

Section I Riverside County's Role in Emergencies



What powers the train....and who drives it

Riverside County's Role in Emergencies

Governed by CA Gov't Code, Div.1 Ch. 7, Title 2
California Emergency Services Act



Riverside County has a dual role as
County Government and as Operational Area Coordinator

Riverside County's Role in Emergencies

Administered by Riverside County Ordinance 533.5
Emergency Management Organization



- Defines the RVC Emergency Management Organization
- Assigns responsibilities to the Disaster Council, Director of Emergency Services, Fire Chief and OES.

Riverside County's Role in Emergencies

Executed by the Riverside County
Emergency Operations Plan



- Frames the County's response to emergencies.
- Part I, Part II, Part III, Part IV

Riverside County's Role in Emergencies

(abridged)

1. Assess damage to jurisdiction, personnel and property.
2. Coordinate County-wide information.
3. Coordinate Inter-County resources.
4. Coordinate Intra-County resources.
5. Provide for continuity of operations and services.

Remember Dual Role:
1. County Government
2. Op Area Coordinator

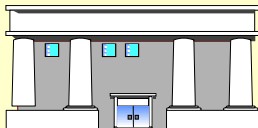


PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND DISASTERS

• Disaster Service Worker

– California Government Code, Section 3100

“all public employees are hereby declared to be disaster service workers subject to such disaster activities as may be assigned to them by their superiors or by law”



“Read the back of your County ID Badge”

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND DISASTERS

- **Disaster Service Worker**

– California Labor Code, Section 3211.92



“includes public employees performing disaster work that is outside the course and scope of their regular employment without regard to pay and also includes any unregistered persons impressed into service during a state of war emergency, a state of emergency, or a local emergency by a person having authority to command the aid of citizens in the execution of his or her duties”

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND DISASTERS

- **Disaster Service**

– California Labor Code, Section 3211.93

“means all activities authorized by and carried on pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, including training necessary or proper to engage in such activities”



PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AND DISASTERS

[DSW Video](#)



COUNTY EMPLOYEES AND DISASTERS

RVCO Emergency Management Organization

- RVCO Ordinance, 533.5
- "EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION" consists of all officers and employees of the County of Riverside, its agencies, and of the cities and districts of Riverside County, together with all volunteers and all groups, organizations and persons commandeered under the provisions of the California Emergency Services Act and this ordinance, with all equipment and material publicly owned, volunteered, commandeered or in any way under the control of the aforementioned personnel, for the support of the aforementioned personnel in the conduct of emergency operations.

Routine vs. Non-Routine Emergency Operations

as defined by your capabilities and capacities

Routine

- normal day-to-day departmental operations
- "routine" or typical daily activities and events
- typically single discipline and two or less agencies



Extraordinary

- impacts day-to-day departmental operations
- significant commitment of county or mutual-aid resources
- multiple discipline and several significantly impacted agencies



Routine vs. Non-Routine Emergency Operations

as defined by your capabilities and capacities

Disaster

- impacts day-to-day county operations
- full commitment of county or mutual-aid resources
- long term recovery issues



Catastrophic

- ceases day-to-day county operations
- full and permanent resource & infrastructure failure
- sustained State and Federal impacts
- limits or cripples locals ability to respond



EOC Activation

Activation Triggers

- 2 or more city EOC activated
- Request by city EOC
- 1 or more DOCs activated
- Resource requests in or out of the County (non fire or law)
- 2 or more County Departments heavily committed to incident
- 2 or more major incidents within County
- OES heavy field commitment *with draw down level met*

Activation Levels

- Management
 - OES
- Level I
 - Section Chiefs
- Level II
 - Section Chiefs & Branch Dirs.
- Level III
 - Sections, Branches & Units

County Coordination & Support Facilities

Disasters & Catastrophic Events

- Incident Command Post (s)
- Area Commands
- Emergency Operations Center
- Department Operations Centers
- Local Assistance Centers
- Disaster Recovery Centers
- Mobilization Centers
- Staging Areas
- Incident Bases
- Reception Centers
- Shelters
- Joint Information Center



County of Riverside Emergency Operations Plan

Facts

- SEMS Compliant
- NIMS Compliant
- Promulgated February 17, 2006
- Replaces MHFRP

Organization

- Part I Basic Plan
- Part II EOC Operations
- Part III Functional Annexes & Hazard Specific Annexes
- Part IV Departmental SOPS



see handout

“Learn to avoid situations that are so exciting you don’t survive”

