



A G E N D A
JOINT DISASTER COUNCIL /
OPERATIONAL AREA COUNCIL
MEETING
 May 15, 2015
 3:30 p.m.
 Harvest Hall
 3800 Cornucopia Way
 Modesto, California

AGENDA ITEM	COMMENTS BY	RECOMMENDED ACTION	ATTACHMENTS
1. Call to Order - Welcome	Chairman, Stan Risen	None	None
2. Roll Call	Secretary, Dale Skiles	Establish Quorum	None
3. Public Comment	Chairman, Stan Risen	Action as Necessary	None
4. Approval of Minutes	Chairman, Stan Risen	Approve Minutes	Minutes
5. Disaster Council Ordinance Update	OES	Approve as to Form	Ordinance
6. Agreement for Operational Area Organization	OES	Approve as to Form	Agreement
7. Stanislaus County Extreme Heat Contingency Plan	OES	Approve as to Form	Plan
8. Emergency Management Update <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2014 Drought 	Secretary, Dale Skiles	Discussion	None
9. Announcements / Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule Next Meeting – Fall 2014 	Chairman, Stan Risen	Schedule Meeting	None
9. Close Meeting	Chairman, Stan Risen	Adjourn	None



Stanislaus County Disaster Council Operational Area Council

Joint Meeting
January 30, 2014



I. **Call to Order**

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Stan Risen, Director of Emergency Services, at 6:40 p.m.

II. **Roll Call**

Disaster Council Members Present:

Chairman Stan Risen, Chairman, Stanislaus County
Secretary Dale Skiles, Secretary, Stanislaus County
Supervisor Terry Withrow Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors
Council Member Tony Madrigal, City of Modesto
Council Member Harold Hill, City of Hughson
Council Member Don Hutchins, City of Newman
Council Member Tom Dunlap, City of Oakdale
Council Member Darlene Barber-Martinez, City of Riverbank
Mayor John Lazar, City of Turlock
Council Member Joshua Whitfield, City of Waterford

Disaster Council Members Absent:

Council Member Chris Vierra, City of Ceres
Council Member Deborah Novelli, City of Patterson

III. **Public Input**

There was no public input.

IV. **Approval of Minutes**

A motion to approve the minutes from the May 9, 2013 Disaster Council meeting was made by Council Member Tony Madrigal and was seconded by Council Member Harold Hill. The motion passed unanimously.

V. Presentation of History of the Disaster Council and the Operational Area Council

Deborah Thrasher presented a power point on the history of the Disaster Council and the Operational Area Council. Points of discussion included why we have a Disaster Council and an Operational Area Council, as well as history and purpose of both Councils.

Action: Informational Item only.

VI. Present and Approve Disaster Council Structure

Secretary Chief Skiles explained the current structure of the Disaster Council, followed by a power point presentation on historical and potential disasters and emergencies in Stanislaus County. This was followed by comments made by JPA member Chief Tim Lohman from the City of Turlock. Chief Lohman talked about the fact that all emergencies start local and end local and how important partnerships and relationships are with the Operational Area and the Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs) for pooling and leveraging resources. Chief Skiles then reviewed where we are now, and asked the Disaster Council to confirm its purpose and objectives. If the Disaster Council chooses to remain as one, then County/City Ordinances will need to be revised and membership, elected officials, or city managers, will need to be determined. If it is decided that it will not remain, then the County and the Cities will each have to develop their own disaster council requiring revised resolutions and ordinances. In addition, each City and the County will need to manage their own Disaster Service Worker Volunteer Program.

Council Member Tom Dunlap felt that locally elected officials are still appropriate to serve on the Disaster Council. Council Member Tony Madrigal said that he sees the benefit of both staff and elected officials serving on the Disaster Council. He suggested that it could be both: an elected official as the primary member, and the city manager as the alternate.

Deb Thrasher said that we could rewrite the Ordinance to read that one primary and one alternate can make up the Disaster Council.

Roy Wasden, City Manager for the City of Turlock said that he wants his Mayor to be on the Disaster Council and supports the elected officials as the primary members with the City Managers as the Alternate.

Council Member Joshua Whitfield noted that City Managers, as well as elected officials may not be around and proposed that their emergency manager, Matt Erickson, be appointed to the Disaster Council. Deborah Thrasher noted that he is already an Operational Area Council Member.

Chief Dale Skiles noted that we can write the ordinance to say either an elected official or the City Manager.

