geological expertise, and provides for removal of watercraft and other obstructions from sovereign lands.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.

12.5.5. California Department of Conservation (DOC)

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides public safety communications assistance to support local, state, and federal partners by providing resources to fill communications gaps for a variety of incidents.
- **CA-ESF 5 Management**: Maintains geological and seismological maps and information regarding the state's geological and seismic hazards. Provides geotechnical data and expertise to support emergency operations. Provides technical specialists for seismological and geological interpretations and investigations.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources:** Provides subject matter experts in oil and geothermal energy production, geologic and seismologic hazard analyses, and environmental and agricultural lands management. The California Geological Survey has statutory authority and responsibility to lead the Geological Hazards Event Response Clearinghouse, supporting real-time

and post-event emergency response activities and provides a venue for sharing collected information and damage estimates. All critical data is shared in real-time with the SOC.

- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides advice on oil spill cleanup and responds accordingly to the incident. Provides technical expertise and response to oil spills, gas, produced water and/or geothermal incidents, and guidance to prevent release from oil and gas drilling or producing facilities.
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Provides guidance to prevent release from oil and gas drilling or producing facilities.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides technical assistance in recovery operations.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Supporting Department.

12.5.6. Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Possesses telecommunications capacity, including radio repeaters, for law enforcement.
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides site characterization, streambed alteration and habitat technical expertise, and damage assessment. Provides plans for the handling and transport of materials used or recovered during an oil spill incident. Provides technical expertise, equipment, and personnel with the ability to conduct underwater surveys and investigations. Possesses a list of licensed oil spill cleanup chemical agents.
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides search and rescue teams, search dog teams for wildlife depredation, aircraft, vehicles, and equipment.
- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: The CDFW is the "Trustee Agency" having jurisdiction by law over fish and wildlife natural resources. Provides agency representation during SOC activations to advise the SOC Director

or UCG. Provides agency representation to the STAS. Coordinates with local government, state agencies, and tribal governments to issue emergency permits for native species exhibition and landowner depredation.

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Coordinates with private sector organizations dedicated to providing food, water, shelter, and veterinary care to wildlife and exotic animals.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides, where appropriate, facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and material for all phases of emergency management. Provides aircraft and pilots for executive air transport. Provides bilingual staff fluent in languages other than English, with interviewing and investigative skills for translation and interpretation services in various non-English speaking communities.
- **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.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: The 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. 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.
- **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.

- **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, 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 technical specialists.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides technical assistance with Natural Resource Damage Assessment, habitat conservation, and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to help the public recover after an environmental disaster. Provides technical assistance for post-fire watershed assessments which includes assessing burn scars for characteristics leading to runoff, mud flows, and flooding.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Provides pre-trained affiliated volunteers and their coordinators through the Natural Resource Volunteer Program. Provides affiliated and spontaneous volunteer management during oil spill responses.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.5.7. Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Possess communications capacity and procedures for fire service communications.
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides technical resources for safety, environmental and damage assessments and building inspections, civil engineers, and light and heavy equipment repair personnel and facilities. With HCAI, inspect hospitals and other licensed care facilities for structural integrity and fire/life safety.

- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides fire protection services and emergency fire personnel and equipment. Provides trained personnel and teams, apparatus, and aircraft (fixed and rotor wing).
- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Provides incident management personnel for all SEMS sections. Provides emergency fire, SEMS, and other associated emergency response training and planning assistance. Supports Cal OES, as needed, in liaison responsibility specific to emergency operations, safety management measures, and situational status analysis.
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Aids with care and shelter needs.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Offers an Emergency Resource Directory (ERD) of vendors to supply equipment and resources, logistical support, light and heavy equipment repair personnel and facilities, certified water and sewer plant operators, and finance personnel for cost tracking, procurement, collection, and reimbursement.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides medical and other associated emergency response personnel, training, and planning assistance.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides hazardous materials and other incident response training and planning assistance, technical expertise in bomb incidents, explosives disposal and liquid hazardous pipeline incidents, trained environmental assessment personnel, and certified HAZMAT personnel. Provides technical expertise on emergency response planning and mitigation for liquid pipelines, spills, and other incidents.
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Provides water and sewage plant operators/supervisors to assist with testing and facilitating repairs of wells and water treatment facilities. Provides pipeline specialists to support critical fuel(s) pipeline infrastructure. This includes coordination for response to hazardous pipeline liquid spills and return to service, and engineering support to ensure the safe and efficient transportation of fuels for airports, trucking, and public transportation.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides law enforcement and other associated emergency response training and planning assistance. Provides POST certified peace officers for law enforcement mutual aid,

security, and civil/criminal investigations who are trained in arson and bomb investigations. Assists with evacuating threatened populations.

- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.5.8. Department of Parks and Recreation (PARKS)

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Possesses communications capability. Provides emergency communications and logistics support.
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides engineers and architects to assess structural damage and emergency stabilization, historical preservation technical staff who are experts in National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and CEQA, trade and maintenance personnel to assist with repair of disaster-related damage, and equipment operators and earth-moving equipment for debris removal, shoring levees, and establishing temporary roads and fire breaks.
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides operators and equipment for establishing temporary roads and fire breaks.
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: May provide shelter, water, and sanitation facilities to first responders in state park campgrounds during a proclaimed state of emergency.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Participates in oil spill response.
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Provides water and sewage plant supervisors to assist with testing and facilitating repairs of wells and water treatment facilities.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides peace officers to assist with law - and -order re-establishment, evacuations, and traffic control. Supports patrol and search and rescue by providing teams, specialized equipment vessels, SCUBA, aircraft, all-terrain vehicles, off-road vehicles, and K-9 teams for searching and detection (people, bombs, and drugs). Provides personnel (lifeguards) and vessels for aquatic and swift water rescue, equipment for land rescue, and SCUBA teams for rescue and body recovery.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides information on historic natural and cultural resources as it relates to the National Historic Preservation Act and offers historical preservation technical staff through the California Historic Resource Information System.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: May provide staff to assist in organizing volunteer groups and utilizing existing groups within the department.
- **CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity**: May provide support in the local area or work with CNRA for statewide impact.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.5.9. Department of Water Resources (DWR)

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Maintains communication infrastructure (radio, phone, websites, etc.) and has communications capability (satellite/telecom trailers, etc.) to allow continuous communication during an emergency. Coordinates communications infrastructure restoration with industry service providers. Participates as a representative on the Public Safety Radio Strategic Planning Committee.
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Assists local agencies with the planning and implementation of water conservation measures. Provides general engineering advice, services, and technical resources to any other state agency requiring help. Works to mitigate the effects of an emergency on the State Water Project (SWP) and performs any work required to avert, alleviate, repair, or restore damage or destruction to property having a public and state interest during an emergency. Assists the DGS with construction-related procurements using the contracting authority under Cal. Water Code Section 10122.

Carries out flood fights and provides engineering advice and technical resources for flood mitigation and protection of dams, levees, and reservoirs.

- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides technical assistance for post-fire watershed assessments which includes assessing burn scars for characteristics leading to runoff, mud flows, and flooding. Coordinates available water supply for fire suppression.
- **CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management**: Maintains and operates the State-Federal Flood Operations Center. Assists with advance planning during flood emergency operations. Monitors conditions and provides warning to Cal OES on developing weather, stream flow, flooding, dam performance, or other potential emergencies. Provides flood fight technical and direct assistance to counties and local agencies during high water events as well as provides a conduit to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for Public Law (PL) 84-99 assistance. Responsible for the supervision of all jurisdictional dams in the state, for the purpose of preventing loss of life and property from dam failure.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides, where appropriate, facilities, services, personnel, equipment, and material for all phases of emergency management pertaining to water resources.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical**: May assist with access to emergency water supply, especially during drought emergencies (temporary storage facilities, groundwater/wells, leak detection on distribution systems, etc.).
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Board member of the CUEA. Participates in the Energy and Pipeline and Water/Wastewater Committees that CUEA oversees. Provide energy and ancillary services from the SWP and other available emergency energy to support the California electrical grid.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Supports recovery efforts as requested. Restores SWP facilities and all other flood protection and control facilities under departmental jurisdiction.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.

12.5.10. San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides staff engineers with expertise on bay and coastal area seismic safety and flood protection measures and approves emergency permits for all activities within and along San Francisco Bay.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides staff with expertise in land use planning, legal issues, environmental impact assessment, GIS systems, administrative and scientific specialists, and regulatory matters.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides personnel with expertise in oil spill containment and clean up.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides staff with technical experience in developing and implementing mitigation measures to address coastal hazard issues.

12.6. Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR)

The CDCR is responsible for the operation of the California state prison and parole systems. CDCR's mission is to enhance public safety and promote successful community reintegration through education, treatment, and active participation in rehabilitative and restorative justice programs.

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides public safety communications assistance to support local, state, and federal partners by providing resources to fill communications gaps for a variety of incidents.
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Provides inmate crews to fill and emplace sandbags and other flood mitigation tasks. Assists with seawall reconstruction, seismic retrofit activities, vegetation abatement, debris clearing, historical site preservation, and structural reconstruction. Provides inmate crews to assist in mitigation activities to public facilities and makes inmate crews available to assist with community clean-up and reconstruction activities.
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: The CDCR operates 23 all-risk fire stations staffed with approximately 130 Fire/EMS personnel. Each station is equipped with Type 1 or Type 3 fire apparatus. Provides Fire/EMS personnel and equipment when requested through mutual aid.

CDCR provides inmate firefighters to 35 Conservation Camps operated by CAL FIRE.

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Provides facilities (where appropriate) for care. Provides water (on-site), food products, and food service equipment.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides peace officers, emergency managers, emergency services coordinators, incident command support teams, interpreters, crisis counselors and clergy of various faiths, procurement personnel, instructors (academic, educational, vocational) and public communications personnel, photographers, videographers/editors and related equipment, IT staff including programmers and software specialists, skilled account clerks, accounting officers, auditors and financial officers, and administrative personnel. Provides tools and equipment including hydraulic, pneumatic, and hand tools, winches, chain saws and heavy equipment, generators, pump, and portable power units.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

- **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.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CDCR serves as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Health & Social Services, CA-RSF Infrastructure, and CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources.

12.7. Department of Education (CDE)

The CDE oversees the state's public school system, which is responsible for the education of more than seven million children and young adults in more than 9,000 schools. CDE and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction are responsible for enforcing education law and regulations, and for reforming and improving public elementary school programs, secondary school programs, adult education, some preschool programs, and childcare programs.

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Promotes the use of school property for public agencies during disasters via the comprehensive school safety plan as required by Cal. Education Code, Sections 32280-32289. May provide food supplies in case of an emergency.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Supports emergency medical services, emergency welfare services, and school districts by coordinating use of local schools.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Coordinates information, status, response, and recovery needs of Local Education Agencies. Supports post-emergency retraining programs to resume essential commercial and industrial enterprises.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Posts resources and education materials for schools on natural and technological hazards and emergency preparedness on department's website.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CDE serves as a primary agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Economic, CA-RSF Health & Social Services, and the CA-RSF Infrastructure.

12.8. Department of Finance (DOF)

The DOF interacts with other state departments by preparing, enacting, and administering the budget; reviewing fiscal proposals; analyzing legislation; establishing accounting systems; auditing department expenditures and operations; and communicating the Governor's fiscal policy. The DOF is also a key source of information for rating agencies and major investors of the state.

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides public safety communications assistance to support local, state, and federal partners by providing resources to fill communications gaps for a variety of incidents.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: With the consent of the Governor, allocates resources, assigns funds through the Cal OES or other appropriate state entities for emergency-related activities, and evaluates and approves, if appropriate, emergency expenditures.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Allocates funds through the 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.

California Recovery Support Functions: The DOF serves as a primary agency for the CA-RSF Economic, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building, and the CA-RSF Infrastructure.

12.9. Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

The CDFA is responsible for protecting and promoting the state's agriculture. The department operates at more than 100 locations and is organized into six divisions responsible for providing valuable services to producers, merchants, and the public. Many of these services are conducted in partnership with county Agricultural Commissioners and Sealers of Weights and Measures.

California Emergency Support Functions: Serves as the coordinating and lead department for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture. These activities include but are not limited to plant disease and pest infestation, animal disease, food and feed contamination, and the CARES. The department may assign lead and support roles to those units within the department that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency/disaster needs.

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Coordinates with the CDSS, Cal OES, CalVolunteers, and the CVET to assist in providing resources for food, water, shelter, and care to animals/livestock. Provides fairground management contact information for fairgrounds that may be used for human or animal mass care shelters. The CDFA's CARES can be used to coordinate with local government, non-governmental, and volunteer organizations to provide resources for animal/livestock care and needs. Coordinates with the CDSS and the DGS to arrange for co-location of animal shelters with human shelters. Coordinates with CA-ESF 1 to provide continued movement of necessary commodities to support feeding of animals, livestock, and poultry.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides contact information and basic inventory of fairs and their facilities throughout the state where fairgrounds that may be activated as human or animal mass care shelters, mobilization centers, storage sites, or staging areas for emergency response supplies, equipment, and personnel.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides information relative to outbreaks of livestock diseases that may have an impact on human health, and coordinates with the CalRecycle, CalEPA, and rendering companies to support disposal of animal carcasses. In coordination with the California Veterinary MRC and the California Veterinary Medical

Association, provides information on available storage sites and staging areas for animal food and medical supplies (caches), and animal care resources. Leads the administration of programs to detect, control, and eradicate diseases, insects, and vertebrate pests affecting plants and animals, and protect human and animal food from contamination before, during, and after a disaster. Supports local agencies and animal shelters with efforts to provide food, water, shelter, and veterinary care for affected animals.

- **CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture**: Leads efforts to support the continuance, safety, and security of production agriculture and livestock, including coordination with CA-ESF 8 to ensure workforce protection. Coordinates the integrated federal, state, and local preparedness for, response to, recovery from, and mitigation of animal and plant diseases and pests, overseeing the control and eradication of outbreaks of highly contagious or economically devastating livestock diseases, foreign animal diseases, or outbreaks of harmful or economically significant plant pests and diseases. Coordinates with CA-ESF 1 to facilitate critical movement of production agriculture commodities when local government resources are exhausted. Executes routine food safety inspections and other services to ensure the safety of food products prior to entering commerce. Provides support for recovery of impacted food and agriculture industries and resources after disasters by evaluating and reporting agricultural sector damage and resultant economic losses to the Governor's Office and the Cal OES.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Coordinates with the CalSTA and local organizations that provide transportation resources and animal care personnel for affected animals/livestock. Coordinates with local law enforcement through EMMA for animal care resources for affected animals and livestock.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Evaluates and reports agricultural sector damage and resultant economic losses to the Governor's Office and the Cal OES.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CDFA serves as a primary agency for the CA-RSF Economic and CA-RSF Health & Social Services, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building and the CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources.

12.10. Department of Insurance (CDI)

The CDI oversees the largest insurance market in the U.S., with more than 1,300 insurance companies and issues licenses to more than 390,000 agents, brokers, adjusters, and business entities. All of the CDI's functions, including overseeing insurer solvency, licensing agents and brokers, conducting market conduct reviews, resolving consumer complaints, and investigating and prosecuting insurance fraud, are to protect consumers.

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Conducts, if able, damage assessments to insured structures using data provided by insurers operating in the state. Coordinates with the Cal OES and insurance companies for the deployment of the Insurance Disaster Assessment Teams (IDAT), to assess the extent, type, and degree of insured damage involved in the emergency. Provides technical expertise on insurance.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides sworn POST certified peace officer criminal investigators to assist responsible law enforcement in traffic supervision and control, law enforcement mutual aid, and protection to state facilities and occupants.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides post-disaster statistical insurance information. Immediately post event, provides insurance information, forms, and instructions for filing a Request for Assistance. Provides staff for technical assistance to the public on insurance issues, including guidance with filing claims. Operates a consumer hotline for the public impacted by emergencies and disasters. Provides personnel for in-person services in partnership with FEMA and Cal OES. Provides attorneys with expertise regarding coverage, the claim process, and the Federal Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Program.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Provides information through LACs and DRCs, the Cal OES PIO and CDI's social media, traditional 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.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CDI serves as a primary agency for CA-RSF Economic and CA-RSF Housing, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Health & Social Services.

12.11. Department of Justice (DOJ)

The Attorney General is the state's top lawyer and law enforcement official and is responsible for ensuring that the laws of the state are uniformly and adequately enforced. The Attorney General is vested with broad powers and carries out these important responsibilities through the California Department of Justice. The DOJ is engaged in a variety of law enforcement and legal services.

- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides public safety communications assistance to support local, state, and federal partners by providing resources to fill communications gaps for a variety of incidents.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides staff to assist OAs in the identification of deceased, injured, or missing persons.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides legal advice to law enforcement agencies. Acts as counsel to the Governor, the Cal OES, and other state agencies on legal matters. Assists the Cal OES with communications activities and offers intelligence information and legal advice to authorized state officers and employees. Provides staff and communications to law enforcement mutual aid operations, collects, and analyzes criminal intelligence information, and collaborates in locating terrorists and their weapons. Provides legal guidance and state intelligence assistance related to criminal activities and acts as liaison to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Collaborates and assesses the information on threats made by terrorists who may have weapons of mass destruction. Assists in gathering information to support litigation of a hazardous materials incident. Collaborates with other agencies to collect and analyze the information on threats made by terrorists who may have weapons of mass destruction.

California Recovery Support Functions: The DOJ serves as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Economic, CA-RSF Health & Social Services, CA-RSF Housing, and the CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources.