Alan V. Brunacini
Fire Chief, ret. 8/1/06
Phoenix, AZ

**Section 2
Disaster Basics**

**12 Steps to
Preparedness**

1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12

**Step 1 – Have a Plan
Home, Work and Auto**

- *Identify hazards (hazard analysis)*
- *Identify safe spots and danger spots*
- *Identify evacuation routes*
- *Identify responsibilities*
- *Identify utility shut-off's*
- *Identify meeting places*

Step 2 – Store Drinking Water

- *Water in your Car !!! Today?*
- *Plan for 1 gallon per day per person for one week!*
- *Consider additional water (pools and spas) for pets, dishwashing, laundry, etc*

Step 3 – Food and Household Goods

- *Store one week minimum non-perishable foods for every person*
- *Keep in a dry, cool spot – a dark area if possible*
- *Inspect all food for signs of spoilage before use*
- *Don't forget: pet foods, baby formula, plate, utensils, hand held can opener and medicines*

Step 4 – Protection of Family Assets

- *Maintain hard copies of vital records and store in a waterproof and fireproof location* (i.e. birth certificates, driver's license, bank statements, credit card statements, etc.)

Have cash available
– *Primarily small bills and coins*

Step 5 – Clothing for Protection

- *Heavy gloves and boots* (light search and rescue activities)
- *Seasonal Clothing*
- *Don't forget about children with special needs*
- *Comfortable clothing*

Step 6 – First Aid Supplies

- *Learn beginning first aid and CPR*
- *Build first aid kits for home, car, school and work*
- *Extra prescriptions* (preferably a 30 day supply)

Step 7 – Alternative Heating and Lighting Sources

- *Heating* –
 - Wood Burning Stoves
 - Extra Blankets, sleeping bags, etc.
- *Lighting* –
 - Flashlights with extra batteries
 - Lanterns
 - Generators
 - LAST RESORT – Candles – (never leave candles on over night while sleeping)

Step 7 – Cautions and Concerns

- *Heating*
 - Wood burning stoves and other fuel burning heaters should be used in well ventilated areas
- *Lighting*
 - Lanterns and candles should never be left unattended
- *Cooking*
 - Barbecues /camping stoves never should be used inside or on balconies

Step 8 – Compile an Emergency Preparedness Library

- Earthquake, flooding, fire safety pamphlets
- First Aid and healthcare books
- Basic home repair manuals
- Camping Guides

Step 9 – Alternative Communications

- *Battery operated AM/FM radio*
- *Know local radio stations*
 - AM 920/1010/1140
 - FM 104.7/106.1/96.7(S)
- *Listen for EAS messages*
- *Amateur Radio*
 - RACES
- *Out of State Contact*

Step 10 – Waste Disposal

- *System Disruption – water, sewer, and waste disposal soon become health hazards*
- *Waste pick-up delays may occur*
- *Know what to do with:*
 - Human waste
 - Pet waste
 - Trash disposal
 - Hazardous materials

Step 11 – Protecting You Family and Property

- *Get to know your neighbors. There is safety in numbers*
- *Organize your neighborhood through groups such as “neighborhood watch”, “CERT”, etc.*
- *Learn to defend yourself in a manner which is congruent with your personal values*

Safety in Numbers

•



Step 12 – Care for Pets

- *Water and food bowls*
- *Leashes and/or collars*
- *Medical records and picture's*
- *Special Medications or foods*
- *Learn pet first aid*
- *Know which shelters allow for animals*



Section 3 Basic ICS

Field Use vs. EOC Use

ICS 100

ICS-100 Course Objective

Demonstrate basic knowledge of the Incident Command System (ICS).

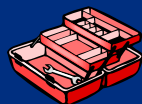
Be able to work within an ICS structure (field, EOC, DOC)

2

What Is ICS?

The Incident Command System:

- Is a standardized, on-scene, all-hazard incident management system.
- Based on common business principles.
- Allows its users to adopt an integrated organizational structure to match the complexities and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries.
- Adapted to EOC and DOC use.



3

Incident Command System (ICS)



Why Use ICS?

To ensure effective incident management.



ICS is a management system, not just an organizational chart.

4

ICS Purposes

Using management best practices, ICS helps to ensure:

- The safety of responders and others.
- The achievement of tactical objectives.
- The efficient use of resources.