Action: Motion by Council Member Tony Madrigal, City of Modesto, second by Mayor John Lazar, City of Turlock, to approve the revision of the Disaster Council Ordinance to expand the membership to include City Managers as well as Elected Officials.

Ayes: Chairman Stan Risen, Director, Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services
Secretary Dale Skiles, Assistant Director, Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services
Supervisor Terry Withrow Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors
Council Member Tony Madrigal, City of Modesto
Council Member Harold Hill, City of Hughson
Council Member Don Hutchins, City of Newman
Council Member Tom Dunlap, City of Oakdale
Council Member Darlene Barber-Martinez, City of Riverbank
Mayor John Lazar, City of Turlock
Council Member, Joshua Whitfield, City of Waterford

Nays: None

Absent: Council Member Chris Vierra, City of Ceres
Council Member Deborah Novelli, City of Patterson

Abstain: None.

Deborah Thrasher noted that a draft ordinance almost completed and will be ready for the Disaster Council to review within 90 days. The draft will go to the Operational Area Council in February for input before presenting it to the Disaster Council in May for approval.

VII. Emergency Management Update

Chief Skiles provided and Emergency Management Update including the 2014 Drought stating the three priorities outlined by the State, which are Health and Safety, Fire Fighting, and Ag Issues.

Dr. Walker, Stanislaus County Public Health Officer discussed the current Influenza epidemic update and noted that it is the H1N1 virus and we are seeing it a month earlier than usual. It is affecting younger people with a median age of 49. There have been 11 deaths in the county. Dr. Walker believes that the epidemic has occurred because vaccination rates are low.

Eric Lamoureux with Cal OES Regional Administration discussed Cal OES's role in helping us with our planning, response, and recovery efforts. Their goal is to help build resiliency in communities.

Chief Skiles then introduced each Partner Agency and explained that several had tables in the back with materials and invited the Disaster Council Members, Operational Council Members, and City Managers to visit the tables and learn more about our Partner Agencies. Partner Agencies introduced included: Cal State University Stanislaus, Advancing Vibrant Communities, Mountain Valley EMSA, Para-Transit (CTSA), United Way, Turlock Irrigation District, Yosemite Community College District, CERT, Latino Emergency Council, American Red Cross, Pacific Gas & Electric, General Services Agency, Public Health, Community Services Agency.

Action: Informational Item Only.

VIII. New Business

There was no new business.

IX. Announcements/Reports

None

X. Schedule Next Meeting

May 15, 2014

XI. Close Meeting

The Meeting was adjourned at: 6:43 p.m.



STANISLAUS COUNTY DISASTER COUNCIL

AGENDA ACTION SUMMARY			
Project #: 2014-01	Agenda Date: May 15, 2014		
Submitting Agency: Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services			
Jurisdiction: Stanislaus County	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Plan/Project/Policy: Disaster Council Ordinance			
Operational Area Council Concurs with Recommendation:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Operational Area Council Approved as to Form and Content:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
OAC Approved Compliant with ICS, SEMS, NIMS, and HSPD 5 & 8:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Attachments: None <input type="checkbox"/>	Available from OES <input type="checkbox"/>	Attached to Action Summary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Quorum Must be Established YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Majority Vote Required YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS:

In 2008, Stanislaus County and the nine cities by resolution adopted the current process for the Disaster Council and Operational Area Council. Each city and the county appointed one elected to serve on the Disaster Council. The County and six of the cities amended their Ordinances to reflect their resolutions.

On January 30, 2014, a presentation was made to the Disaster Council regarding a proposed revision to the Disaster Council Ordinance to expand the membership to include City Managers as well as Elected Officials. The Disaster Council voted to approve the revision as long as the alternate has been appointed by the specified entity's governing body. The State of California had also noted several changes in the ordinance needed for this council to remain accredited with the State for the Disaster Service Worker Program.

Working with County Counsel, the Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services drafted the approved changes and they were incorporated into the attached ordinance. The revised ordinance repeals the previous adopted ordinance. Chapter 2.52.010 Purpose states that the declared purpose of this chapter is to comply with the California Emergency Services Act. Chapter 2.52.030 Disaster Council – Membership (D) is amended to add that the County and each city may select an alternate to attend meetings and to act on its behalf in the event that the elected official is unavailable. Said alternate need not be an elected official, so long as the alternate has been appointed by that entity's governing body. Chapter 2.52.040 (F) states that the Disaster Council shall have the power to administer a disaster service worker volunteer program, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, and Chapter 2.52.110, sections (d) and (e) discuss the Powers and Duties of the Director in the event of a proclamation of a "state of emergency" in Stanislaus County.