12.12. California Department of Veterans' Affairs (CalVet)

The CalVet works to serve California veterans and their families. The CalVet operates eight Veterans Homes and sponsors or is affiliated with five boards and committees dedicated to veteran issues.

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Provides mass care facilities, food, and shelter to veterans and/or displaced veterans at departmental facilities.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides limited medical staffing and facilities. Receives and cares for veterans injured in a disaster at department hospitals.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides staff and financial assistance to CalVet loan holders who are disaster survivors and in need of CalVet assistance at the LACs and DRCs.

California Recovery Support Functions: CalVet serves as a primary agency for CA-RSF Health & Social Services and CA-RSF Housing.

12.13. Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC)

The FPPC is a five-member independent, non-partisan commission that has primary responsibility for the impartial and effective administration of the Political Reform Act. The Act regulates campaign financing, conflicts of interest, lobbying, and governmental ethics.

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides legal counsel and assistance to the Governor, Cal OES, and state agencies.

12.14. Governor's Office of Business & Economic Development (GO-Biz)

The GO-Biz serves as California's single point of contact for economic development and job creation efforts. The GO-Biz offers a range of services to business owners including attraction, retention and expansion services, site selection, permit streamlining, clearing of regulatory hurdles, small business assistance, international trade development, and assistance with state government.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Hosts annual disaster readiness workshops for small businesses. Facilitates introductions to local and regional economic development partners that could assist businesses after an emergency, including small business development centers, economic development corporations, and city economic development departments. Serves as liaison with state economic and workforce development partner organizations, including Employment Training Panel, the EDD, and the California Workforce Investment Board.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Coordinates interviews with the business community. Works with local and regional partners, including small business development centers and economic development corporations, to support the accurate, coordinated, timely, and accessible transmission of information to the California business community.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Works with local and state partners, including the EDD and regional economic development organizations, to identify companies that can assist with volunteer donations and management activities.

California Recovery Support Functions: The Go-Biz serves as the coordinating agency for the CA-RSF Economic and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Housing.

12.15. Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES)

The Cal OES is responsible for the overall coordination of state agencies regarding preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery to disasters. The Cal OES oversees the state's emergency management system, homeland security and counter terrorism programs, and public safety communications for first responders. Cal OES is made up of 26 divisions including the Seismic Safety Commission whose mission is to lower earthquake risk to life and property. The Cal OES director serves as the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor and manages the STAS.

California Emergency Support Functions: Serves as the coordinating agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 2 Communications, CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue, CA-ESF 5 Emergency Management, CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement, CA-ESF 14 Recovery, CA-ESF 15 Public Information, CA-17 Donations and

Volunteer Management, and CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity. May assign primary and support roles to those branches or units within the office with the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

- **CA-ESF 1 Transportation**: Facilitates coordination and communication with CalSTA and Caltrans in the SOC.
- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides public safety communications assets and assistance to support local, state, and federal partners by providing resources to fill communications gaps for a variety of incidents. Acts as the centralized point of contact for industry partners to coordinate cellular, Voice over IP, and wireline communications status and liaise with industry partners for resource needs and assistance during disaster and planned events. Coordinates with the Cal OES Public Safety Communications who maintains and develops the public safety communications infrastructure for Cal OES and California agencies such as NG 9-1-1, 9-8-8 Crisis Lifeline, California Radio Interoperable System, California Public Safety Microwave Network, and all public safety radio towers and infrastructure.
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Coordinates the State Safety Assessment Program. This program utilizes volunteers and mutual aid resources to provide professional engineers, architects, and certified building inspectors to assist local governments in safety evaluations of their built environment in the aftermath of a disaster.
- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides Fire Service Mutual Aid. Coordinates fire service resources. The Fire and Rescue Branch coordinates the US&R program.
- **CA-ESF 5 Management**: Coordinates the state emergency management organization in compliance with the 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 the FEMA, other federal agencies, and the JFO.
- **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 the CDSS shelter preparedness

planning efforts. With the CDSS, coordinates the California State Emergency Repatriation Plan.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

  The Fire/Rescue Branch Special Operations and Hazardous Materials Section coordinates with state and local emergency managers for technical assistance and for mutual aid including additional HAZMAT response teams. For major HAZMAT releases or emergencies, the Cal OES helps facilitate and coordinate the request for state and federal resources to assist local government agencies conducting stabilization and mitigation operations.

  The Cal OES is responsible for overseeing the Regional Railroad Accident Preparedness and Immediate Response Force, including providing regional and onsite response capabilities in the event of the release of hazardous materials from a railcar or a railroad accident or disaster

involving railcars designated to transport hazardous material commodities.

The Radiological Preparedness Unit maintains emergency plans and coordinates with local, state, and federal agencies in the event of a radiological incident or emergency. The programs include nuclear power plants, radiological transportation, spill/release reporting, and the Navy nuclear program.

- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Coordinates with the CEC and the CUEA to manage utilities issues during an emergency.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: The Law Enforcement Branch coordinates statewide law enforcement, wildland search and rescue, and coroner mutual aid programs.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Manages state disaster recovery programs, providing PA and IA to local governments, state agencies, and the public. The CDAA authorizes the Cal OES Director to administer a disaster assistance program, which provides disaster-related state financial assistance for some or all of the following: emergency protective measures, debris removal, permanent restoration of public facilities and infrastructure, and certain mitigation measures. The CDAA is also available for certain private nonprofit organizations for the extraordinary cost of performing an essential community service at the request of an affected local agency. In addition, the CDAA cost shares with various federal partners, including the FEMA, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and the Federal Highway Administration. Coordinates with the FEMA on federal disaster assistance and manages the CDRF.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: Lead department in support of public information prior to, during, and following a disaster. Provides accessible information to the public during emergencies through the media at the JIC in Sacramento and through public information officers at the Cal OES Regions. Works with other state agencies to ensure the JIS provides clear and accessible information.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Manages the donations of goods and services as part of the IA Program and facilitates corporate donations and financial contributions. The Office of Private Sector and NGO Coordination manages the state's donations

management program. The Office designs, coordinates, and implements statewide outreach programs to foster relationships with businesses, associations, companies, and universities, as well as nonprofit, non-governmental, and philanthropic organizations.

- **CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity**: Manages and operates the Cal-CSIC, whose mission is to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that may significantly compromise the security and resilience of California's economy, critical infrastructure, and information resources. Cal OES executes this mission together with the CDT, the CHP, and the CMD. Cal-CSIC has two key components: (1) cyber threat analysis, and (2) dissemination and coordination of incident response and recovery. Specifically, the Cal-CSIC coordinates the identification, prevention, or mitigation of cyber threats, and coordinates response and recovery from significant cyber incidents. Cal-CSIC coordinates the production of threat assessments for the state and facilitates analysis and exchange of cyber threat information with all affected organizations.

  The California Cybersecurity Task Force is a statewide partnership of key stakeholders, subject matter experts, and cybersecurity professionals from California's public sector, private industry, academia, and law enforcement. The task force serves as an advisory body to senior administration officials in matters related to cybersecurity.

California Recovery Support Functions: Serves as the oversight agency for all six CA-RSFs.

12.15.1. Seismic Safety Commission (SSC)

- **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.
- **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.

- **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.
- **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.
- **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.

12.16. Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI)

The LCI serves as the state's comprehensive planning department. The office studies future research and planning needs, fosters goal-driven collaboration, and delivers guidance to state partners and local communities, with a focus on land use and community development, climate risk and resilience, and transitioning to a carbon-neutral economy.

California Recovery Support Functions: The LCI serves as the coordinating agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building, a primary agency for the CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Economic and CA-RSF Infrastructure.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery:** Offers technical assistance to local governments regarding land use, planning policy analyses, and policy development to assist with recovery and mitigation. Provides legislative analysis and bilingual personnel.

California Emergency Support Functions: The LCI serves as the coordinating agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management. The LCI may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the office that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

12.16.1. California Volunteers (CalVolunteers)

California Emergency Support Functions: Serves as the co-lead with the Cal OES for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management. Assigns support roles to those state agencies and departments with the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Identifies and connects personnel, teams, and/or equipment to clear debris and stabilize hillsides. Assists with the restoration of facilities damaged by disasters by providing non-technical labor support.
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Supports family services agencies, engages CA-ESF partner agencies, and works with the Cal OES regarding VOAD personnel to assist in response activities.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Supports the Office of Spill Prevention and Response in the coordination of volunteer resources for oil spills.
- **CA-ESF 17 Volunteer and Donations Management**: Coordinates volunteer activities related to disaster response and recovery, including necessary training, equipment, and transportation provisions. Coordinates monetary and in-kind donations during times of disaster in cooperation with the Cal OES.

  Supports family services agencies, engages CA-ESF 17 partner agencies, and works with the Cal OES related to VOAD personnel to assist in response activities.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Primary Department.

12.17. California Labor and Workforce Development Agency (LWDA)

During an emergency, the LWDA can call upon its nine departments and boards for personnel and resources to address issues related to industrial and labor services. With a cumulative budget of $14.7 billion and approximately 11,700 employees, the LWDA serve California workers and businesses by improving access to employment and training programs, enforcing California labor laws to protect workers and create an even playing field for employers,

and administering benefits that include workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, disability insurance and paid family leave.

California Recovery Support Functions: The LWDA serves as a primary agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Economic.

12.17.1. Agricultural Labor Relations Board (ALRB)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides bilingual staff (Spanish) with interviewing and investigative skills for translation services.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Primary Department.

12.17.2. Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)

- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Inspects and reports damage to elevators and related conveyances. Provides technical expertise in construction and demolition safety, chemical and hazardous material exposures, and personal protective equipment selection and use.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Provides the technical expertise of industrial hygienists and safety engineers and assures emergency response workers are protected from potential exposures to hazardous materials and operations following safety regulations.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Provides technical expertise in chemical and hazardous material exposures, personal protective equipment selection and use, and exposure assessments for emergency response workers. Provides the technical expertise of industrial hygienists and safety engineers and assures emergency response workers are protected from potential exposures to hazardous materials and adhere to safety regulations. Maintains a list of Division of Occupational Safety and Health certified asbestos consultants and registered asbestos contractors who can oversee and carry out the proper removal of asbestos to ensure all health precautions are followed. Provides advice on workers' compensation claims.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.

- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.15.2. Employment Development Department (EDD)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides Unemployment Insurance, Disability Insurance, and employer assistance related to disasters. Can identify potential personnel resource pools, enlist personnel, and determine personnel shortages. Provides job search assistance, online job listings, workshops, information on wages and trends, and other employment and training services at local America's Job Center of California. May provide limited skilled staff in emergency management, personnel screening, processing, acquisition, contracting, IT, procurement, facilities management, legal, public relations, and labor relations.
- **CA-ESF 11 Food & Agriculture**: Supports the federal H-2A Temporary Agricultural Program (agricultural workers) by aiding and outreach to agriculture employers and laborers impacted by an emergency or disaster.
- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Confers with federal and state emergency resource officials to provide workforce data. Provides Disaster Unemployment Insurance to qualified claimants. Services benefit claimants directly at Cal OES operated LACs and FEMA operated DRCs when requested by the Cal OES IA following a major disaster.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Health & Social Services**: Supporting Department.

12.18. California Lottery (CALottery)

The CALottery is a self-supporting state agency funded entirely by revenues generated through Lottery games sales. The agency is overseen by the Lottery Commission which consists of up to five appointed members. The agency's mission is to provide a maximum amount of net revenues as supplemental funding for California's public schools and colleges through the sale of lottery products.

To the extent allowed by the Lottery Act in Cal. Government Code, Section 8880 et seq., and where lottery operations are not limited or disrupted, the CALottery will support CA-ESF 5 Management and the following CA-ESFs:

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: May provide limited number of specialized staff such as peace officers and bilingual staff, based upon availability and to the extent that the Lottery's operations and mission to provide supplemental funding to public education is not limited. The Lottery may provide office space, administrative supplies, vehicles, and open space for the staging of personnel, equipment, or vehicles.
- **CA-ESF 15 Public Information**: The Lottery can provide a link on the Lottery's public website to redirect users to the Cal OES website and can also leverage owned media platforms (e.g., social media) to provide links to the Cal OES website and any related emergency messages.

12.19. California Military Department (CMD)

The CMD is led by The Adjutant General who reports to the governor and consists of the California Army National Guard, the California Air National Guard, the California State Guard, and the California Youth and Community Programs. The CMD administers the department's programs, systems, and training centers to organize, train, and equip approximately 18,000 members of the California National Guard.

- **CA-ESF 1 Transportation**: Provides portable ribbon bridge systems and equipment.
- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides incident commanders with interoperable communications equipment and technical support personnel. CMD maintains communication infrastructure (radio, phone, websites, etc.) to allow continuous communication during an emergency. Coordinates communications infrastructure with the Cal OES, Incident Commanders, and other first responders.
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Assists, when able, with debris clearance from essential government and military facilities, roadways, and bridges, and advise Cal OES on the use of military equipment and supplies to support these activities.

- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Assists with air and land capabilities in wildland and forest fire suppression and fuel reduction crews under CAL FIRE supervision. Assists civil authorities to protect life and property from wildland fires. Provides both rotary and fixed wing aircraft for fire suppression and infrared imagery. Provides trained search and rescue teams, fuel reduction teams, and Type II firefighting hand crews.
- **CA-ESF 5 Management**: Provides the Cal OES with a Joint Inter-Agency Coordination Group (JIACG) which serves as a clearinghouse for the tiered-management of National Guard Civil Support (state) and Defense Support to Civilian Authorities (federal). Facilitates coordination and economy of effort within the National Guard and US Department of Defense/military community to augment emergency response.
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Provides limited mass care facilities, along with limited all weather shelter space throughout California at California National Guard facilities.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provide limited Incident Aerial Assessment and Awareness of disaster areas. Provides personnel for warehouse distribution management, state staging area management, and other staffing needs. Provide both ground and air transportation assets to transport personnel and cargo. Specialized materials handling equipment, along with off-road and high-water mass transport capabilities are also available. May provide convoy support centers for military and partner agencies, provide bulk fuel draw and partner agency distribution fuel points, and set-up roadblocks and traffic control points.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Assists in patient movement and evacuation including air medical evacuation. In coordination with the EMSA, it assists with managing casualty evacuation from hospitals and casualty collection points. Also provides bottled water distribution for affected civilians.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Develops and maintains plans for radiological protection information. Develops radiological protection plans and procedures. Deploys Civil Support Teams (CST) with robust Weapons of Mass Destruction characterization, modeling, and reach-back capabilities to national laboratories. Makes CST's mobile laboratories available. Assists with mass decontamination with the

Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and High Yield Explosives (CBRNE) Task Force.

- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Provides military police personnel in support of law enforcement mutual aid, air transportation, rotary wing aircraft, and other unique capabilities. Provides technical advice for Explosive Ordnance Disposal. Assists with evacuating victims or threatened populations and provides transportation (land and air).
- **CA-ESF 18 Cyber Security**: Responds and aids in the recovery of cyber incidents that may significantly compromise the security and resilience of California's critical infrastructure and information resources. Performs information security assessments, cyber threat analysis and incident response, and cyber recovery operations.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CMD serves as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Infrastructure.

12.20. Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The OIG safeguards the integrity of the state's correctional system by providing oversight and transparency through monitoring, reporting, and recommending improvements to the CDCR. The OIG is also responsible for contemporaneous oversight of the internal affairs investigations and the disciplinary process of the CDCR.

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides specialized staff for legal counsel and assistance.

12.21. California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC)

The CPUC regulates investor-owned electric, natural gas, telecommunications, water, railroad, rail transit, and passenger transportation companies.
The CPUC's mission is to protect consumers and ensure the provision of safe, reliable utility service and infrastructure at reasonable rates.

- **CA-ESF 1 Transportation**: Evaluates transportation emergency preparedness and ensures that regulated transportation companies develop emergency plans that are complete and kept current. Inspects rail track to verify it is safe for use and provide advice to Cal OES on

railroad technical transportation matters, information on railroad status, and help coordinate CPUC-regulated transportation resources and services, as needed. Provides lists of commercial and private transport providers.

- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Provides industry knowledge and expertise, and railroad contacts through the Rail Support Division to support the Rail Emergency Response Force.
- **CA-ESF 12 Utilities**: Requires investor-owned utility (IOU) companies to develop all-hazard emergency plans. Provides lists of utility offices and contacts, oversees the activities of investor-owned natural gas and electric utilities, and provides safety and other engineers as well as public information staff to assist in recovery efforts. Reviews major outages affecting 10 percent or more of customers, identifies ways to prevent major transmission outages and establishes physical security regulation for utilities systems throughout California. Responsible for ensuring investor-owned water utilities deliver clean, safe, and reliable water to their customers.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CPUC serves as a primary agency for the CA-RSF Infrastructure, and as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Health and Social Services and CA-RSF Natural and Cultural Resources.

12.22. California State Board of Equalization (BOE)

The BOE was established under the California Constitution to regulate county assessment practices, equalize county assessment ratios, and assess properties of intercounty railroads and public utilities. In subsequent constitutional and statutory amendments, the board is directed to administer tax, fee, and appellate programs to support state and local government. The BOE focuses on property tax, alcoholic beverage tax, and tax on insurers. It also acts as the appellate body for corporate franchise and personal income tax appeals.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Provides advice and assistance to business and property owners in obtaining emergency tax relief for disaster losses.

California Recovery Support Functions: The BOE serves as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Economic.