5

ICS Features:

- Common terminology
- Modular organization
- Management by objectives
- Reliance on an Incident Action Plan (IAP)
- Chain of command and unity of command
- Unified command
- Manageable span of control
- Pre-designated incident locations and facilities
- Resource management
- Information and intelligence management
- Integrated communications
- Transfer of command
- Accountability
- Deployment
- Demobilization

6

Common Terminology

Using common terminology helps to define:

- Organizational functions.
- Incident facilities.
- Resource descriptions.
- Position titles.
- Defines roles to reduce confusion
Between a position on an incident
and a person's day-to-day position

7

Modular Organization

- Develops in a top-down, modular fashion.
- Is based on the size and complexity of the incident.
- Is based on the hazard environment created by the incident.
- Incident objectives determine the organizational size.
- Only functions/positions that are necessary will be filled.
- Each element must have a person in charge.



8

Management by Objectives

- ICS is managed by objectives.
- Objectives are communicated throughout the entire ICS organization through the incident planning process.

Basic Business Principles

9

Overall Priorities

Incident objectives are established based on the following priorities:

- #1: Life Saving
- #2: Incident Stabilization
- #3: Property Preservation

10

Incident Action Plan & Action Planning

Every incident must have an Incident Action Plan (IAP) that:

- Specifies the incident objectives.
- States the activities to be completed.
- Covers a specified timeframe, called an operational period.
- May be oral or written—except for hazardous materials incidents, which require a written IAP.
- Manages the incident by objectives



11

ICS Organization

In the ICS organization:

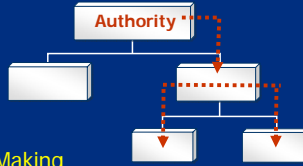
- There is no correlation with the administrative structure of any other agency or jurisdiction. This organization's uniqueness helps to avoid confusion over different position titles and organizational structures.
- Someone who serves as a chief every day may not hold that title when deployed under an ICS structure.



12

Chain of Command

Chain of command is an orderly line of authority within the ranks of the incident management organization.



- > Insures Safety
- > Facilitates Decision Making

13

Unity of Command

Under unity of command, personnel:

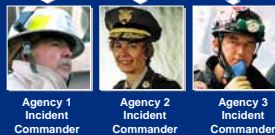
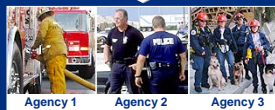
- Report to only one supervisor.
- Receive work assignments only from their supervisors.

Don't confuse **unity** of command with **Unified** Command!

14

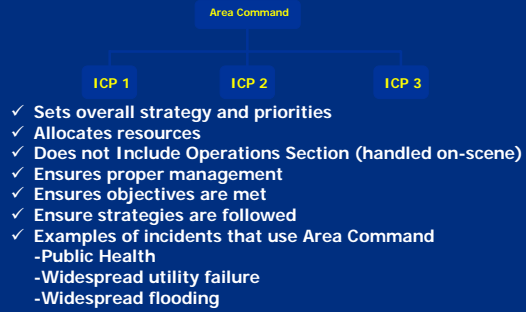
Unified Command

- Enables all responsible agencies to manage an incident together by establishing a common set of incident objectives and strategies.
- Allows Incident Commanders to make joint decisions by establishing a single command structure.
- Maintains unity of command. Each employee only reports to one supervisor.
- Example of incidents to use Unified Command include:
Hazardous materials and Large Fires



15

Area Command



16

Manageable Span of Control

Span of control:

- Pertains to the number of individuals or resources that one supervisor can manage effectively during an incident.
- Is key to effective and efficient incident management.
- Is between 3 and 7 subordinates.
- Optimally does not exceed 5 subordinates



17

Resource Management

Resource management includes processes for:

- Categorizing resources.
- Ordering resources.
- Dispatching resources.
- Tracking resources.
- Recovering resources.

It also includes processes for reimbursement for resources, as appropriate.

18

Resources: Tactical & Support

ICS resources include:

- **Tactical Resources:** Personnel and major items of equipment used in the operation
- **Support Resources:** All other resources required to support the incident (e.g., food, communications equipment, or supplies) Operations Section Chief

19

Accountability

The following principles must be adhered to:

- **Check-In.** All responders must report in to receive an assignment in accordance with the procedures established by the Incident Commander.
- **Incident Action Plan.** Response operations must be coordinated as outlined in the IAP.
- **Unity of Command.** Each individual will be assigned to only one supervisor.

20

Accountability (con't)

- **Span of Control.** Supervisors must be able to adequately supervise and control their subordinates, as well as communicate with and manage all resources under their supervision.
- **Resource Tracking.** Supervisors must record and report resource status changes as they occur.