The attached proposed revised ordinance was presented to and approved to forward to the Disaster Council by the Operational Area Council on April 17, 2014. It is recommended that the Disaster Council approve the revised Disaster Council Ordinance as to form.

ORDINANCE NO. C.S. _____

**AN ORDINANCE REPEALING EXISTING CHAPTER 2.52 OF
THE STANISLAUS COUNTY CODE CONCERNING
CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER COUNCIL AND ADDING
A NEW CHAPTER 2.52 CONCERNING CIVIL DEFENSE
AND DISASTER COUNCIL**

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF STANISLAUS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Ordinance CS 1037, § 1, 2008, adding Chapter 2.52 of the Stanislaus County Code, is hereby repealed. Provided, that it is the intent of the Board of Supervisors in enacting this ordinance that it shall be considered a revision and continuation of the ordinance repealed by this ordinance, and the status of volunteers shall not be affected by such repeal; nor shall plans and agreements, rules and regulations, or resolutions adopted pursuant to such repealed ordinance be affected by such repeal until amended, modified, or superseded as provided in this ordinance.

Section 2. Chapter 2.52 is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 2.52 CIVIL DEFENSE AND DISASTER COUNCIL

2.52.010 Purpose.

The declared purpose of this chapter is to comply with the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code §§ 8550 et seq.) by providing for the preparation and carrying out of plans for the protection of persons and property within this county in the event of an emergency, the direction of the emergency organization, and the coordination of the emergency functions of this county with all other public agencies, corporations, organizations, and affected private persons. This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the authority granted by Government Code sections 8610 and 6500.

2.52.020 Emergency defined.

As used in this chapter, “emergency” means the actual or threatened existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within this county caused by such conditions as fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot or earthquake, domestic terrorism, or other conditions including conditions resulting from war or imminent war, but other than conditions resulting from labor controversy, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of this county, requiring the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat.

2.52.030 Disaster Council—Membership.

The **Stanislaus** Disaster Council is created and shall consist of the following members:

- A. The Director of Emergency Services, who shall be chair of the Disaster Council;
- B. A member of the board of supervisors, who shall be vice chair;
- C. The Assistant Director of Emergency Services, who shall be secretary;
- D. One elected official from each city in Stanislaus County. **The County and each city may select an alternate to attend meetings and to act on its behalf in the event the elected official is unavailable. Said alternate need not be an elected official, so long as the alternate has been appointed by that entity's governing body.**

2.52.040 Disaster Council—Powers and duties.

The Disaster Council shall have power to:

- A. Oversee the preparedness activities of the various county departments and other jurisdictions in the Stanislaus County Operational Area. This includes preparation of emergency and disaster plans, policies and procedures, and ensuring unity of purpose. The Disaster Council will be responsible to ensure compliance with the National Incident Management System, the Standardized Emergency Management System and the Incident Command System.
- B. Approve as to form all proposed emergency operations procedures, plans and other documents related to emergency preparedness and planning.
- C. Hear proposals from any agency, department or interested party in emergency and disaster preparedness. Prior to any formal action, the proposal shall have the approval of the Operational Area Council for operational and procedural conformity with the Stanislaus County emergency operations plan, policies, and procedures.
- D. Be required to have a majority of the members present for approval and/or review of any plan, policies or issues and a simple majority vote will carry the recommended action. Thereafter, the recommended action will be forwarded to the appropriate board, council, commission, or executive representative.
- E. Sit as the Disaster Council for any jurisdiction that deems it appropriate by resolution and local ordinance.
- F. **Administer a disaster service worker volunteer program, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 19, sections 2570 et seq.**

The Disaster Council does not have operational duties or powers during emergencies, disasters or other events or incidents

2.52.049 Operational Area Council.

The Stanislaus Operational Area Council is created under the authority of Government Code Article 9, Section 8605, and shall consist of the assistant director of emergency services and Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) members that represent each city within Stanislaus County. Generally, the JPA member will be the emergency manager from his/her jurisdiction. The Operational Area Council will:

- A. Coordinate, review, and recommend for approval all emergency or disaster response policies, procedures, plans, and other influencing factors or events that would affect the Stanislaus Operational Area.
- B. Review all disaster plans by any agency or jurisdiction in Stanislaus County for approval as to form and compliance with the National Incident Management System, the Standardized Emergency Management System and the Incident Command System. After review of the proposed plans, policies and procedures, relating to emergency management, the Operational Area Council will then make its recommendation to the Disaster Council.
- C. Be the lead agency for the multi-agency emergency operations center management team and the multi-agency incident management team(s).
- D. Foster an effective flow of disaster information and emergency preparedness on a day-to-day basis through training, exercises, uniformity in planning, and response plans and policies.
- E. Appoint task forces and/or specialist groups for specific detailed work that requires the focus of technical experts to develop plans, policies and procedures for the Stanislaus Operational Area.