12.23. California State Transportation Agency (CalSTA)

CalSTA coordinates the policies and programs of the state transportation entities to achieve the state's mobility, safety, and air quality objectives of the transportation system. During an emergency, the agency can call upon its personnel and resources to address issues related to transportation, public safety, and support interagency aviation coordination.

California Emergency Support Functions: The CalSTA serves as the coordinating agency for emergency activities related to CA-ESF 1 Transportation. CalSTA may assign primary and support roles to those departments within the agency that have the authorities, capabilities, and resources necessary to meet emergency needs.

California Recovery Support Functions: The CalSTA serves as the coordinating agency for CA-RSF Infrastructure and as a primary agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building.

12.15.3. California Highway Patrol (CHP)

- **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.
- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides public safety communications assistance to support local, state, and federal partners by providing resources to fill communications gaps for a variety of incidents.
- **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.
- **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

occurring within cities upon request. Tracks radiological materials incident data.

- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Assists state agencies with the development and implementation of employee and facility protection plans. Assists local jurisdictions to maintain law and order and implements emergency traffic regulation and control procedures in coordination with local agencies. Assists local law enforcement agencies with establishing evacuation routes and assists with the evacuation process as requested. Enforces highway safety regulations and provides security for the SOC and other state facilities. Coordinates with federal security agencies for the transportation of federally provided pharmaceuticals and medical supplies within or through the state. May provide escort and on-site security for other deployed state medical assets, including public health and medical personnel in the field and mobile field hospitals upon request. Provides information to state agencies related to terrorism. Provides information regarding the status of state transportation routes. Provides mutual aid to local jurisdictions upon request for assistance.
- **CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity**: Investigates computer/cyber-crimes involving state agencies. Serves as the lead agency for any threat response activities consisting of criminal investigation and evidence preservation of all reported crimes involving state computers and computer-related assets. Coordinates investigative efforts with federal, state, and local law enforcement partners and for operational issues with the Cal-CISC and the CDT. Coordinates information sharing directly with responding agencies and work to protect assets, mitigate vulnerabilities, reduce impacts of, and recover from cyber incidents. Disseminates appropriate information identified during investigations that may pose risks or vulnerabilities to state agencies through the Cal-CISC.
- **CA-RSF Infrastructure**: Supporting Department.

12.23.1. California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV)

- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Works with state agencies to develop procedures for issuing identification to registered disaster service workers.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: May provide law enforcement personnel.

- **CA-ESF 14 Recovery**: Assists with vehicle identification and emergency licensing.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Supporting Department.

12.23.2. California Department of Transportation (Caltrans)

- **CA-ESF 1 Transportation**: Caltrans is the primary agency. Provides assessments of multimodal transportation infrastructure systems. Coordinates with rail, transit, aviation, and maritime partners on damage assessments within those sectors. Operates as liaison with USDOT and their administrations regarding the status of transportation systems. Provides transportation policies and guidance as needed. Coordinates state agency plans, procedures, and preparations for route recovery, traffic regulation, and interagency aviation support. Supports the CA-ESF 13 in routing and directing evacuation movements. Leads the development of route planning with other transportation partners for the delivery of necessary personnel and supplies within impacted areas. Prepares road information messaging and displays. Assists the CHP and local traffic agencies with traffic controls, signage, and staff at key roadblocks. Assumes lead role for aviation coordination activities. This includes air space management over the incident area and aviation mission task deconflictions between responding agencies.
- **CA-ESF 2 Communications**: Provides public safety communications assistance to support local, state, and federal partners by providing resources to fill communications gaps for a variety of incidents.
- **CA-ESF 3 Construction and Engineering**: Assists the DGS with contacting construction material manufacturers, wholesalers, and general contractors having construction-related equipment for use in emergency operations. Provides engineering expertise and other technical assistance and services to support local public work agencies, the Cal OES, other state and local government agencies, and tribal nations. Provides engineering expertise, access to utilities within structures and facilities in state right-of-way. Provides funding assistance to local agencies for remedying structural seismic design deficiencies of public bridges on local streets and roads in California through the statewide Seismic Safety

Retrofit Program. Provides situational awareness to responders within 10 to 15 minutes following an earthquake through ShakeCast.

- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: Supports the fire-fighting efforts, either directly in the field through lane closures, or through mission tasking from the Cal OES.
- **CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials**: Restores contaminated highways and other transportation facilities under departmental jurisdiction.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: Supports the CHP with traffic control.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Primary Department.
- **CA-RSF Community Planning & Capacity Building**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Economic**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Housing**: Supporting Department.
- **CA-RSF Natural & Cultural Resources**: Supporting Department.

12.24. Board of Governors, California Community Colleges

The California Community Colleges is guided by a process of participatory governance. The Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges sets policy and provides guidance for the 73 districts and 116 colleges that constitute the system. Board members are appointed by the governor and formally interact with state and federal officials and other state organizations.

- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Organizes education/college facilities related to emergency medical services and emergency welfare services. Provides housing for first responders and displaced persons if requested.
- **CA-ESF 7 Resources**: Provides emergency teams, facilities planners, and information technology (IT) personnel, and foreign language instructors.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: Coordinates education/college facilities to support emergency medical services and emergency welfare services. Directs districts and colleges to utilize facilities, transportation options, miscellaneous supplies, and equipment during emergencies and supports emergency medical services and emergency welfare services.

12.25. University Systems

The University of California (UC), California State University (CSU), and the Community College System are the statewide university systems that are each overseen by independent governing boards. The UC system consists of 10 campuses and five major medical centers. UC campuses are generally clustered in the greater San Francisco Bay Area, Central Valley, and in Southern California.

The CSU system has 23 campuses covering the entire state from Humboldt County to San Diego County. The UC, CSU, and CC systems are highly decentralized systems whose campuses function independently.

- **CA-ESF 4 Fire and Rescue**: The UC operates one full-time fire department at UC Davis.
- **CA-ESF 6 Mass Care and Shelter**: Organizes education/college facilities related to emergency medical services and emergency welfare services. Provides housing for first responders and displaced persons if requested.
- **CA-ESF 8 Public Health and Medical**: The UC operates medical centers that can support medical care or staffing if requested.
- **CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement**: All UC and CSU campuses have fully sworn POST certified law enforcement personnel. Provides law enforcement mutual aid if requested.

California Recovery Support Functions: The Trustees of the CSU serve as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Community Planning and Capacity Building and the CA-RSF Housing. The UC Board of Regents serves as a supporting agency for the CA-RSF Health and Social Services and the CA-RSF Housing.

13. Plan Administration

13.1. Plan Development and Maintenance

The SEP is developed under the authority conveyed to the Governor in accordance with the California ESA. The Cal OES Planning and Preparedness Branch is charged with keeping the plan current and reviewing the SEP, supporting annexes, and supporting plans on a five-year cycle (Cal. Government Code, Section 8570.4).

The 2024 SEP was developed using The Cal OES Emergency Functions Planning Unit staff as the core of the SEP collaborative planning team. A project charter was prepared establishing the project as an update to the 2017 plan. A public review strategy was also prepared using a broad approach to whole community planning. Stakeholders in the planning process centered on the public, community-based organizations, including underserved and access and functional needs communities, the private and nonprofit sectors, and local, tribal, state, and federal partners.

The public review strategy included public messaging (radio public service announcements, press releases, social media, and video blogs), presentations to local governments, emergency partners, and underserved groups. A user-friendly online comment process provided access to the SEP Coordinating Draft for all interested parties.

The SEP review and development process followed this general sequence:

- An internal review of the 2017 SEP by all 26 Cal OES Directorates and Brancher was conducted. Planning team members met with branch staff upon request. Comments were collected and recorded.
- State agency partners were asked to review the 2017 plan and provide comments or updates. Planning team members met with agency staff upon request. State agency comments were collected, tracked, and adjudicated. These comments, along with the Cal OES internal comments, were used to develop the SEP Coordinating Draft.
- The SEP Coordinating Draft was circulated for a 60-day public review and comment period. Public comments were reviewed, organized, and

adjudicated, and based on their appropriateness, used to develop the 2024 SEP Executive Draft. Comments not appropriate for the plan but having relevance to other state agencies were sent to the appropriate agency for review and action as needed.

- Following Cal OES executive review, the 2024 SEP Executive Draft was developed and forwarded to the Governor's Office for review and comment. Upon completion of the review the 2024 SEP was signed and promulgated by the Governor.

The SEP update process is continuous and work on the next SEP begins as soon as the current SEP is published. When necessary, planning staff may incorporate minor edits into the current SEP and record the change in the document change log. To support the next SEP update, Cal OES Planning Division tracks new laws and regulations that affect emergency management and incorporates recommendations from AARs that create or amend policies and procedures.
Cal OES Planning Division may also incorporate new writing technology, review processes, and methods for presenting the plan for future iterations of the SEP.

13.2. Administrative Practices

Standard administrative and financial procedures are an important part of tracking funding and resources used in response and recovery activities. Proper cost accounting is essential for any reimbursement provided through disaster assistance programs. Emergency response agencies should develop and integrate administrative and financial procedures into their standard operating procedures (SOP). All financial management officials should follow SEMS Guidelines to be eligible for reimbursement and must follow the administrative practices required by state law.

The SEMS Guidelines regarding administrative and financial practices can be found in the Local Government Finance/Administration Function Specific Handbook and the Operational Area Finance/Administration Function Specific Handbook along with other SEMS documents on the Cal OES Standardized Emergency Management System webpage.

13.3. Implementation and Standard Operating Procedures

Included in the SEP are signed letters from the Governor and the Cal OES Director that promulgate the plan and request all political subdivisions of the state and the people of the State of California implement and carry out the provisions of the plan. The SEP shall be in effect in each political subdivision of the state. It is intended to be used in conjunction with city, county, OA, and state agency/department plans and associated SOPs that are integrated into and coordinated with the SEP (Cal. Government Code, Sections 8568-8569).

The SEP is functionally implemented through the SEMS through statute and codified in the CCR. The SEP is a living document that will be kept current, considering all disasters that may affect or change the state's approach to emergency management. Subsequent plans and procedures developed in support of this statewide plan will be incorporated by reference and maintained separately from this document.

Standard operating procedures can include legal authorities, statement of purpose, and a detailed list of preferred actions and contingencies based on a set of assumed circumstances. SOPs should also provide sufficient context and background information to facilitate carrying out actions under conditions not anticipated in the SOP. In these cases, procedures may need to be suspended or altered to be made operational, but changes should be carefully considered, and potential consequences projected realistically.

13.4. Essential Records Retention

Administrative records should be maintained before, during, and after an emergency. Before an emergency, training and forms should be provided, including procedures for potential response organization. During an emergency, pre-identified and incident-related documentation may be collected by the Documentation Unit for the field and the EOC (e.g., documents on personnel activities, equipment use, and expenditures). When possible, cost recovery records should be pre-identified and collected throughout the emergency to avoid any missing information. After an emergency, all records should be protected and maintained for audits, cost recovery, and AARs.

13.5. After Action Reports and Corrective Actions

SEMS regulations require the Cal OES, in cooperation with involved state and local government agencies, to complete an AAR for each Governor proclaimed state of emergency. After an incident or state of emergency proclamation, an AAR must be completed within 180 days. Furthermore, the SEMS regulations under the Cal. CCR, Title 19, Section 2450(a), require any federal, state, or local jurisdiction proclaiming or responding to a local emergency for which the Governor has proclaimed a state of emergency or state of war emergency shall complete and transmit an AAR to the Cal OES within 90 days of the close of the emergency period (California Code of Regulation, Title 19).

AARs should identify areas of improvement, recommend corrective measures, and be used to develop new training and plans based on the updated procedures. Jurisdictions are encouraged to identify issues and corrective actions from their response and recovery effort, as well as from exercises and training. Corrective actions could range from small recommendations for improving agency plans and procedures to a detailed list of system-wide improvements. These recommendations are then assigned to relevant stakeholders and tracked to ensure the identified improvements have been addressed.

14. Attachments

Below is a list of attachments referenced in the plan:

14.1 Authorities and References

14.2 Attachment B – Acronyms and Abbreviations

14.3 Glossary

14.4 Relationships Between CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs

14.5 List of Annexes to the State Emergency Plan

14.6 California Warning System

14.7 End Notes

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14.1. Authorities and References

State Authorities

California Emergency Services Act

California Disaster Assistance Act

California Code of Regulations, Title 19

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

1951 Interstate Civil Defense and Disaster Compact

California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement

Standardized Emergency Management System Guidelines

Standardized Emergency Management System Training

Governor's Executive Order W-9-91

Governor's Executive Order S-19-06

Administrative Orders (prepared under the authority of the Governor's Executive Order W-9-91)

Federal Authorities

Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended

National Incident Management System

National Response Framework

National Disaster Recovery Framework

Code of Federal Regulations Title 44

State Reference Materials

California Catastrophic Incident Base Plan: Concept of Operations

Bay Area Earthquake Plan

Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Response Plan

California Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Response Plan

Northern California Catastrophic Flood Response Plan

Extreme Temperature Response Plan, 2022

California Adaptation Planning Guide, June 2020

California State Emergency Repatriation Plan

California Enhanced State Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan

California Disaster Recovery Framework

Federal Reference Materials

FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 3.1

Presidential Disaster Declaration Requests Development Guide, 2022

14.2. Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Definition
AAA	Area Agencies on Aging
AAR	After Action Report
AB	Assembly Bill
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
AI	Artificial Intelligence
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
BOC	Business Operations Center

Acronym	Definition
BOE	California State Board of Equalization
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
BRIC	Building Resilient Infrastructures and Communities
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
Cal-CSIC	California Cybersecurity Integration Center
CalEOC	California Emergency Operations Center Software
CalEOC360	California Emergency Operations Center Software (2025)
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CA-ESF	California Emergency Support Function
CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
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
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CalPERS	California Public Employee Retirement System
CalPreP	California Preparedness Portal
CalRecycle	California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
CalSIEC	California Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee
CalSTA	California State Transportation Agency
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CalVCB	California Victims Compensation Board
CalVet	California Department of Veteran's Affairs

Acronym	Definition
CalVolunteers	California Volunteers
CALAW	California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Radio System
CALWAS	California Warning System
CAP	Corrective Action Planning
CAPSNET	California Public Safety Microwave Network
CARES	California Animal Response Emergency System
CIBP	Catastrophic Incident Base Plan
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive
CCC	California Conservation Corps
CCIC	Central California Intelligence Center
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CCSS	California Comprehensive School Security
CDA	California Department of Aging
CDAA	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

Acronym	Definition
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
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
CI	Critical Infrastructure
CIP	Critical Infrastructure Protection
CISN	California Integrated Seismic Network
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System
CLETS	California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
CMD	California Military Department
CMSC	California Maritime Security Council
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

Acronym	Definition
CPR	Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
CRC	Community Resilience Center
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
CTP	California Tsunami Program
CWMP	California Wildfire Mitigation Program
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
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

Acronym	Definition
DGS	California Department of General Services
DHCS	California Department of Health Care Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DHV	Disaster Healthcare Volunteer
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 of 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

Acronym	Definition
EAP	Emergency Action Plans
EDD	California Employment Development Department
EDR	Endpoint Detection and Response
EEI	Essential Elements of Information
EFAP	Emergency Food Assistance Program
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
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
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 (federal)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration

Acronym	Definition
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
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

Acronym	Definition
HCAI	Department of Health Access and Information
HCD	California Department of Housing and Community Development
HHPD	High Hazard Dam Program
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HMA	Hazard Mitigation Assistance
HMGP	Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
HRF	Homeland Response Force
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
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

Acronym	Definition
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
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
LCI	California Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LEMA	Law Enforcement Mutual Aid
LEMSA	Local Emergency Medical Services Agency
LEOC	Law Enforcement Operations Center

Acronym	Definition
LGBTQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Questioning
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 and Health Coordination Center
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

Acronym	Definition
NEIC	National Earthquake Information Center
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
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
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
OPSG	Operation Stone Garden
OSI	Office of Systems Integration

Acronym	Definition
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
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
SAR	Search and Rescue
SB	Senate Bill
SBA	U.S. Small Business Administration
SBDR	Southern Baptist Disaster Relief
SCA	State Coordinating Agency
SCIGP	School Communications Interoperability Grant Program

Acronym	Definition
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
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

Acronym	Definition
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
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

Acronym	Definition
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
WUI	Wildland-Urban Interface

14.3. Glossary

Access and Functional Need (AFN): Refers to individuals who are or have: physical, developmental, or intellectual disabilities; chronic conditions or injuries; limited English proficiency; older adults; children; low income, individuals experiencing homelessness, and/or transportation disadvantaged (i.e., dependent on public transit); and pregnant.

Action Plan (AP): See **Emergency Operation Center Action Plan** and **Incident Action Plan**.

Activation: 1) Initial activation of an EOC may be accomplished by a designated official of the emergency response agency that implements SEMS as appropriate to accomplish the agency's role in response to the emergency. 2) An event in the sequence of events normally experienced during most emergencies.

Active Shooter: An individual actively engaged in killing or attempting to kill people in a confined and populated area.

Administrative Region: The Cal OES has three administrative response regions: Inland, Coastal, and Southern. Cal OES regions have the responsibility to carry out the coordination of information and resources within the region and between the different levels of SEMS. The regions serve as the conduit for local and regional perspective and provide a physical presence for Cal OES functions at the local level in all phases of emergency management.

After Action Report (AAR): A report that examines response actions, application of SEMS, modifications to plans and procedures, training needs, and recovery activities. AARs are required under SEMS, within 180 days, after any emergency that requires a gubernatorial state of emergency proclamation. Local government AARs must be submitted to Cal OES within 90 days.