21

Mobilization

At any incident:

- The situation must be assessed and the response planned.
- Managing resources safely and effectively is the most important consideration.
- Establishes procedures to track resources from Mobilization through demobilization.
- Personnel and equipment should respond only when requested or when dispatched by an appropriate authority.



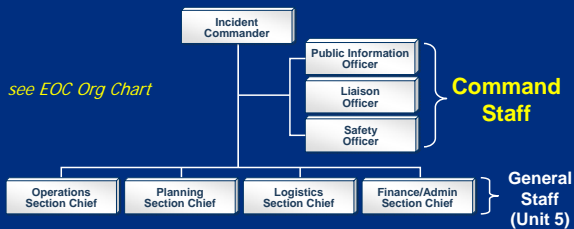
Just say no to self dispatching!

22

Incident Commander and Command Staff Functions

Incident Commander

The Incident Commander performs all major ICS command and staff responsibilities unless the ICS functions are delegated and assigned.



24

Incident Commander Role

The Incident Commander:

- Provides overall leadership for incident response.
- Delegates authority to others.
- Takes general direction from agency administrator/official.

Incident Commander

25

Incident Commander Responsibilities

The Incident Commander:

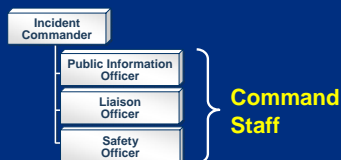
- Is responsible for all activities and functions until delegated and assigned to staff.
- Assesses need for staff.
- Establishes incident objectives.
- Directs staff to develop the Incident Action Plan.
Can appoint a Deputy IC if needed

26

Command Staff

It may be necessary for the Incident Commander to designate a Command Staff who:

- Provide information, liaison, and safety services for the entire organization.
- Report directly to the Incident Commander.



27

Public Information Officer (PIO)



Public Information Officer

Advises Incident Commander on information dissemination and media relations. Incident Commander approves information that the PIO releases.

Obtains information from and provides information to Planning Section.

Obtains information from and provides information to community and media.



Incident Commander



Planning Section Chief



Community and Media

28

Safety Officer



Safety Officer

Advises Incident Commander on issues regarding incident safety.

Works with Operations to ensure safety of field personnel.

Ensures safety of all incident personnel.



Incident Commander



Operations Section Chief



Incident Personnel

29

Liaison Officer



Liaison Officer

Assists Incident Commander by serving as point of contact for agency representatives who are helping to support the operation.

Provides briefings to and answers questions from supporting agencies.



Incident Commander



Agency Representative

30

General Staff Functions

General Staff

- Operations Section Chief
- Planning Section Chief
- Logistics Section Chief
- Finance/Administration Section Chief

If you don't need the function, you don't assign it.
If you need the function and can do it yourself, don't delegate it.

32

Expanding Incidents

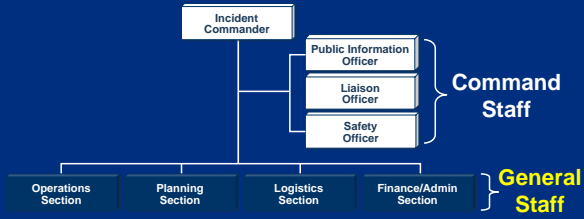
Expanding incidents may add supervisory layers to the organizational structure as needed.



33

General Staff

This unit focuses on the role of the General Staff in the ICS organizational structure.



34

Operations Section Chief

The Operations Section Chief:

- Develops and implements strategy and tactics to carry out the incident objectives.
- Organizes, assigns, and supervises the tactical field resources.
- Supervises air operations and those resources in a Staging Area.

Operations Section Chief

35

Operations Section

- Directs and coordinates all incident tactical operations.
- Is typically one of the first organizations to be assigned to the incident. (EOC-Plans)
- Expands from the bottom up.
- Has the most incident resources.
- May have Staging Areas and special organizations.



36

Maintaining Span of Control

The following supervisory levels can be added to help manage span of control:

Divisions

Divide an incident geographically.

Groups & Units

Describe functional areas of operation.

Branches

Used when the number of Divisions or Groups exceeds the span of control. Can be either geographical or functional.

37

Planning Section Chief

Planning Section Chief

The Planning Section Chief:

- Gathers, analyzes, and disseminates information and intelligence.
- Manages the planning process.
- Compiles the Incident Action Plan.
- Manages Technical Specialists.

38

Planning Section

- Maintains resource status.
- Maintains and displays situation status.
- Prepares the Incident Action Plan.
- Develops alternative strategies.
- Provides documentation services.
- Prepares the Demobilization Plan.
- Provides a primary location for Technical Specialists assigned to an incident.

EOC = Planning & Intelligence Section

39

Logistics Section

Responsible for:

- Communications.
- Medical support to incident personnel.
- Food for incident personnel.
- Supplies.
- Facilities.
- Ground support.



40

Logistics Section Chief

Logistics Section Chief

The Logistics Section Chief:

- Provides resources and services required to support incident activities.
- Develops portions of Incident Action Plan and forwards them to Planning Section.
- Contracts for and purchases goods and services needed at the incident.

41

Finance/Administration Section Chief

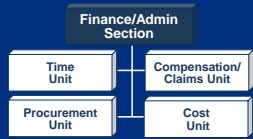
Finance/Administration Section Chief

The Finance/Admin Section Chief:

- Is responsible for financial and cost analysis.
- Oversees contract negotiations.
- Tracks personnel and equipment time.
- Processes claims for accidents and injuries.
- Works with Logistics to ensure resources are procured.

42

Finance/Administration Section



- Contract negotiation and monitoring
- Timekeeping
- Cost analysis
- Compensation for injury or damage to property

43

ICS Facilities



Predesignated Incident Facilities

Incident facilities are:

- Established by the Incident Commander depending on the requirements and complexity of the incident or event.
- Activated only when needed. Some incidents may require facilities not included on the standard list.

45

Incident Facilities: Incident Command Post



Symbol

Incident Command Post (ICP):

- Is the location from which the Incident Commander oversees all incident operations.
- May change locations during the event.
- May be located in a vehicle, trailer, tent, or within a building.
- Should be positioned outside of the present and potential hazard zone but close enough to the incident to maintain command.

Every incident must have some form of an Incident Command Post.

46

Common Responsibilities



Joint Information Center

- Physical location where public information staff collocate
- Provides the structure for coordinating and disseminating critical information
- Establishes Joint Information System protocols that all JIC's must use
- Includes representatives of all players in the response
- Allows agencies or organizations to retain organizational independence when contributing to the Joint Information Center
- Has procedures and protocols for communicating and coordinating with other JICs
- Establishes parameters for public information officers to operate within including policies, procedures and protocols for gathering and disseminating information

48

Mobilization

- Only mobilize to an incident when requested or when dispatched by an appropriate authority.
- Make sure that you receive a complete deployment **briefing**.

- ✓ Order & Request #
- ✓ Assignment
- ✓ Reporting Date & Time
- ✓ Reporting Location
- ✓ Travel Information
- ✓ Health & Medical Info.
- ✓ Deployment Period
- ✓ Logistics
- ✓ Communications
- ✓??

49

Deployment Briefing

- ✓ Descriptive location and response area
- ✓ Incident check-in location
- ✓ Specific assignment (e.g., position, team designation, etc.)
- ✓ Reporting time
- ✓ Communications instructions (e.g., incident frequencies)
- ✓ Special support requirements (e.g., facilities, equipment transportation and off-loading, etc.)
- ✓ Travel arrangements (if needed)

Everyone gets one!

50

Initial Incident Briefing

Make sure that you receive an initial incident briefing.

- ✓ Current situation assessment and objectives
- ✓ Specific job responsibilities
- ✓ Location of work area
- ✓ Procedural instructions for obtaining additional resources
- ✓ Safety hazards and required safety procedures/Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), as appropriate

Modes

- Formal-scheduled
- Informal-one on one
- Self

51

Keep Accurate Incident Records

- Print or type all entries.
- Enter dates in month/day/year format.
- Use military 24-hour time.
Use local time.
- Enter date and time on all forms and records.
- Fill in all blanks. Use N/A as appropriate.
- Section Chiefs and above assign a recordkeeper (scribe).

52

Supervisory Responsibilities

If you are a supervisor, you must:

- Maintain a daily Unit Log (ICS Form 214) indicating the names of personnel assigned and a listing of the major activities that occurred during the operational periods to which you were assigned.
- Provide briefings to your subordinates, adjacent forces, and replacement personnel.

53

Demobilizing

- ✓ Complete all work assignments and required forms/reports.
- ✓ Brief replacements, subordinates, and supervisor.
- ✓ Evaluate the performance of subordinates.
- ✓ Follow incident and agency check-out procedures.
- ✓ Provide follow-up contact information.
- ✓ Return any incident-issued equipment or other nonexpendable supplies.
- ✓ Complete post-incident reports, critiques, evaluations, and medical follow up.
- ✓ Complete any administration issues.
- ✓ Upon arrival at home, notify the home unit (i.e., whoever is tracking you) of your arrival and ensure your readiness for your next assignment.