Agency: A division of government with a specific function offering a particular kind of assistance. In the ICS, agencies are defined either as jurisdictional (having statutory responsibility for incident management) or as assisting or cooperating (providing resources or other assistance). Governmental organizations are most often in charge of an incident, though in certain

circumstances private sector organizations may be included. Additionally, non-NGOs may be included to provide support.

Agency Representative: A person assigned by a primary, assisting, or cooperating federal, state, tribal, local government agency, or NGO or private organization, that has been delegated authority to make decisions affecting that agency's or organization's participation in incident management activities following appropriate consultation with the leadership of that agency.

All-Hazards: Any incident, natural or human-caused, that warrants action to protect life, property, environment, public health, or safety, and minimize disruptions of government, social, or economic activities.

Atmospheric River: Jets of warm moist air and high wind that originate over the mid-latitude North Pacific Ocean and transport moisture to California which turns to rain and snow.

Business Operations Center: Acts as a liaison for the private and nonprofit sectors to state government with a focus on emergency management and homeland security related activities, situational awareness for the private sector during disasters, and assistance with donations management.

CalEOC: An information and resource management computer application used in the SOC based on WebEOC, a commercially available emergency management computer product.

California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement (MMAA): An agreement entered by and between the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions, municipal corporations, and public agencies of the State of California to assist each other by providing resources during an emergency. Mutual Aid occurs when two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each other in response to any type of disaster or emergency.

California Emergency Support Functions (CA-ESF): The CA-ESFs are a grouping of state agencies, departments, and other stakeholders with similar functional activities/responsibilities whose responsibilities lend to improving the state's ability to collaboratively prepare for, effectively mitigate, cohesively respond to, and

rapidly recover from any emergency. CA-ESFs unify a broad spectrum of stakeholders with various capabilities, resources, and authorities to improve collaboration and coordination for a particular discipline. They also provide a framework for the state government to support regional and community stakeholder collaboration and coordination at all levels of government and across overlapping jurisdictional boundaries.

California Emergency Services Act (ESA): An Act within the California Government Code to ensure preparations within the state will be adequate to deal with natural, human-caused, or war-caused emergencies which result in conditions of disaster or in extreme peril to life, property, and the natural resources of the state, and generally to protect the health and safety and preserve the lives and property of the people of the state.

California Recovery Support Functions (CA-RSF): CA-RSFs are the primary bodies for interagency recovery coordination as it pertains to long-term recovery. 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. At the state level, the CA-RSFs are groups of state agencies, departments, and other stakeholders, with similar functional responsibilities.

California State Warning Center (CSWC): CSWC is the official state warning point. It is staffed 24 hours a day, seven days a week identifying potential and emerging threats to California and providing alert notification to all levels of government as well as critical situational awareness during an emergency. The mission of the CSWC is to be a central intelligence hub for statewide emergency communications and notifications for emergency management, law enforcement, fire, and key decision-making personnel throughout the state.

Catastrophe: Any natural or human-caused incident, including terrorism that results in extraordinary levels of mass casualties, damage, or disruption severely affecting the population, infrastructure, environment, economy, national morale, and/or government functions.

Civil Unrest: An activity such as a demonstration, riot, or strike that disrupts a community and requires intervention to maintain public safety.

Climate Change: A change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. Climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forces such as modulations of solar cycles, volcanic eruptions, and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use.

Climate Resilience: The capacity of a natural system to prepare for disruptions, to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow from a disruptive experience. Adaptation actions contribute to increasing resilience.

Command: The act of directing, ordering, or controlling by virtue of explicit statutory, regulatory, or delegated authority.

Command/Management: Command is responsible for the directing, ordering, and/or controlling of resources at the field response level. Management is responsible for overall emergency policy and coordination at the SEMS EOC levels.

Command Post: See **Incident Command Post.**

Command Staff: The Command Staff at the SEMS Field Level consists of the Information Officer, Safety Officer, and Liaison Officer. They report directly to the incident commander. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed. These officers are also found at the EOC levels in SEMS, and they report directly to the EOC Director and comprise the Management Staff. They may have an assistant or assistants, as needed.

Common Terminology: Normally used words and phrases to establish consistency - avoids the use of different words/phrases for same concepts. Allows diverse incident management and support organizations to work together across a wide variety of incident management functions and hazard scenarios.

Communications: Process of the transmission of information through verbal, written, or symbolic means.

Community Based Organization: A public or private nonprofit organization of demonstrated effectiveness that is representative of a community or significant

segments of a community and provides educational or related services to individuals in the community (20 USC, Section 7801(5)).

Community Lifelines: Lifelines enable the continuous operation of critical government and business functions and is essential to human health and safety or economic security. Lifelines are the most fundamental services in the community that, when stabilized, enable all other aspects of society to function.

Continuity of Government (COG): Activities that address the continuance of constitutional governance. COG planning aims to preserve and/or reconstitute the institution of government and ensure that a department or agency's constitutional, legislative, and/or administrative responsibilities are maintained. This is accomplished through succession of leadership, the pre-delegation of emergency authority, and active command and control during response and recovery operations.

Continuity of Operations (COOP): Planning should be instituted, including all levels of governments across the private sector and non-governmental organizations as appropriate, to ensure the continued performance of core capabilities and/or critical government operations during any potential incident.

Coordination: The process of systematically analyzing a situation, developing relevant information, and informing appropriate command authority of viable alternatives for selection of the most effective combination of available resources to meet specific objectives. The coordination process (which can be either intra- or inter-agency) does not involve dispatch actions. However, personnel responsible for coordination may perform command or dispatch functions within the limits established by specific agency delegations, procedures, legal authority, etc. Multiagency or interagency coordination is found at all SEMS levels.

Coordination Center: Term used to describe any facility used for the coordination of agency or jurisdictional resources in support of one or more incidents.

Corrective Actions: Implementing procedures based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises.

Cost Unit: Functional unit within the Finance/Administration Section responsible for tracking costs, analyzing cost data, making cost estimates, and recommending cost-saving measures.

Critical Infrastructure: Systems and assets, whether physical or virtual, so vital to the U.S. that the incapacity or destruction of such systems and assets would have a debilitating impact on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination of those matters.

Cultural Competence: The ability to understand, value, communicate with, and effectively interact with people across cultures to ensure that the needs of all community members are addressed, with priority given to "culturally diverse communities."

Cyberattack: An attack via cyberspace, targeting an enterprise's use of cyberspace for the purpose of disrupting, disabling, destroying, or maliciously controlling a computing environment/infrastructure; or destroying the integrity of the data or stealing controlled information.

Cyber Threat: An act or threat that poses potentially devastating disruptions to critical infrastructure, including essential communications such as voice, email, and Internet connectivity.

Cybersecurity: The protection of data and systems in networks that are connected to the Internet, including measures to protect critical infrastructure services. These services may include essential communications such as voice, email, and Internet connectivity.

Cybersecurity Incident: A violation or imminent threat of violation of computer security policies, acceptable use policies, or standard security practices where an organization has lost the ability to provide a critical service, and/or a breach of private/proprietary/sensitive information has occurred.

Cyberterrorism: A premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which results in violence against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents.

Disaster Recovery Center (DRC): DRCs are facilities and mobile offices where disaster survivors can visit to learn more about state and federal disaster assistance programs, apply for disaster assistance, and follow up on disaster assistance applications.

Debris Removal Operations Center (DROC): A leased office located near the disaster area and used as a work location for staff managing day-to-day operations and storing supplies. The DROC may also house a call center to facilitate communications with the public.

Demobilization: The orderly, safe, and efficient return of an incident resource to its original location and status.

Department Operations Center (DOC): An EOC specific to a single department or agency where the focus is on internal agency incident management and response. They are often linked to and, in most cases, are physically represented in a combined agency EOC by authorized agent(s) for the department or agency.

Disaster: A sudden calamitous emergency event bringing great damage, loss, or destruction.

Documentation Unit: Functional unit within the Planning & Intelligence Section responsible for collecting, distributing, recording, and safeguarding all documents relevant to an incident or within the EOC.

Domestic Terrorism: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.

Duty Officer: A designated primary point of contact established prior to an emergency who can maintain situational awareness on potential and emerging incidents, handle basic reporting and information sharing, and can start the EOC activation process if necessary.

Electromagnetic Pulse (EMP): An EMP is a short burst of electromagnetic energy that is spread over a range of frequencies. Such energy bursts may be natural, or human caused. EMP interference may disrupt, disable, damage, or destroy

electronic equipment and communications networks, including hardware, software, and data.

Emergency: Per the CDAA, an emergency is any occasion or incident for which, in the determination of the Governor, state assistance is needed to supplement local efforts and capabilities to save lives and to protect property and public health and safety, or to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in any part of the state (Cal. Code of Regulations, Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 6, Article 1, Section 2900).

Emergency Action Plan: An EAP is a written document that outlines actions to be undertaken during an emergency to minimize or eliminate the potential loss of life and property damage. An EAP shall do all of the following: (1) Be based upon an inundation map approved by the Department of Water Resources; (2) Be developed by the dam's owner in consultation with any local public safety agency that may be impacted by an incident involving the dam; and (3) adhere to FEMA guidelines.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC): A congressionally ratified organization that provides form and structure to interstate mutual aid. Through EMAC, a disaster-affected state can request and receive assistance from other member states quickly and efficiently, resolving two key issues upfront: liability and reimbursement.

Emergency Management Community: The stakeholders in emergency response in California including the people of California, the private sector and federal, state, local, and tribal governments.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): The physical location at which the coordination of information and resources to support incident management (on-scene operations) activities normally takes place. An EOC may be a temporary facility or may be in a more central or permanently established facility, perhaps at a higher level of organization within a jurisdiction.
EOC may be organized by major functional disciplines (e.g., fire, law enforcement, and medical services), by jurisdiction (e.g., federal, state, regional, tribal, city, county), or some combination thereof.

Emergency Operations Plan (EOP): The ongoing plan maintained by various jurisdictional levels for responding to a wide variety of potential hazards.

Emergency Resource Directory (ERD): A directory containing information on agency or organization personnel emergency certifications and qualifications, and vendor and support organization supplies, equipment, etc. that may be needed during an emergency. Supplies and equipment can include such items as potable water tenders, portable toilets, heavy equipment, prepared meals, bulk foodstuffs, cots, rental office trailers, etc. To the extent possible and when appropriate, equipment should be typed by capability according to a common and accepted typing schematic. Emergency resource directories should only include those items likely to be needed by the preparing agency or organization in the performance of their duties and should not attempt to include everything that may be needed in any emergency.

Emergency Response Agency: Any organization responding to an emergency, or providing mutual aid support to such an organization, whether in the field, at the scene of an incident, or to an operations center.

Emergency Response Personnel: Personnel affiliated with or sponsored by emergency response agencies.

Enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan: FEMA may approve enhanced status of a State Hazard Mitigation Plan if the plan demonstrates that the state has developed a comprehensive mitigation program, that the state effectively uses available mitigation funding, and that it can manage the increased funding. A state with an enhanced State Hazard Mitigation Plan at the time of a disaster declaration is eligible to receive increased funds under the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program. For the state to be eligible for up to 20 percent HMGP funding, FEMA must have approved the plan within five years prior to the disaster declaration.

Environmental Justice: Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.

Emergency Operation Center Action Plan: The plan developed at SEMS EOC levels, which contains objectives, actions to be taken, assignments, and supporting information for the next operational period.

Epidemic: An increase, often sudden, in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected in that population in that area.

Equity: The fair treatment, access, opportunity, and advancement for all people, while at the same time striving to identify and eliminate barriers that have prevented the full participation of some groups.

Essential Facilities: May include facilities such as law enforcement, fire, emergency operations centers, schools, medical facilities, lifeline infrastructure (e.g., water and wastewater facilities), and other resources that have a role in an effective and coordinated emergency response.

Evacuation: Organized, phased, and supervised withdrawal, dispersal, or removal of civilians from dangerous or potentially dangerous areas and their reception and care in safe areas.

Federal: Of or pertaining to the federal government of the United States of America.

Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO): An individual who is appointed to manage federal resource support activities following a Presidential disaster or emergency declaration under the Stafford Act. The FCO is responsible for coordinating the timely delivery of federal disaster assistance resources and programs to the affected state, local, tribal governments, individual victims, and the private sector.

Finance/Administration Section: The section responsible for all administrative and financial considerations surrounding an incident or EOC activation.

Fire Complex: A fire complex consists of multiple fires, with various origin points, happening so close together that the same fire crews are fighting all of them. A fire complex is assigned to a single incident commander or unified command.

Function: Function refers to the five major activities in ICS: Command, Operations, Planning & Intelligence, Logistics and Finance/Administration.

The same five functions are also found at all SEMS EOC Levels. At the EOC, the term Management replaces Command. The term function is also used when describing the activity involved, (e.g., the planning & intelligence function).

Fusion Center: Government owned and operated center that serves as a focal point in a state for the receipt, analysis, gathering and sharing of threat-related information between state, local, tribal, federal, and private sector partners. A fusion center may handle information sharing and analysis for an entire state or part of a geographic region within a network of fusion centers in the state.

Hazard: Something that is potentially dangerous or harmful is often the root cause of an unwanted outcome.

Hazard Mitigation: Any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural or human-caused hazards and their effects. Human-caused hazards include technological/accidental and adversarial/human caused events and conditions.

Incident: An occurrence or event, natural or human-caused, which requires a response to protect life or property. Incidents can, for example, include major disasters, emergencies, terrorist attacks, terrorist threats, civil unrest, wildland and urban fires, floods, hazardous materials spills, nuclear accidents, aircraft accidents, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, tropical storms, tsunamis, war-related disasters, public health and medical emergencies, and other occurrences requiring an emergency response.

Incident Action Plan (IAP): A written plan containing general objectives reflecting the overall strategy for managing an incident. It may include the identification of operational resources and assignments. It may also include attachments that provide direction and important information for management of the incident during one or more operational periods. At the SEMS EOC Level, it is called the EOC Action Plan.

Incident Base: The location at which primary Logistics functions for an incident are coordinated and administered. The incident command post may be co-located with the base. (Incident name or other designator will be added to the term base.)

Incident Command: Responsible for overall management of the incident and consists of the incident commander, either single or unified command, and any assigned supporting staff.

Incident Commander (IC): The individual responsible for all incident activities, including the development of strategies and tactics, and the ordering and the release of resources. The IC has overall authority and responsibility for conducting incident operations and is responsible for the management of all incident operations at the incident site.

Incident Command Post (ICP): The field location where the primary functions are performed. The ICP may be co-located with the incident base or other incident facilities.

Incident Command System (ICS): A standardized on-scene emergency management construct specifically designed to provide for the adoption of an integrated organizational structure that reflects the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents, without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, designed to aid in the management of resources during incidents. It is used for all kinds of emergencies and is applicable to small as well as large and complex incidents. ICS is used by various jurisdictions and functional agencies, both public and private, to organize field-level incident management operations.

Incident Management Assistance Team (IMAT): IMATs provide field-level and EOC level incident management during emergencies and disaster response. These teams can be used at all levels of government regardless of incident size or complexity and are capable of incident management using the SEMS, NIMS, and ICS principles. IMATs include Command and General staff and consist of Command, Operations, Logistics, Planning & Intelligence, and Finance/Administration sections.

Incident Support Team (IST): Cal OES ISTs utilize trained state emergency management personnel to fill critical ICS positions within the Management, Operations, Planning & Intelligence, Logistics, and Finance/Administration Sections of the SOC.

The Cal OES supports three ISTs (Red, White, and Blue Teams) with the capacity and capability to rapidly respond to an incident or event requiring state emergency management assistance.

Information: Pieces of raw, unanalyzed data that identifies persons, evidence, events; or illustrates processes that specify the occurrence of an event. May be objective or subjective and is intended for both internal analysis and external (news media) application. Information is the "currency" that produces intelligence.

Initial Damage Estimate (IDE): An IDE estimates the severity and extent of the damage caused by the emergency and is used to support the establishment of a disaster proclamation, a prerequisite for requesting and receiving state and federal aid.

Integrated Public Alert and Warning System: The FEMA national system for local alerting that provides authenticated emergency and life-saving information to the public through mobile phones using Wireless Emergency Alerts, to radio and television via the Emergency Alert System and on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Weather Radio.

Intelligence: Product of an analytical process that evaluates information collected from diverse sources, integrates the relevant information into a cohesive package, and produces a conclusion or estimate. Information must be real, accurate, and verified before it becomes intelligence for planning purposes. Intelligence relates to the specific details involving the activities of an incident or EOC, and current and expected conditions, and how they may affect the actions taken to achieve operational period objectives. Intelligence is primarily intended for internal use and not for public dissemination.

Intelligence/Investigations: Intelligence gathered within the Intelligence/Investigations function is information that either leads to the detection, prevention, apprehension, and prosecution of criminal activities (or the individual(s) involved) including terrorist incidents or information that leads to determination of the cause of a given incident (regardless of the source) such as public health events or fires with unknown origins.

Interoperability: Allows emergency management/response personnel and their affiliated organizations to communicate within and across agencies and jurisdictions via voice, data, or video-on-demand, in real-time, when needed and when authorized.

Joint Field Office (JFO): FEMA may establish a JFO as the unified command center of the disaster within a state. State, Tribal administration staff, and other federal agencies are primarily located in the JFO. It is also the location of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO). Unlike the DRC, it is not a physical location for directly servicing disaster survivors. The JFO is a management office and provides services remotely.

Joint Information Center (JIC): A facility established to coordinate all incident-related public information activities. It is the central point of contact for all news media. Public information officials from all participating agencies should co-locate at the JIC.