54

Review ICS-100 Course Objective

Are you now able to . . .
. . . Describe the Incident Command
System (ICS) organization?

55

**“You don’t manage people; you manage things.
You lead people”**



Grace Hooper, Admiral
U.S.N.

56

Section 4 S.E.M.S.

Standardized Emergency Management System

An Introductory Course
For
County Staff

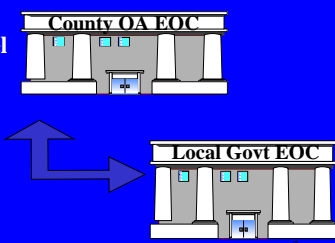



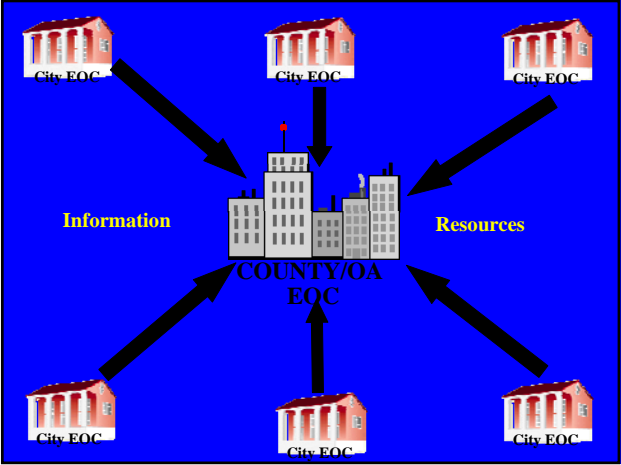
Presented by the
Riverside County Fire Department
Office of Emergency Services

EOC'S

Supports field activity through communication, cooperation, and coordination with:

- Local Gov't Level
- County / OA Level
- Region Level
- State Level
- Federal Level





EOC FUNCTION



NYC EOC 1/2000

- Coordinates the Mitigation, Planning, Response and Recovery to large extraordinary emergencies and disasters for the operational area from one strategic point

4

EOC FUNCTIONS

All EOC support and activity is based upon the five ICS functions, which are also the five primary SEMS functions. These functions are:

Command/Management



Operations



Logistics



**Planning/
Intelligence**



Finance



5

INCIDENT COMMAND POST



- Directs response
- Tactical Ops
- Safe location
- Secure location
- Easily identified
- Able to view event
- Able to be relocated to alternate ICP

6

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER



- Centralized Emergency Management can take place
- Supports response, multi-agency coordination and joint information activities
- Strategic Ops
- Management decisions
- Policy Decisions
- Support multiple incidents
- Big picture

7

Riverside County EOC Riverside



- Serves as County and Operational Area Primary EOC

8

Riverside County EOC Indio



- Serves as County and Operational Area Alternate EOC

9

S.E.M.S.

Standardized Emergency Management System

Organization in Times of Chaos



SEMS Video

S.E.M.S.

Standardized Emergency Management System

- East Bay Hills Fire
Oakland-Berkeley, CA October 19-22, 1991
- SB 1841
Senator Petris 1992
- CA Gov't Code 8607
1993
- Implemented NLT
1996



SEMS THE LAW



- Introduced as SB 1841 by Senator Petris as a result of the 1991 East Bay Hills Fire.

East Bay Hills Fire



- 3,354 homes destroyed
- 456 apartment units destroyed
- 2,000 vehicles destroyed
- 5,000 people evacuated
- 30,000 people displaced
- 25 deaths (1 fire chief & 1 police officer)
- \$1.5 billion in damage

SEMS THE LAW

- Introduced as SB 1841 by Senator Petris as a result of the 1991 East Bay Hills Fire
 - **East Bay Hills Fire**
 - 250+ agencies involved
 - 4 political jurisdictions involved
 - 2 Counties
 - 36 school districts with 364,005 students
 - 6 command posts
 - incompatible equipment
 - inadequate mobilization of resources
 - inadequate communication
 - inadequate command structure

13

SEMS THE LAW

- Intent of SB 1841 was to improve multi-agency, multi-jurisdiction, multi-discipline emergency response in California.
 - Use of Common management principles
 - Use of Common management structure
 - Use of Common terminology
 - Close Coordination of emergency resources
 - Establishment of Mutual Aid Systems
 - Establishment of coordinated "operational areas" throughout CA
 - Use of a collaborative approach to emergency management

14

SEMS THE LAW

- SB 1841 codified into law as CA Gov't Code Section 8607 in 1993 with phased implementation to 1996.