Joint Information System (JIS): Integrates incident information and public affairs into a cohesive organization designed to provide consistent, coordinated, accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information during crisis or incident operations. The mission of the JIS is to provide a structure and system for developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages; developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies on behalf of the IC; advising the IC concerning public affairs issues that could affect a response effort; and controlling rumors and inaccurate information that could undermine public confidence in the emergency response effort.

Jurisdiction: A range or sphere of authority. Public agencies have jurisdiction on an incident related to their legal responsibilities and authority. Jurisdictional authority at an incident can be political or geographical (e.g., federal, state, tribal, and local boundary lines) or functional (e.g., law enforcement, public health).

Key Resources: Any publicly or privately controlled resources essential to the minimal operations of the economy and government.

Lahar: A destructive mudflow on the slopes of a volcano.

Landslide: A movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope under the direct influence of gravity. Debris flows (commonly referred to as mudflows or mudslides) and rock falls are examples of common landslide types.

Lava Flow: A mass of flowing or solidified lava.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer or Questioning (LGBTQ+): A term that refers to the full community of queer—and trans-spectrum identities, not just those commonly listed. A "+" is usually added to the term to be more inclusive.

Liaison Officer: A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for coordinating with representatives from cooperating and assisting agencies or organizations. At SEMS EOC Levels, reports directly to the EOC Director, and coordinates the initial entry of Agency Representatives into the Operations Center and provides guidance and support for them as required.

Lifeline Disruption: Disruption of critical government and business functions essential to human health and safety or economic security.

Local Assistance Center: LACs are opened by local governments to assist communities by providing a centralized location for services and resource referrals for unmet needs following a disaster or significant emergency. The LAC is staffed and supported by local, state, and federal agencies, as warranted, as well as nonprofit and voluntary organizations. The LAC provides a venue at which individuals, families, and businesses can access available disaster assistance programs and services.

Local Enforcement Agency (LEA): LEAs have the primary responsibility for ensuring the correct operation and closure of solid waste facilities in the state. They also have responsibilities for guaranteeing the proper storage and transportation of solid waste. CalRecycle is responsible for ensuring that state waste management programs are primarily carried out through LEAs.

Local Government: According to The U.S.C., Title 6, Section 101, local government is a county, municipality, city, town, township, local public authority, school district, special district, intrastate district, council of governments (regardless of whether the council of governments is incorporated

as a nonprofit corporation under state law), regional or interstate government entity, or agency or instrumentality of a local government; an Indian tribe or authorized tribal entity, or in Alaska a Native village or Alaska Regional Native Corporation; a rural community, unincorporated town or village, or other public entity.

Logistics: Providing resources and other services to support incident management.

Logistics Section: The section responsible for providing facilities, services, and material support for an incident or EOC activation.

Management Staff: See **Command Staff**.

Marine Protection Areas: Marine protection areas are named discrete geographic marine or estuarine areas designed to protect or conserve marine life and habitat. Established under the California Marine Life Protection Act of 1999, MPAs are a network of State Marine Reserves, State Marine Conservation Areas, and State Marine Parks.

Mitigation: Provide a critical foundation in the effort to reduce the loss of life and property from natural and/or human-caused disasters by avoiding or lessening the impact of a disaster and providing value to the public by creating safer communities. Mitigation seeks to fix the cycle of disaster damage, reconstruction, and repeated damage. These activities or actions, in most cases, will have a long-term sustained effect.

Mobilization: The process and procedures used by all organizations - federal, state, tribal, and local - for activating, assembling, and transporting all resources that have been requested to respond to or support an incident.

Mobilization Center: An off-emergency location where emergency services personnel and equipment may be temporarily located, pending assignment to emergencies, released, or reassigned.

Multiagency or Inter-Agency Coordination: The participation of agencies and disciplines involved at any level of the SEMS organization working together in a coordinated effort to facilitate decisions for overall emergency response

activities, including the sharing of critical resources and the prioritization of incidents.

Multiagency Coordination Group (MAC Group): Typically, administrators/executives, or their appointed representatives, who are authorized to commit agency resources and funds, are brought together and form MAC Groups. MAC Groups may also be known as multi-agency committees, emergency management committees, or as otherwise defined. It can provide coordinated decision-making and resource allocation among cooperating agencies and may establish priorities among incidents, harmonize agency policies, and provide strategic guidance and direction to support incident management activities.

Multiagency Coordination System(s) (MACS): Multiagency coordination systems provide the architecture to support coordination for incident prioritization, critical resource allocation, communications systems integration, and information coordination. The elements of multiagency coordination systems include facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. Two of the most used elements are EOC and MAC Groups. These systems assist agencies and organizations responding to an incident.

Mutual Aid Agreements and/or Assistance Agreements: Written or oral agreements between and among agencies and/or organizations and/or jurisdictions that provide a mechanism to quickly obtain emergency assistance in the form of personnel, equipment, materials, and other associated services. The primary objective is to facilitate rapid, short-term deployment of emergency support prior to, during, and/or after an incident.

Mutual Aid Coordinator: An individual at the local government, Operational Area, Region, or State Level that is responsible to coordinate the process of requesting, obtaining, processing, and using mutual aid resources. Mutual Aid Coordinator duties will vary depending upon the mutual aid system.

Mutual Aid Regions: The mutual aid regions are geographical areas within the state. The regions are I – VI and were established under the Emergency Services Act. These region designations provide the effective application, administration, and coordination of mutual aid and other emergency related activities between the designated operational areas within each region.

National: Of a nationwide character, including the federal, state, tribal, and local aspects of governance and policy.

National Incident Management System (NIMS): Provides a systematic, proactive approach guiding government agencies at all levels, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations to work seamlessly to prevent, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate the effects of incidents, regardless of cause, size, location, or complexity, in order to reduce the loss of life or property and harm to the environment.

National Response Framework (NRF): A guide to how the nation conducts all-hazards incident management.

Non-governmental Organization (NGO): An entity with an association based on the interests of its members, individuals, or institutions. It is not created by a government, but it may work cooperatively with the government. Such organizations serve a public purpose, not a private benefit. Examples of NGO include faith-based charity organizations and the ARC.

Officer: The ICS title for the personnel responsible for the Command Staff (Management Staff at EOC) positions of Safety, Liaison, and Public Information, or one who holds an office or post; especially one elected or appointed to a position of authority or trust in a corporation, government, institution, etc.

Operational Area (OA): An intermediate level of the state emergency organization, consisting of a county and all other political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of the county.

Operational Period: The time scheduled for executing a given set of operation actions, as specified in the Incident Action Plan. Operational periods can be of various lengths, although usually last 12-24 hours.

Operations Section: The section responsible for all tactical incident operations and implementation of the Incident Action Plan. In ICS, it normally includes subordinate branches, divisions, and/or groups. At the SEMS EOC levels, the section is responsible for the coordination of operational activities. The Operations Section at an EOC contains branches, groups, or units necessary to maintain appropriate span of control.

Organization: Any association or group of persons with like objectives. Examples include, but are not limited to, government departments and agencies, private sector, and/or non-governmental organizations.

Pandemic: Refers to an epidemic (an increase, often sudden, in the number of cases of a disease above what is normally expected) that has spread over several countries or continents, usually affecting many people.

Planning & Intelligence Section: The section responsible for the collection, evaluation, and dissemination of operational information related to the incident or EOC activities and for the preparation and documentation of the IAP or EOC action plan respectively. This section also maintains information on the current and forecasted situation and on the status of resources assigned to the incident or EOC activation.

Political Subdivisions: Includes any city, city and county, county, tax or assessment district, or other legally authorized local governmental entity with jurisdictional boundaries.

Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA): A mechanism used to determine the impact and magnitude of damage and the resulting unmet needs of individuals, businesses, the public sector, and communities.

Preparedness: A continuous cycle of planning, organizing, training, equipping, exercising, evaluating, and taking corrective action to ensure effective coordination during incident response. Within NIMS, preparedness focuses on the following elements: planning, procedures and protocols, training and exercises, personnel qualification and certification, and equipment certification.

Prevention: Actions to avoid an incident or to intervene to stop an incident from occurring. Prevention involves actions to protect lives and property. It involves applying intelligence and other information to a range of activities that may include such countermeasures as deterrence operations; heightened inspections; improved surveillance and security operations; investigations to determine the full nature and source of the threat; public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and, as appropriate, specific law enforcement operations aimed at deterring,

preempting, interdicting or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending potential perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Private Sector: Organizations and entities that are not part of any governmental structure. The private sector includes for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, formal and informal structures, commerce, and industry.

Protocols: Sets of established guidelines for actions (which may be designated by individuals, teams, functions, or capabilities) under various specified conditions.

Public Information: Processes, procedures, and systems for communicating timely, accurate, and accessible information on the incident's cause, size, and current situation; resources committed; and other matters of general interest to the public, responders, and additional stakeholders (both directly affected and indirectly affected).

Public Information Officer (PIO): A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for interfacing with the public and media and/or with other agencies with incident-related information requirements.

Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS): Occurs when utilities proactively cut power to electrical lines that may fail in certain weather conditions. Such power cuts are meant to reduce the risk of their infrastructure to cause or contribute to wildfire.

Pyroclastic Flow: A dense, destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and gases ejected explosively from a volcano and typically flowing downslope at great speed.

Ransomware: A type of malicious software, or malware, that prevents you from accessing your computer files, systems, or networks and demands you pay a ransom for their return.

Recovery: The development, coordination, and execution of service and site-restoration plans; the reconstitution of government operations and services; individual, private sector, non-governmental, and public assistance programs to provide housing and to promote restoration; long-term care and treatment of

affected persons; additional measures for social, political, environmental, and economic restoration; evaluation of the incident to identify lessons learned; post-incident reporting; and development of initiatives to mitigate the effects of future incidents.

Recovery Plan: A plan developed to restore the affected area or community.

Reimbursement: Provide a mechanism to recoup funds expended for incident-specific activities.

Resilience: The ability of a system, community, or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to, and recover from the effects of the hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservations and restoration of its essential basic structure and functions.

Resource Management: Efficient emergency management and incident response requires a system for identifying available resources at all jurisdictional levels to enable timely and unimpeded access to resources needed to prepare for, respond to, or recover from an incident. Resource management under NIMS includes mutual aid agreements and assistance agreements; the use of special federal, state, tribal, and local teams; and resource mobilization protocols.

Resources: Personnel and major items of equipment, supplies, and facilities available or potentially available for assignment to incident operations and for which status is maintained. Resources are described by kind and type and may be used in operational support or supervisory capacities at an incident or at an EOC.

Response: Activities that address the short-term, direct effects of an incident. Response includes immediate actions to save lives, protect property, and meet basic human needs. Response also includes the execution of EOP and of mitigation activities designed to limit the loss of life, personal injury, property damage, and other unfavorable outcomes. As indicated by the situation, response activities include applying intelligence and other information to lessen the effects or consequences of an incident; increased security operations; continuing investigations into nature and source of the threat; ongoing public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes; immunizations, isolation, or quarantine; and specific law enforcement operations aimed at

preempting, interdicting, or disrupting illegal activity, and apprehending actual perpetrators and bringing them to justice.

Response Personnel: Includes federal, state, territorial, tribal, sub-state, regional, and local governments, private sector organizations, critical infrastructure owners, and operators, NGO and all other organizations and individuals who assume an emergency management role. Also known as an Emergency Responder.

Safety Officer: A member of the Command Staff (Management Staff at the SEMS EOC Levels) responsible for monitoring incident operations and advising the IC on all matters relating to operational safety, including the health and safety of emergency responder personnel. The Safety Officer may have assistants.

Section: 1) The organizational level having responsibility for a major functional area of incident or EOC Management, (e.g., Operations, Planning & Intelligence, Logistics, Finance/Administration). 2) A separate part or division as a portion of a book, treatise, or writing, a subdivision of a chapter, or a division of law.

Situation Report: Often contains confirmed or verified information regarding the specific details relating to the incident.

Solar Flare: A large eruption of electromagnetic radiation (typically X-rays and extreme ultraviolet radiation) from the Sun lasting from minutes, up to hours. When a strong enough solar flare occurs, ionization is produced in the lower, more dense layers of the ionosphere (part of the Earth's upper atmosphere), this can cause high frequency radio signals to become degraded or completely absorbed leading to radio interference or blackout.

Solar Storm: Occurs when a large-scale magnetic eruption from the Sun accelerates charged particles in the solar atmosphere to very high velocities. When these charged particles (typically energetic protons) reach Earth, they can penetrate deep into objects and cause damage to electronic circuits or biological DNA. Extreme solar storms pose radiation risks to passengers and crew in high flying aircraft and cause the atmosphere to absorb high frequency radio waves making radio communication difficult or impossible.

Span of Control: The number of resources for which a supervisor is responsible, usually expressed as the ratio of supervisors to individuals. (Under NIMS, an appropriate span of control is between 1:3 and 1:7, with optimal being 1:5.)

Special District: A unit of local government (other than a city, county, or city and county) with authority or responsibility to own, operate, and maintain systems, programs, services, or projects as defined in the Cal. CCR Section 2900 et seq., for purposes of natural disaster assistance. This may include joint powers authority established under the Cal. CCR Section 6500 et seq.

Stafford Act: The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act establishes the programs and processes for the federal government to provide disaster and emergency assistance to states, local governments, tribal nations, individuals, and qualified private nonprofit organizations. The provisions of the Stafford Act cover all hazards including natural disasters and terrorist events. Relevant provisions of the Stafford Act include a process for Governors to request federal disaster and emergency assistance from the President. The President may declare a major disaster or emergency.

Staging Area: Established on an incident for the temporary location of available resources. A Staging Area can be any location on an incident in which personnel, supplies, and equipment can be temporarily housed or parked while awaiting operational assignment.

Standard Operating Procedure (SOP): Complete reference document or an operations manual that provides the purpose, authority, duration, and details for the preferred method of performing a single function or several interrelated functions in a uniform manner.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): A system required by California Government Code and established by regulations for managing response to multiagency and multijurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels, which are activated as necessary: Field Response, Local Government, Operational Area, Region, and State.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Guidelines: The SEMS guidelines are intended to assist those responsible for planning, implementing, and participating in SEMS.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Regulations: Regulations establishing the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) based upon the ICS adapted from the system originally developed by the Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) program including those currently in use by State agencies, the Multiagency Coordination System (MACS) as developed by FIRESCOPE program, the Operational Area concept, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related mutual aid systems (CCR, Title XIX. Division 2. Chapter 1, Section 2400 et seq.).

State: When capitalized, refers to any State of the U.S., the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the U.S (Homeland Security Act of 2002, PL 107−296, Section 2 (14), 116 Stat. 2135).

State Coordinating Officer (SCO): Oversees all aspects of state and federally declared disasters and acts as the principal point of contact for coordination of state and local disaster relief activities and implementation of the state emergency plan. Establishes and maintains contact with FEMA. Establishes and maintains contact with the Governor's Authorized Representative (GAR), cabinet officials, local and state elected officials, and the state emergency management director.

State Operations Center (SOC): The SOC is operated by Cal OES at the State Level in SEMS. It is responsible for centralized coordination of state resources in support of the three Cal OES Administrative Regions. It is also responsible for providing updated situation reports to the Governor and Legislature.

Strategy: The general plan or direction selected to accomplish incident objectives.

Superflares: Very strong magnetic eruptions observed on stars with energy up to ten thousand times that of typical solar flares.

System: An integrated combination of people, equipment, and processes that work in a coordinated manner to achieve a specific desired output under specific conditions.

Task Force: A task force is a combination of single resources assembled for a particular tactical need, with common communications and typically led by a

senior official from a coordinating CA-ESF agency or (if designated by the coordinating agency) a primary CA-ESF agency. A task force is not generally used for long-term solutions, but as a short-term, issue specific focus group.

Technical Assistance: Support provided to state, tribal, local jurisdictions, and special districts when they have the resources, but lack the complete knowledge and skills needed to perform a required activity (such as mobile-home park design or hazardous material assessments).

Technical Specialists: Personnel with special skills that can be used anywhere within the SEMS organization. No minimum qualifications are prescribed, as technical specialists normally perform the same duties during an incident that they perform in their everyday jobs, and they are typically certified in their fields or professions.

Terrorism: Under the Homeland Security Act of 2002, terrorism is defined as activity that involves an act dangerous to human life or potentially destructive of critical infrastructure or key resources; is a violation of the criminal laws of the U.S. or of any state or other subdivision of the U.S. in which it occurs; and is intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population, or influence or affect the conduct of a government by mass destruction, assassination, or kidnapping (Homeland Security Act of 2002, PL 107−296, Section 2 (15), 116 Stat. 2135).

Threat: An indication of possible violence, harm, or danger.

Traffic Management Center: Operated by Caltrans and CHP, Traffic Management Centers monitor and manage traffic flow and communicate traffic conditions to the traveling public and incident personnel during emergencies or planned lane closures on the state highway system.

Tribal: Any of the 109 federally recognized California Native American Tribes, bands, nations, or other organized groups or communities in California, including any Alaskan Native Village as defined in or established pursuant to the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C., Section 1601 et seq.).

Tsunami: A set of ocean waves caused by an abrupt displacement of a large volume of water typically triggered by large submarine or near-shore earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, submarine landslides, or near-shore landslides causing large volumes of debris to fall into the water.

Type: 1) An ICS resource classification that refers to capability. Type 1 is generally considered to be more capable than Types 2, 3, or 4, respectively, because of size, power, capacity, or (in the case of incident management teams) experience and qualifications. 2) A class, kind, or group sharing one or more characteristics; category. 3) A variety or style of a particular class or kind of things.

Unified Command: An ICS application used when more than one agency has incident jurisdiction or when incidents cross political jurisdictions. Agencies work together through the designated members of the UC, often the senior person from agencies and/or disciplines participating in the UC, to establish a common set of objectives and strategies and a single IAP.

Unified Coordination Group (UCG): The UCG is the highest level of state coordination and is typically assembled after a major disaster or when requested. Convened and led by the Cal OES Director, the UCG includes the Governor's Office, Cabinet Secretaries, Directors, and federal agency officials. Membership of the UCG is tailored according to the nature of the emergency. The UCG is the decision-making body that sets the strategy for the state's overall response and recovery to a disaster or emergency, resource allocation, communications, and other critical legislative, programmatic, accessibility, and funding determinations based on the priorities set by the Governor.

Unit: The organizational element with functional responsibility for a specific incident planning, logistics, or finance/administration activity.

Vital Records: The essential agency records needed to meet operational responsibilities under national security emergencies or other emergency or disaster conditions (emergency operating records), or to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and those affected by Government activities (legal and financial rights records).

Volcanic Ash: Very fine rock and mineral particles that are ejected from a volcanic vent.

Volcanic Ballistics: Fragments of lava and rock ranging in size from a few inches to tens of feet in diameter expelled by explosive eruptions at temperatures reaching over 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit.

Volcanic Gases: The most abundant volcanic gas is water vapor, but significant amounts of carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide and hydrogen halides are emitted from volcanoes.

Volunteer: For purposes of NIMS, a volunteer is any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency (which has authority to accept volunteer services) when the individual performs services without promise, expectation, or receipt of compensation for services performed (U.S.C. 742f(c), 29 CFR 553.101.).

Vulnerable Populations: Any individual, group, or community whose circumstances create barriers to obtaining or understanding information, or the ability to react as the general population. Circumstances that may create barriers include, but are not limited to age; physical, mental, emotional, or cognitive status; culture; ethnicity; religion; language; citizenship; geography; gender identity; or socioeconomic status.

Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA): A public safety system that allows customers who own compatible mobile devices to receive geographically targeted, text-like messages alerting them of imminent threats to safety in their area.

Whole Community Planning: Involving individuals and families, individuals with access and functional needs, businesses, equity priority community representatives, faith-based and community organizations, nonprofit groups, schools and academia, media outlets, and all levels of government, in the development of preparedness plans and ensuring their roles and responsibilities are reflected in the content of the materials.

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14.4. List of Laws and Regulations Related to Emergency Management

This attachment contains major state and federal laws and other organizational actions that have shaped California's emergency management system. For a current list of state and federal legislative activities that could affect aspects of public safety, visit Cal OES' web page for final disposition of state bills and weekly legislative updates.

1917 State Council of Defense was created by the State Legislature to address public security, public health, economic resource development, and military training.

1920 Merchant Marine Act (Jones Act) was passed to provide for the promotion and maintenance of the American merchant marine to serve as a naval or military auxiliary in time of war or national emergency (Merchant Marine Act (Jones Act) of 1920, 46 U.S.C. Sections 50101-51012, 30104, 1920).

1929 State Emergency Council was formed to plan for potential future emergencies.

1933 Field Act followed the Long Beach earthquake and marked a significant step in the advancement of earthquake-resistant building design.

1943 State War Powers Act was created by the Legislature and divided the civilian war effort into two segments: protective services and war services. The Act also established the California State War Council that assigned certain activities to state agencies.

1945 California Disaster Act was enacted by the State Legislature. This combined responsibility for planning and preparing for emergencies, whether natural, technological, or human-caused under a single state agency. During the period from 1945 to 1970 the agency was known as the Office of Civil Defense (1950) and the California Disaster Office (1956) and functioned under the authority of the California Disaster Act.

1950 California Civil Defense and Disaster Relief Plan and **California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement.** This plan was the first comprehensive emergency plan developed by the State. While its focus was

civil defense, it contained annexes relating to natural disasters. The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement was also adopted that same year under Governor Earl Warren. This legislation remains a cornerstone of California's emergency management system.

1970 California Emergency Services Act (ESA) superseded the California Disaster Act. The California ESA established the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), with the Director reporting to the Governor. The office was given responsibility for coordinating statewide emergency preparedness, post emergency recovery and mitigation efforts, and the development, review, approval, and integration of emergency plans (California Emergency Services Act, 1970).

1974 Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA) authorized the Director of Cal OES to administer a disaster assistance program that offers financial assistance from the State for costs incurred by local governments as a result of a natural disaster event, including reimbursement of local government costs associated with certain emergency activities. In 2002, the Act was amended to allow funding for terrorist acts and epidemics and renamed the Disaster Assistance Act (DAA). In 2005, the Act was amended again to change certain definitions of qualifying projects and renamed the California Disaster Assistance Act (CDAA).

1988 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Stafford Act) created a process for federal natural disaster assistance to state and local governments through a presidential disaster declaration or an emergency declaration and gives FEMA the responsibility for coordinating federal relief efforts.

1990 Oil Pollution Act (OPA) requires oil storage facilities and vessels to submit to the Federal government plans detailing how they will respond to large discharges, created a trust fund financed by a tax on oil to clean up spills when the responsible party is incapable or unwilling to do so, and requires the development of Area Contingency Plans to prepare and plan for oil spill response on a regional scale (Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. Ch. 40, Section 2701, 1990).

1990 The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools,

transportation, and all public and private places that are open to the general public. The ADA guarantees that people with disabilities have the same opportunities as everyone else.

1996 Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) resulted in a major revision of the California Emergency Services Act. With the Incident Command System (ICS) as its foundation, SEMS emphasizes a standard organizational structure and terminology at all emergency management levels. The system was designed to enhance coordination, information flow, and resource sharing among response organizations and between organizational levels.

2002 Maritime Transportation Security Act requires vessels and ports to conduct vulnerability assessments, develop security plans, and align with domestic maritime security standards to address port and waterway security (Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002, 46 U.S.C., Section 2101, 2002).

2003 California's Office of Homeland Security was established by Executive Order under the Office of the Governor to coordinate security activities throughout California, as well as activities of all state agencies pertaining to terrorism.

2004 National Incident Management System (NIMS) guides all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents. NIMS provides stakeholders across the whole community with shared vocabulary, systems, and processes to successfully deliver the capabilities described in the National Preparedness System. NIMS defines operational systems that guide how personnel work together during incidents.

2005 Reduction in State Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Executive Order S-03-05) sets a goal to reduce California's emission levels to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, requires biannual report to Governor and State Legislature on the impacts to California of global warming, and development of mitigation and adaptation plans.

2006 Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act (PKEMRA) amended the Federal Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make extensive revisions to emergency response provisions and provided FEMA with substantial new

authority. The Act established a Disability Coordinator within FEMA and developed guidelines to accommodate individuals with disabilities. It also established the national Emergency Family Registry and Locator System.

2006 California Animal Response Emergency System (CARES) resulted in a revision to the California Emergency Services Act. CARES provides operational guidance to assist with all aspects of animal evacuation, care, shelter, control, and reunification in the event of a disaster or emergency. In addition, CARES provides resources for the public, animal businesses, shelters, and emergency planners. CARES is structured in accordance with the SEMS and the ICS.

2006 California Maritime Security Council (Executive Order S-19-06) was created by the Governor for the purpose of enhancing port security through statewide collaboration and information sharing, development of a statewide maritime security strategy, and development of recovery plans for a catastrophic event at a California port.

2006 Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act codified into law several programs to improve U.S. port, maritime, and cargo security by establishing a network of virtual and physical command centers, creating a Port Security Grant Program, conducting security assessments of foreign ports interested in the Container Security Initiative (CSI), and improving various container and trade data tracking systems to identify high risk containers and facilitate data sharing (Security and Accountability For Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006, 6 U.S.C. Ch. 3, Section 901 et seq., 2006).

2008 Office of Access and Functional Needs (OAFN) was established in the Governor's Office of Emergency Services. The purpose of OAFN is to identify the needs of individuals with disabilities and people with access and functional needs before, during, and after disasters and to integrate those needs and resources in partnership with the whole community, into emergency management systems.

2013 Sandy Recovery Improvement Act (SRIA) amended the Stafford Act to include advances to states of up to 25 percent of the amount of estimated cost of post-disaster Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds, together with other streamlining measures, and directed FEMA to create a comprehensive national strategy for reducing the cost of future disasters.

2015 Climate Change Adaptation established the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program to be administered by the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to coordinate regional and local efforts with state climate adaptation strategies to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The law also requires Cal OES, in coordination with the California Natural Resources Agency, the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation, and relevant public and private entities, to review and update, as necessary, the Adaptation Planning Guide.

2015 Climate Change Safety Element in General Plans (SB 379 Chapter 608) requires the safety element of local hazard mitigation plans to address climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to that city or county. The bill would require the update to include a set of goals, policies, and objectives based on a vulnerability assessment, identifying the risks that climate change poses to the local jurisdiction and the geographic areas at risk from climate change impacts, and specified information from federal, state, regional, and local agencies.

2015 California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) was launched to reduce the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, critical infrastructure, or computer networks in the public and private sector.

2016 Access and Functional Needs in Emergencies (AB 2311 Chapter 520) This legislation amended the Cal. Government Code (GC, Section 8593.3) to require each county, including city and county, to integrate access and functional needs into its emergency plan upon the next update. The code was further amended by AB 477, Chapter 218, to require local jurisdictions including representatives from access and functional needs populations in the next regular update. Specifically, jurisdictions must include internal and external stakeholders throughout each phase of the emergency planning process in communications, evacuations, and sheltering.

2017 Dam Emergency Action Plan requires owners of state-regulated dams, except those classified as low hazard, to prepare emergency action plans containing inundation maps for emergency preparedness, to minimize or eliminate the potential loss of life and/or property damage.

2017 Community Resiliency and Disaster Preparedness Act (AB 607 Chapter 501) provides for expanded and improved disaster readiness and response in the California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) and CalFresh programs (Public social services: disaster assistance services, Cal. Assemb. B. 607 Ch. 501, 2017).

2017 Hazardous Materials Integrated Alerting and Notification (AB 1646 Chapter 588) requires an implementing agency, in coordination with relevant local agencies and the public, to develop an integrated alerting and notification system to be used to notify the community surrounding a petroleum refinery in the event of an incident at the refinery (Hazardous materials: unified program agency: integrated alerting and notification system, Cal Assemb. B. 1646 Ch. 588, 2017).

2018 State of Emergency for Cyberterrorism (SB 532, Chapter 557) adds "cyberterrorism" to the list of conditions that are named in the California ESA that constitute a local emergency and a state of emergency.

2018 County Emergency Notifications (SB 821, Chapter 615) authorizes counties to enter into an agreement to access contact information of resident accountholders through the records of a public utility or other agency responsible for water service, waste, and recycling services, or other property-related services for the sole purpose of enrolling county residents in a county-operated public emergency warning system.

2018 Cal OES Alert & Warning Guidelines (SB 833 Chapter 617) required Cal OES to create alert and warning guidelines for alerting authorities in California alongside relevant stakeholders. The guidelines must include best practices in alert and warning systems' utilization, setup, and training (Office of Emergency Services: guidelines: alert and warning systems, Cal. Senate B. 833 ch. 617, 2018).

2018 Wildfire Prevention and Planning (SB 901 Chapter 626) establishes a comprehensive framework to address and prevent catastrophic wildfires. This includes prevention and planning by the state's electric utilities; management of the state's forests, chaparrals, and other lands; and standards to stabilize electrical corporations in the event of extensive liability (Wildfires, Cal. Senate B. 901 ch. 626, 2018).

2018 General Plans Safety Element Revision (SB 1035 Chapter 733) requires the safety element within a city or county's general plan to be revised to identify new information on fire hazards, flood hazards, and climate adaptation and resiliency strategies applicable to the city or county that was not available during the previous revision of the safety element. The bill also requires that this revision occur upon each revision of the housing element or local hazard mitigation plan, but not less than every eight years (General plans, Cal. Senate B. 1035 ch. 733, 2018).

2018 Emergency Preparedness for Electrical Utilities (SB 1076 Chapter 353) requires Cal OES to include in the next update of the State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP), within the hazard identification and risk analysis section, an evaluation of risks from an electromagnetic pulse attack, a geomagnetic storm event, and other potential causes of a long-term electrical outage (Emergency preparedness: electrical utilities: electromagnetic pulse attacks and geomagnetic storm events, Cal. Senate B. 1076 ch. 353, 2018).

2018 Community Conservation Corps (SB 1181 Chapter 623) authorizes Cal OES to enter into an agreement directly with one or more certified Community Conservation Corps to perform emergency or disaster response services as the office deems appropriate (Emergency services: certified community conservation corps, Cal. Senate B. 1181 ch. 623, 2018).

2018 Emergency Notification Translations (AB 1877, Chapter 630) requires Cal OES to create and maintain a library of translated emergency notifications and translation style guide for designated alerting authorities when issuing emergency notifications.

2018 Private Fire Protection Resources (AB 2380 Chapter 636) requires Cal OES, in collaboration with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire) and the Board of Directors of the Fire Resources of Southern California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) Program, to develop standards and regulations for any privately contracted private fire prevention resources operating during an active fire incident in the state (Fire protection: privately contracted private fire prevention resources, Cal. Assemb. B. 2380 ch. 636, 2018).

2018 Local Emergency Proclamation Review (AB 2898 Chapter 395) extended the requirement to review the need of continuing a local emergency proclamation made by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or by a designated official from 30 to 60 days. Additionally, port districts can declare a local emergency the same as a city, county, or city and county (Emergency services: local emergencies, Cal. Assemb. B. 2898 ch. 395, 2018).

2018 Workforce Development Board Mutual Aid (AB 2915 Chapter 722) requires the California Workforce Development Board to develop a policy regarding mutual aid agreements between local workforce development boards to enable them to effectively respond to disasters, consistent with applicable state and federal law (Workforce development boards: mutual disaster aid assistance, Cal. Assemb. B. 2915 ch. 722, 2018).

2018 Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA) amended the Stafford Act to improve the nation's overall capacity to respond to large-scale disasters, instituted major changes to FEMA processes and grant funding, and mandates financial support for greater resiliency in rebuilding, rather than simply restore or replace.

2018 California Disaster Recovery Framework (CDRF) developed the Interagency Recovery Coordination Section in Cal OES to support long-term recovery efforts. The CDRF utilizes a multi-agency partnership
organized around six Recovery Support Functions (RSFs): Community Planning and Capacity Building, Housing, Economic, Health and Social Services, Infrastructure, and Natural and Cultural Resources.

2019 Emergency Evacuation Routes (SB 99 Chapter 202) requires the safety element of the general plan, upon the next revision of the housing element to identify any residential developments in any hazard area that does not have at least two emergency evacuation routes (General plans: safety element: emergency evacuation routes, Cal. Senate B. 99 ch. 202, 2019).

2019 Cultural Competence (SB 160 Chapter 402) requires, upon next revision, a county's emergency plan integrate cultural competence by incorporating mechanisms and processes that account for the jurisdiction's population diversity in a meaningful and inclusive manner. Each county will provide a forum for community engagement in geographically diverse locations in order to

engage with culturally diverse communities within its jurisdiction (Emergency services: cultural competence, Cal. Senate B. 160 ch. 402, 2019).

2019 Public Utilities Safety & Insurance (AB 111 Chapter 81) established the California Energy Infrastructure Safety Act and created new governmental structures to carry out the Act (Wildfire agencies: public utilities: safety and insurance, Cal. Assemb. B. 111 ch. 81, 2019).

2019 Emergency Preparedness for Vulnerable Populations (AB 477 Chapter 218) requires a county, or a city and county, to include representatives from the access and functional needs (AFN) population in developing the next update of its emergency plan (Emergency preparedness: vulnerable populations, Cal. Assemb. B. 477 ch. 218, 2019).

2019 General Plans Safety Element (AB 747 Chapter 681) requires, upon next revision, a local hazard mitigation plan if it has not been adopted, a local jurisdiction to review and update the safety element of its general plan to identify evacuation routes and their capacity, safety, and viability under a range of emergency scenarios (Planning and zoning: general plan: safety element, Cal. Assemb. B. 747 ch. 681, 2019).

2020 Voluntary and Donations Management Planning (AB 2213 Chapter 98) requires Cal OES and California Volunteers, in coordination with VOAD, to develop planning guidance to identify volunteers and donation management resources that could assist in responding to or recovering from local, tribal, regional, national, or international disasters, as specified (Office of Emergency Services: planning guidance, Cal. Assemb. B. 2213 ch. 98, 2020).

2020 Cal OES Emergency Plan Review (AB 2386 Chapter 254) requires cities and counties to submit copies of their emergency plan to Cal OES to review for compliance with FEMA's Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101 (Office of Emergency Services: disaster council plans, Cal. Assemb. B. 2386 ch. 254, 2020).

2020 Best Practices for County Emergency Plans (AB 2968 Chapter 257) requires Cal OES to establish best practices for counties developing and updating a county emergency plan. On January 1, 2022, Cal OES established a review process for counties to request review of their plans by the office. The Cal OES Planning Division review will provide technical assistance and feedback

regarding the plans' consistency with the best practices (County emergency plans: best practices, Cal. Assemb. B. 2968 ch. 257, 2020).

2020 Access and Functional Need (AFN) integration with the State Emergency Plan (AB 3267, Chapter 260) requires coordination with representatives of the AFN population when updating the SEP and requires After Action Reports (AARs) be completed within 180 days after each declared disaster.