15

WHAT SEMS REQUIRES

- State Agencies shall use SEMS to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations
- Local Agencies shall use SEMS to coordinate multiple jurisdiction or multiple agency emergency and disaster operations, *in order to be eligible for any funding of response-related personnel costs under disaster assistance programs*

16

SEMS MAJOR COMPONENTS

- I. Incident Command System
- II. Multi-Agency Coordination System
- III. Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- IV. Operational Area Concept

17

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

- Proven management system developed under the FIREScope Program in the 1970s and used in response to a wide variety of emergencies (fire, law, public health, etc), utilizing:
 - Management By Objectives
 - Accountability
 - Unity of Command
 - Span of Control – 1 supervisor to 7 positions (optimum being 3-5)
 - Common Terminology
 - Functional Job Descriptions

18

MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM

- Multi-Agency or interagency coordination at any level of SEMS to facilitate decisions, resource sharing, and prioritization of incidents. Used at:
 - City Departments
 - County Departments
 - Operational Area Resources
 - Region
 - State
 - Federal
- Makes resource allocations based on incident priorities
- Facilitates requests for resources that an incident commander cannot obtain locally

19

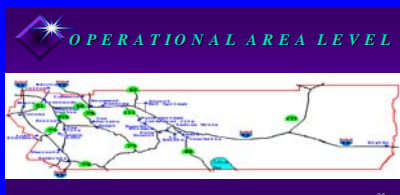
MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT & SYSTEMS

- Master Mutual Aid Agreement
- Mutual Aid Systems
 - Fire & Rescue
 - Law
 - Coroner
 - EMMA
 - EMS
 - Public Works
- Facilitate timely delivery of assistance during incidents

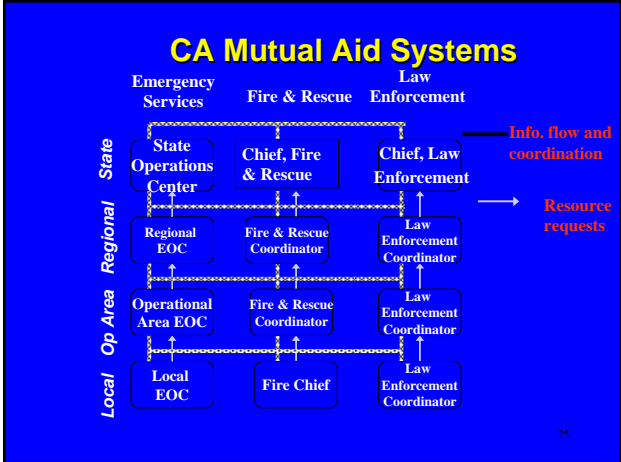
20

OPERATIONAL AREA CONCEPT

- An intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivision within the county area.
- Op Area Coordinators:**
1. Fire
 2. Law
 3. EM



21



EOC SUPPORTED EVENTS



1. Natural
2. Human Caused
3. Technological
4. Planned Events

- Fire
- Earthquake
- HazMat
- Wind
- Flooding
- Utilities Systems and Communication Failures
- Terrorist Related Events
- Special Planned Events



SIGNIFICANT EOC ACTIVATIONS

- September 11th Attacks
- 2003 Fire Storms
- January '04 Snow Storms
- January-February '05 Flooding
- Hurricane Katrina '05


RIVERSIDE COUNTY RECENT PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATIONS

- 1992 - Landers/Big Bear Earthquake
- 1993 - Winter Storms
- 1993 - Fire Storms
- 1995 - Winter Storms
- 1998 - El Nino Floods
- 2002 - Drought / Tree Mortality
- 2003 - Fire Siege
- 2005 - Flooding
- 2005 - Mtn. Top Wind Storms

28

RIVERSIDE COUNTY RESPONSE COSTS

- Landers/Big Bear '92 - \$17,000.00
- Winter Storms '93 - \$1,134,000.00
- Fire Storms '93 - \$65,000.00
- Winter Storms '95 - \$130,000.00
- El Nino Floods '98- \$650,000.00
- Tree Mortality '02 - \$30,000,000
- Fire Siege '03 - \$400,000
- Winter Flooding '05 - \$4,000,000
- Hurricane Katrina '05 - \$??