2021 Underrepresented Populations (AB 580 Chapter 744) requires the Cal OES director to appoint representatives of the access and functional needs population to serve on committees related to the SEMS system. The Cal OES director will include the access and functional needs community when consulting on its alert and warning guidelines and when updating the training for those guidelines. Cal OES is required to include conclusions and recommendations in after-action reports following declared disasters. Each county is required to submit its emergency plan to Cal OES on or before March 1, 2022, and upon any update to the plan after that date (Emergency services: vulnerable populations, Cal. Assemb. B. 580 ch. 744, 2021). Per Cal. Government Code, Section 8593.3.2, a county may request consultation to advance the integration of access and functional needs within its EOP. The Cal OES Office of Access and Functional Needs facilitates this process.

2021 Master Mutual Aid Agreement (SB 816, Chapter 292) definition in the Emergency Services Act was amended to include federally recognized California Indian Tribes as parties to the MMAA. This allows federally recognized Tribes who respond to emergencies to be eligible for federal money when providing mutual aid on wildfires and other emergencies.

2022 Equity Initiative, Commission on the State of Hate, and Racial Equity Commission (Executive Order N-16-22) set goals for executive branch state agencies and departments to identify disparities in policies, programs, and operations, and advance equity and inclusive practices in state government programs and hiring system for historically disadvantaged and equity priority communities. Agencies and departments will develop or update strategic plans to engage and gather input from these communities. The order also established the Commission on the State of Hate in the Civil Rights Department and the Racial Equity Commission in the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.

2023 Emergency Response Services Use of Languages Other than English (AB 1638, Chapter 587) requires a jurisdiction's local emergency response services agency to provide emergency information in English and in all languages used by 5% or more of the jurisdiction's population who speak English less than "very well" according to American Community Survey data. By January 1, 2025, the local agency will need to use data to determine these languages for their jurisdiction and afterwards reassess every five years. The local agency must also follow specified requirements on the manner in which information is provided in languages other than English.

2024 The State Emergency Plan and LGBTQ+ Individuals (SB 990, Chapter 322) requires future updates of the SEP to include proposed policies and best practices for local government and nongovernmental entities to equitably serve LGBTQ+ communities during an emergency or natural disaster. Cal OES will coordinate with specified representatives from LGBTQ+ communities in order to integrate LGBTQ+ needs into the SEP.

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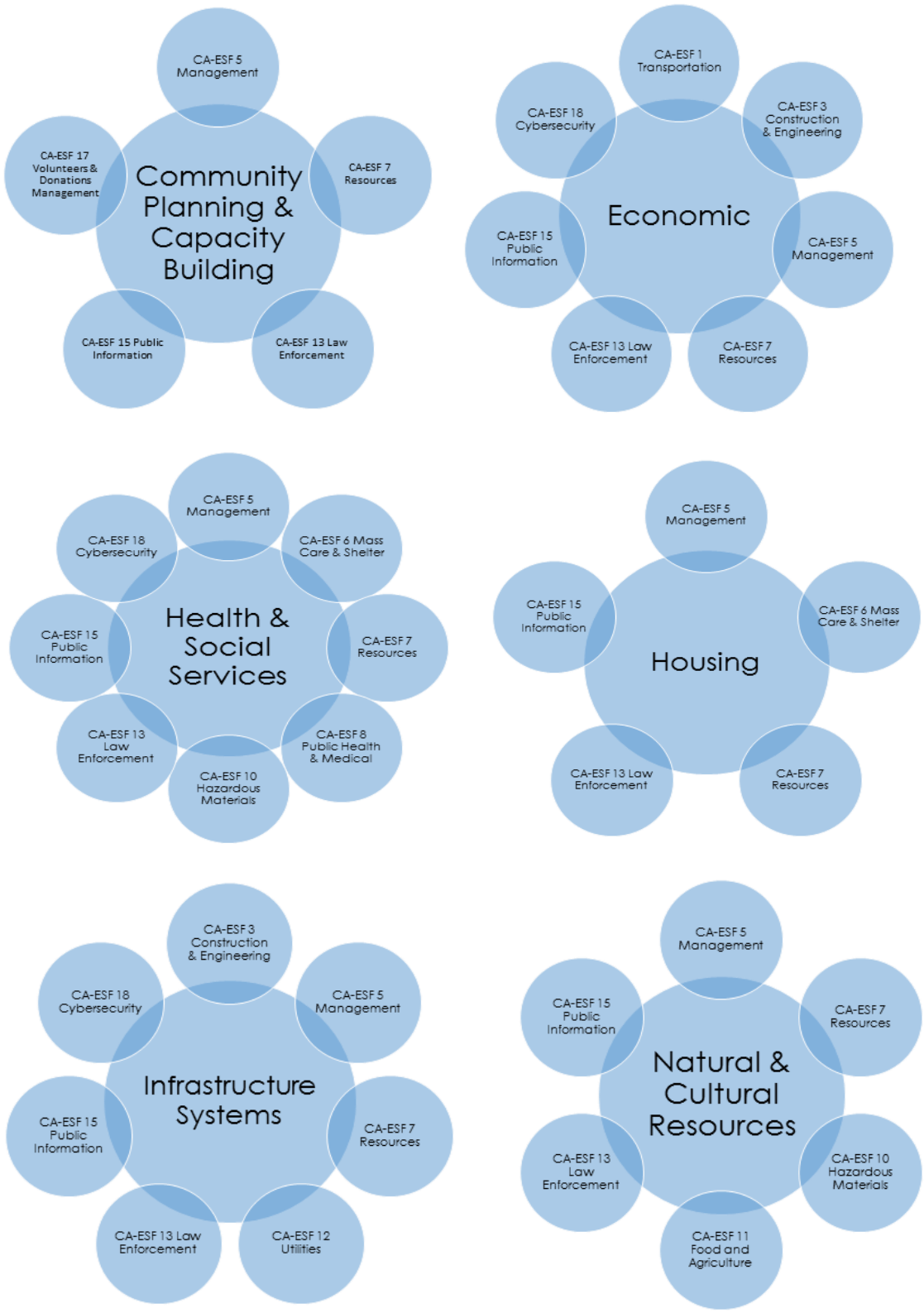
14.5. Relationships Between CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs

Each CA-RSF has associated CA-ESFs, this connection is not a handoff, but is interdependent, requiring both pre- and post-disaster coordination between the CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs.

For more information about CA-ESFs, refer to SEP Section 8 - California Emergency Support Functions, and for more information on CA-RSFs, refer to SEP Section 10 - California Recovery Support Functions. The relationship between each CA-ESF and the associated CA-RSF is depicted on the following page in ***Exhibit 14.5–1 Relationships Between the CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs***.

Exhibit 14.5–1 Relationships Between the CA-ESFs and CA-RSFs



14.6. List of Annexes to the State Emergency Plan

Functional Annexes

California Emergency Support Function (CA-ESF) Annexes

- CA-ESF 1 Transportation
- CA-ESF 2 Communications
- CA-ESF 3 Construction & Engineering
- CA-ESF 4, Fire & Rescue
- CA-ESF 5 Management
- CA-ESF 6 Mass Care & Shelter
- CA-ESF 7 Resources
- CA-ESF 8 Public Health & Medical
- CA-ESF 10 Hazardous Materials
- CA-ESF 11 Food and Agriculture
- CA-ESF 12 Utilities
- CA-ESF 13 Law Enforcement
- CA-ESF 14 Recovery
- CA-ESF 15 Public Information
- CA-ESF 17 Volunteers & Donation Management
- CA-ESF 18 Cybersecurity

California Recovery Support Function (CA-RSF) Annexes

- Community Planning & Capacity Building (CPCB)
- Economic
- Health and Social Services (HSS)
- Housing
- Infrastructure Systems
- Natural and Cultural Resources (NCR)

Hazard or Threat Specific Annexes

- Oil Spill Emergency Contingency Plan
- State Hazard Mitigation Plan (SHMP)
- Catastrophic Incident Base Plan (CIBP)
- Southern California Catastrophic Earthquake Plan
- Bay Area Earthquake Plan
- Cascadia Subduction Zone Earthquake and Tsunami Plan
- Northern California Catastrophic Flood Plan
- Extreme Temperature Plan

Other Annexes to the State Emergency Plan

- Agricultural Disasters Plan
- California Hazardous Materials Contingency Plan
- California Oil Spill Contingency Plan
- California State Repatriation Plan
- Terrorism Response Plan

14.7. California Warning System

Exhibit 14.7–1 California Warning System

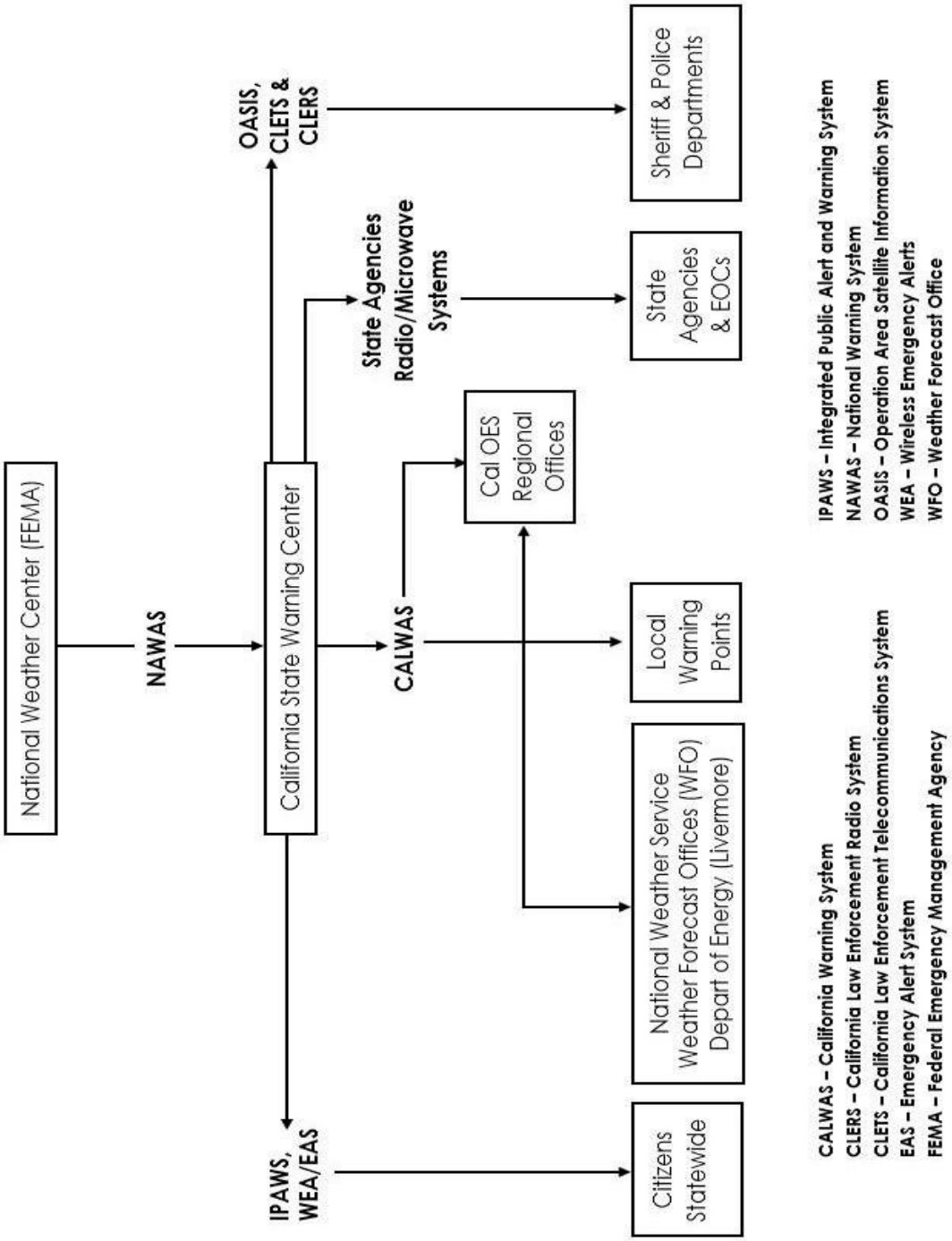


Exhibit 14.7–2 Severe Weather Warning

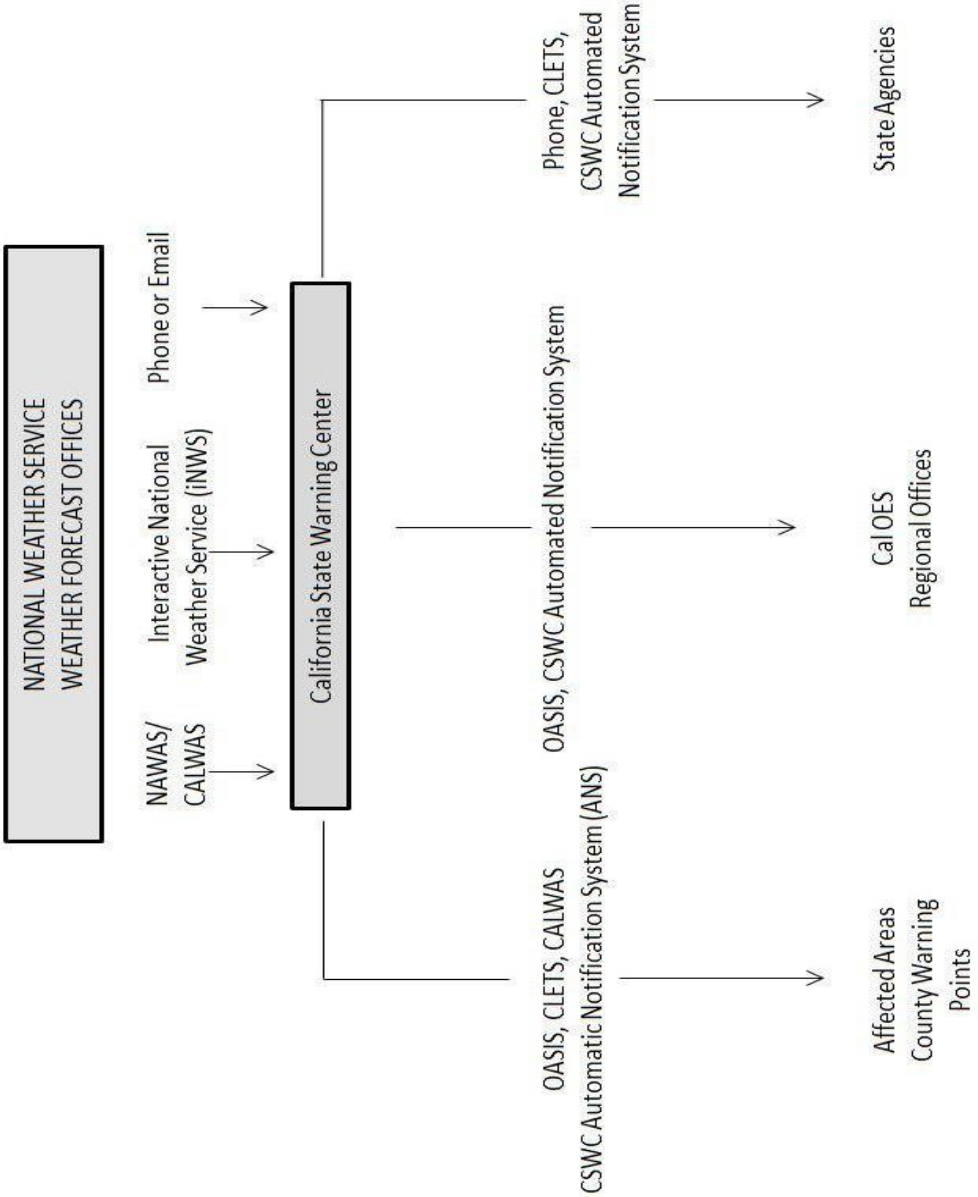


Exhibit 14.7–3 Flood Forecasts and Warnings

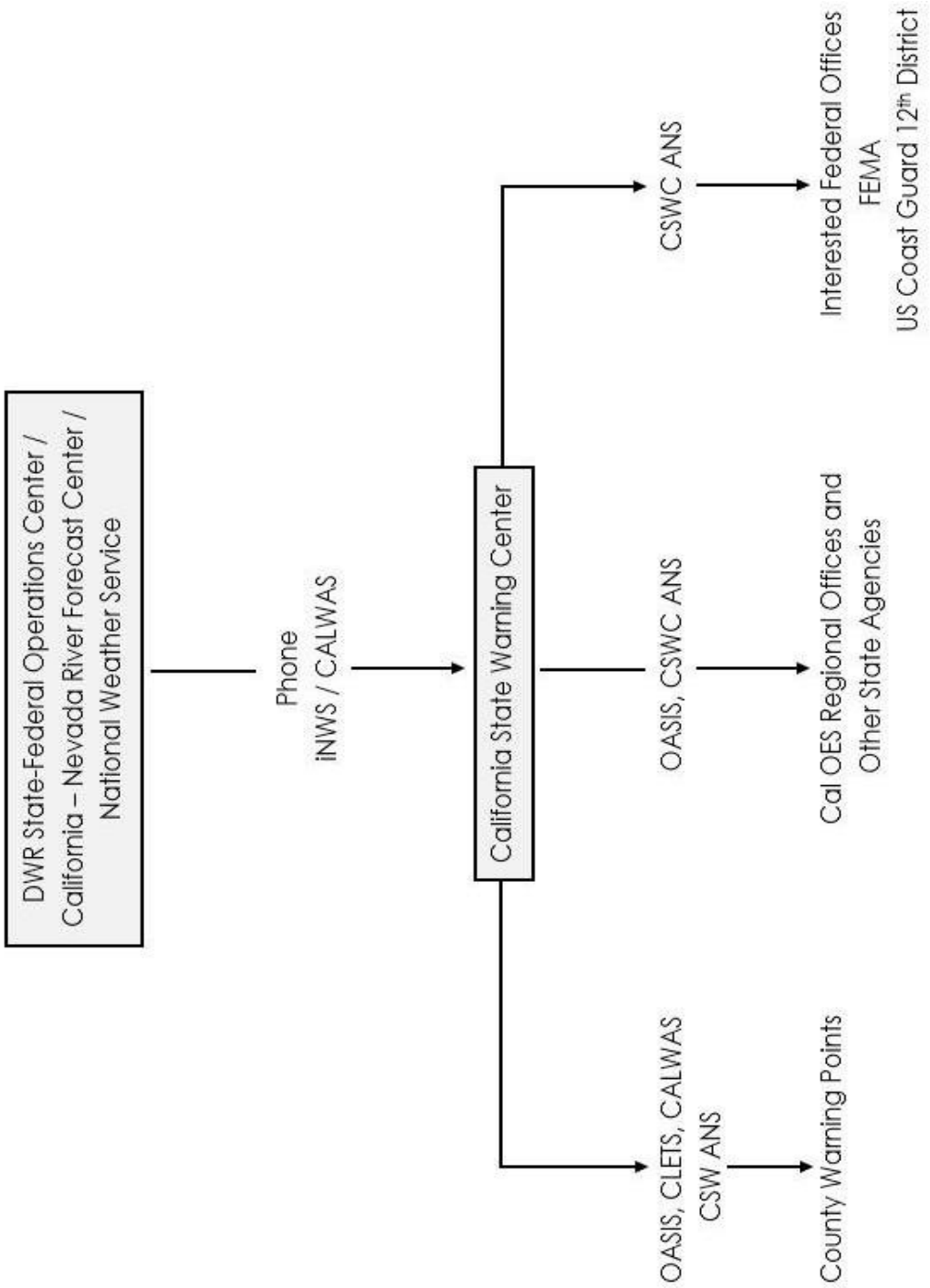


Exhibit 14.7–4 Real Time Earthquake Warning System

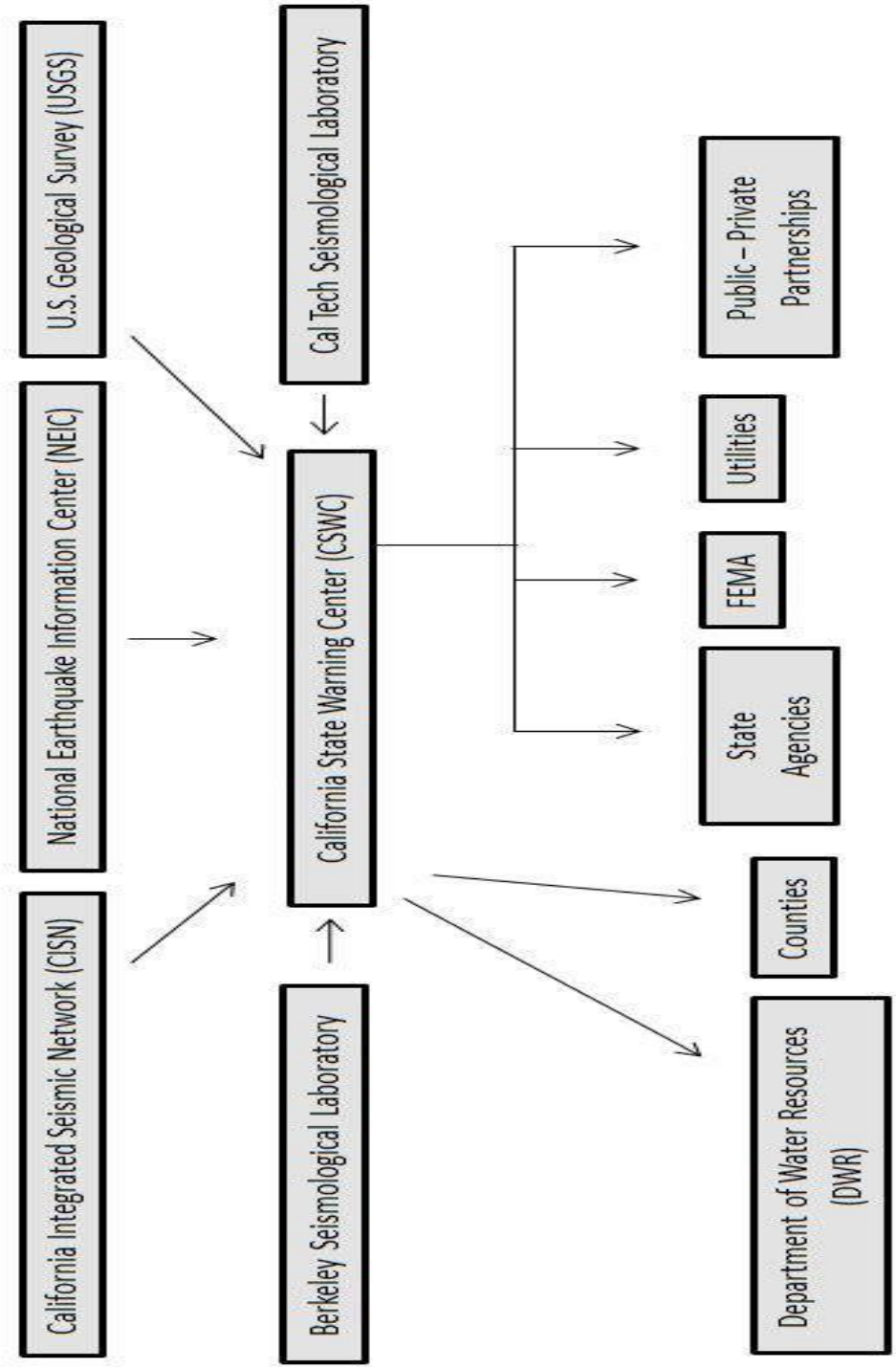


Exhibit 14.7–5 Tsunami Warning System

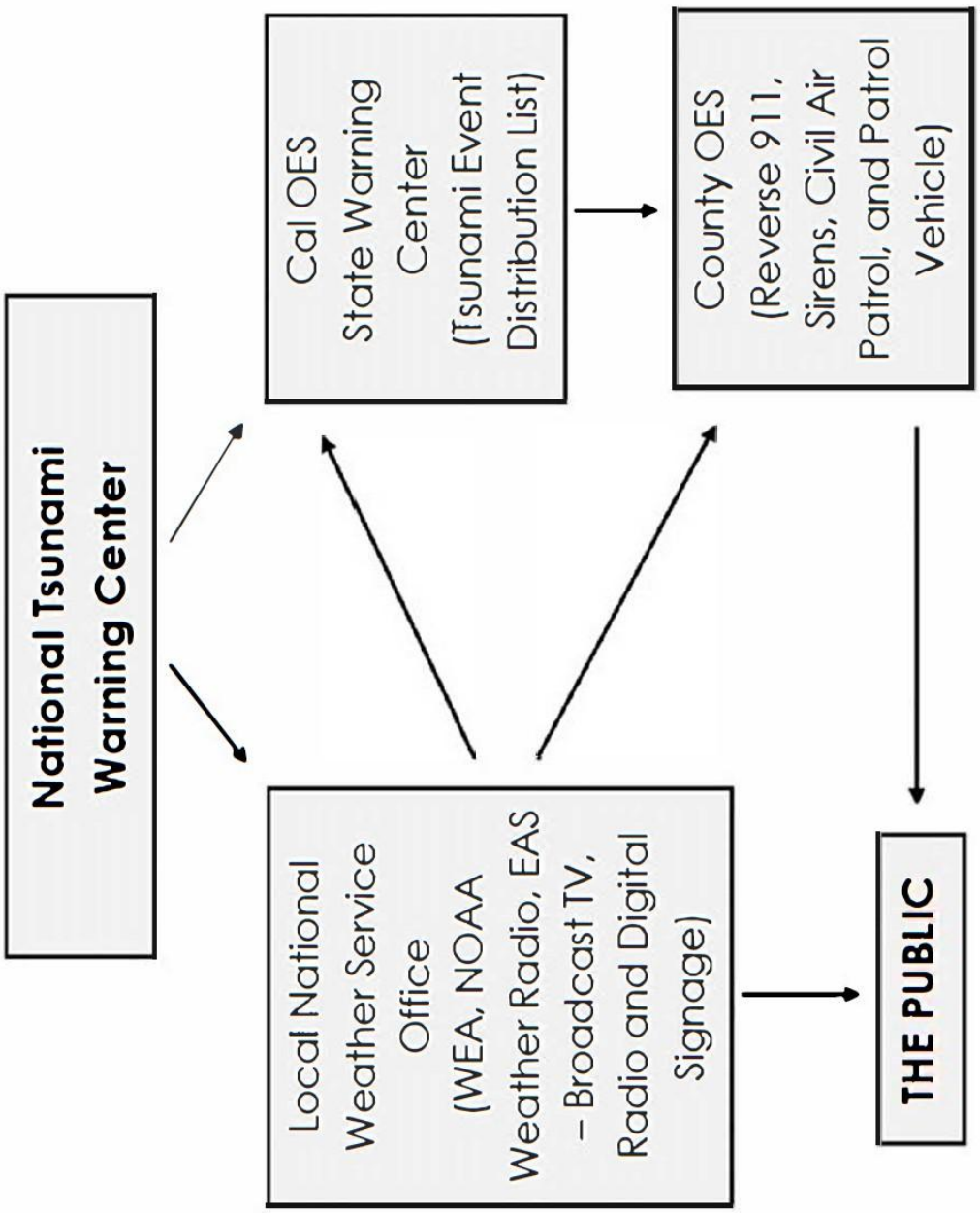


Exhibit 14.7–6 California's Portion of the National Warning System (CALWAS)

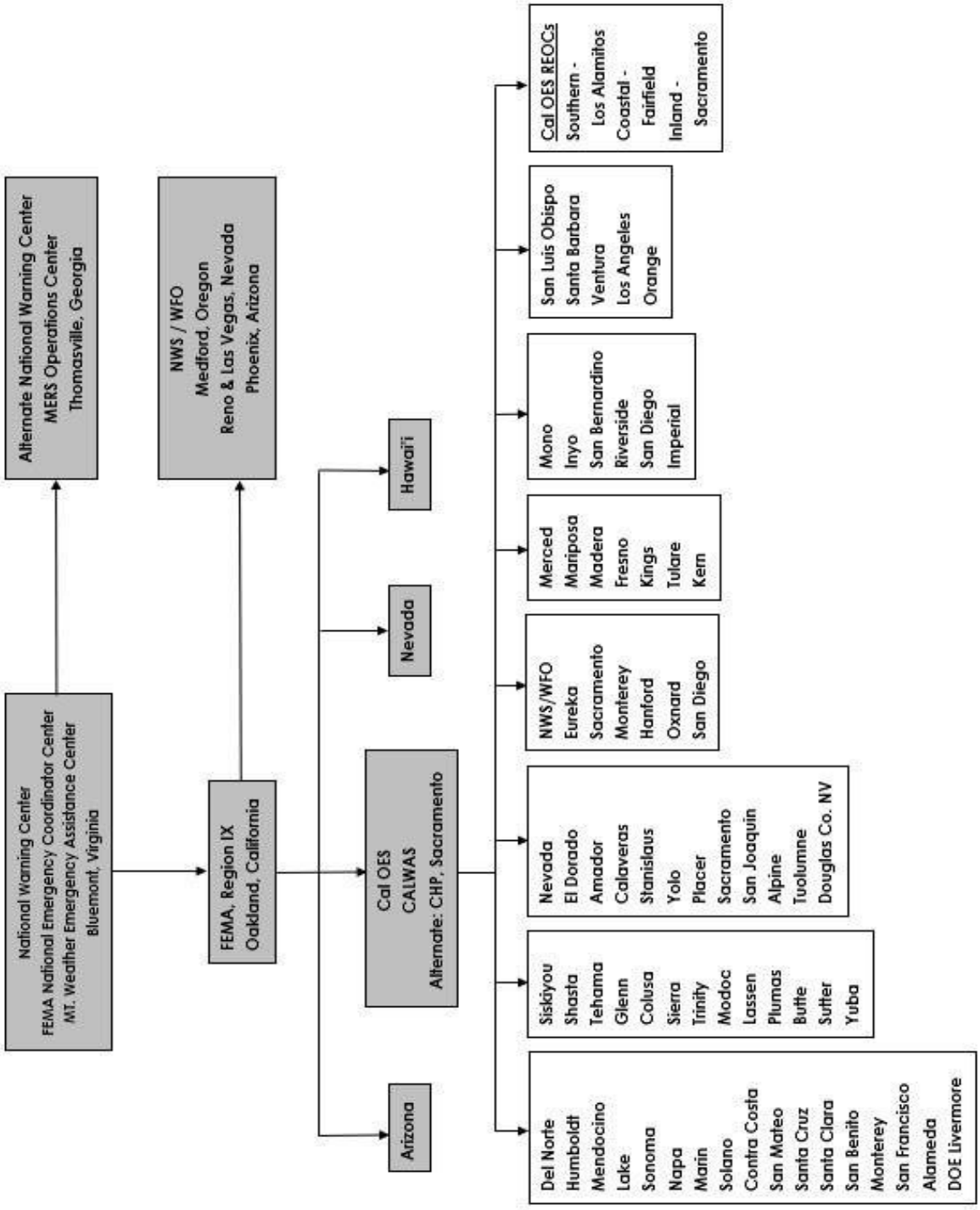
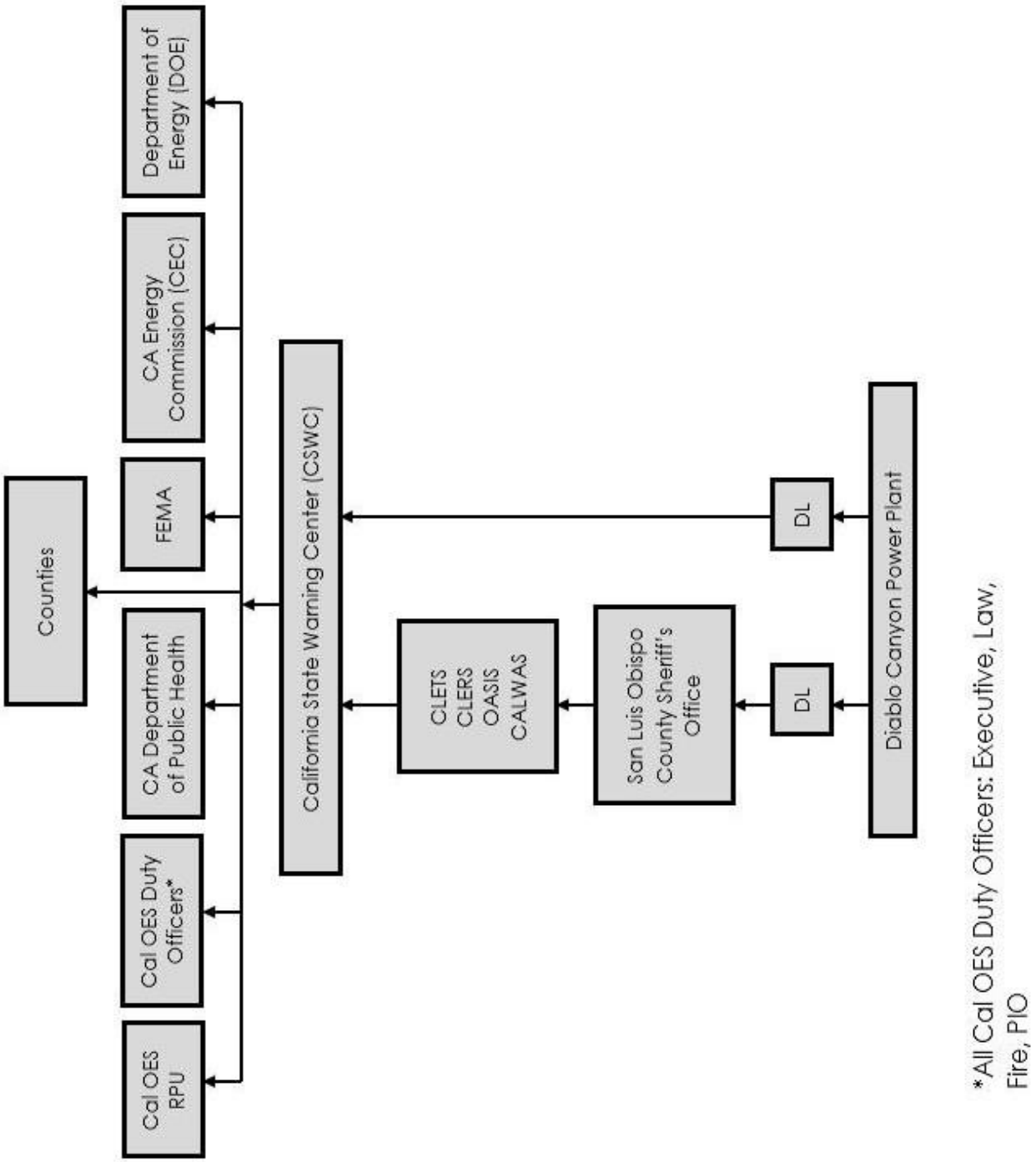


Exhibit 14.7–7 State Nuclear Power Plant Emergency Notification System



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14.8. End Notes

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