29

National Incident Management System



Homeland Security

[NIMS Video](#)



Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5

Directed the development of the National Incident Management System and the National Response Plan...



Homeland Security

National Incident Management System

...a consistent nationwide approach for federal, state, tribal, and local governments to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for and respond to all hazards, including acts of terrorism.



Homeland Security

Benefits of NIMS

1. A comprehensive, national approach to incident management
2. Applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across disciplines

NIMS is:

Flexible to enable all responding organizations to work together.
Standardized to improve overall response and interoperability.



National Response Plan

... built on the template of the National Incident Management System. It provides the structure and mechanisms for coordinating federal support to state, local and tribal incident managers...

... for exercising direct federal authorities and responsibilities, and

Incidents of National Significance.



Components of the NRP



- Concept of Operations
- Coordinating Structures
- Roles & Responsibilities
- ESF Annexes
- Support Annexes
- Incident Annexes



Components of NIMS



- Command & Management
- Preparedness
- Resource Management
- Communications and Information Management
- Supporting Technologies
- Ongoing Management and Maintenance



Components of NIMS

Command and Management



- Incident Command System
- Multi-agency Coordination System
- Public Information System



Components of NIMS



Preparedness

- Planning
- Training and Exercises
- Standards and Certification
- Mutual Aid
- Information and Publications



Plans

Preparedness Plans.

Preparedness plans describe the process and schedule for identifying and meeting training needs (based on expectations the EOP has outlined); the process and schedule for developing, conducting, and evaluating exercises and correcting identified deficiencies; arrangements for procuring or obtaining required incident management resources through mutual-aid mechanisms; and plans for facilities and equipment that can withstand the effects of hazards that the jurisdiction is more likely to face.(4) **Corrective**

Action and Mitigation Plans.

Corrective action plans are designed to implement procedures that are based on lessons learned from actual incidents or from training and exercises. Mitigation plans describe activities that can be taken prior to, during, or after an incident to reduce or eliminate risks to persons or property or to lessen the actual or potential effects or consequences of an incident.

Recovery Plans.

Recovery plans describe actions beyond rapid damage assessment and those necessary to provide immediate life support for victims. Long-term recovery planning involves identifying strategic priorities for restoration, improvement, and growth.



Homeland Security

Components of NIMS



Resource Management

- Identify and type resources
- Ensures Minimum level of Training, Experience, Capability, etc
- Certify and credential personnel
- Inventory, acquire, mobilize, track and recover



Homeland Security

National Incident Management System

Components of NIMS ...



Communications and Information Management

Supporting Technologies

Ongoing NIMS Management

Sets standards for communication and Information Management based on the common principle that ensures consistency among all responders.



Homeland Security

The NIMS Integration Center



...provides strategic direction for and oversight of NIMS, including implementation, maintenance and refinement over the long term.

...serves as Executive Agent for the National Response Plan.



NIMS Integration Center Initiatives

- NIMS National Standard Curriculum
- ICS Training Development Guidance
- NIMS Capability Assessment Support Tool
- Establish National-level preparedness standards
- Resource Management Initiative
- Credentialing
- NIMS ICS Courses
- IS-700 NIMS Introductory Training
- IS-800 NRP Introductory Training
- National Planning Scenarios
- Universal Task List
- Target Capability List
- 120 Typed Resources



Resource Typing

- The NIMS Integration Center ("NIC") has begun the process of "typing" resources based on measurable standards of capability and performance
- Utilizes typing standards of Fire, Hazardous Materials and Law Enforcement as a guideline
- To date 120 Resource Types identified
- Process supports ICS' "Common Terminology"
- Resources categorized based on Performance



National Incident Management System



FY 2005 Compliance Activities: States

- Incident Command System
- NIMS into Emergency Operations Plans
- NIMS into training, exercises
- Intrastate mutual aid agreements
- Technical assistance

Letter from Secretary Ridge to Governors, Sept. 8, 2004



National Incident Management System



FY 2005 Compliance Activities: State, Local, Tribal

- Complete EMI Course – NIMS Introduction
- Formally recognize NIMS
- Establish NIMS baseline
- Establish strategy for implementing NIMS
- Institutionalize use of ICS

Letter from Secretary Ridge to Governors, Sept. 8, 2004



NIMS RESOURCES

- CA OES www.oes.ca.gov
- US DHS www.dhs.gov
- NIMS On-Line www.nimsonline.com