The Operational Area Council does not have operational duties or powers during an event or emergency and is created to serve in the preparedness and planning phases only.

2.52.050 Meetings.

- A. The Disaster Council shall meet at least annually and as often as may be deemed necessary. The Disaster Council will operate under the Brown Act for open meetings applicable to local legislative bodies.
- B. The Operational Area Council shall meet quarterly or upon call of the assistant director of emergency services.

2.52.060 State of war, state of emergency or local emergency.

During a “state of war,” “state of emergency” or “local emergency,” the chair of the Disaster Council, or the director of emergency services may call upon the Disaster Council to meet with the emergency operations center policy group to act as an advisory group on issues as determined by the director of emergency services or the Disaster Council chair.

2.52.070 Plan and agreement preparation.

It shall be the duty of the Disaster Council to review and recommend for adoption by the board of supervisors, emergency plans and agreements and such ordinances and resolutions and rules and regulations as are necessary to implement such plans and agreements.

2.52.080 Director—Office created.

There is created the office of Director of Emergency Services. The chief executive officer shall be the Director of Emergency Services.

2.52.090 Assistant Director.

There is created the office of Assistant Director of Emergency Services, who shall be the County Fire Warden.

2.52.100 Deputy Director.

There is created the office of Deputy Director of Emergency Services, who shall be appointed by the Assistant Director of Emergency Services (Deputy County Fire Warden).

2.52.110 Director—Powers and duties.

- A. The director is empowered to:
1. Request the board of supervisors to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency if the board of supervisors is in session, or to issue such proclamation if the board of supervisors is not in session. Whenever a local emergency is proclaimed by the director, the board of supervisors shall take action to ratify the proclamation within seven (7) days thereafter or the proclamation shall have no further force or effect;
 2. Request the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency when, in the opinion of the director, the locally available resources are inadequate to cope with the emergency;
 3. Control and direct the effort of the emergency organization of this county for the accomplishment of the purpose of this chapter;
 4. Direct cooperation between and coordination of services and staff of the emergency organization of this county and resolve questions of authority and responsibility that may arise between them;

5. Represent this county in all dealings with public or private agencies on matters pertaining to emergencies as defined in this chapter;

6. In the event of the proclamation of a local emergency as provided in this chapter, the proclamation of a state of emergency by the Governor or the Director of the State Office of Emergency Services, or the existence of a state of war emergency, the director is empowered:

a. To make and issue rules and regulations on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency; provided, however, such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practicable time by the board of supervisors;

b. To obtain vital supplies, equipment, and such other properties found lacking and needed for the protection of life and property and to bind the county for the fair value thereof and, if required immediately, to commandeer the same for public use;

c. To execute all of the ordinary power as (chief executive officer), all of the special powers conferred upon the position by this chapter or by resolutions or emergency plan pursuant hereto adopted by the board of supervisors, all powers conferred upon the position by any statute, by any agreement approved by the board of supervisors, and by any other lawful authority;

d. To require emergency services of any officer or employee and, in the event of the proclamation of a "state of emergency" in Stanislaus County or the existence of a "state of war emergency," to command the aid of as many citizens of this community as deemed necessary in the execution of duties; such persons shall be entitled to all privileges, benefits, and immunities as are provided by state law for registered disaster service workers; and

e. To requisition necessary personnel or material of the departments or agencies.

B. The Director of Emergency Services shall designate the order or succession to that office, to take effect in the event the director is unavailable to attend meetings and otherwise perform the director's duties during an emergency.

C. The Assistant Director, under policy direction of the director, shall act as chief of staff of the emergency organization.

D. The Deputy Director shall, under the supervision of the assistant director and with the assistance of emergency service chiefs, develop emergency plans and manage the emergency programs of this county on a day-to-day basis and shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned by the assistant director.

2.52.120 Emergency organization.

All officers and employees of this county, together with those volunteer forces enrolled to aid them during an emergency, and all groups, organizations, and persons who may by agreement or operation of law, including persons impressed into service under the provisions of subsection (A)(6)(d) of Section 2.52.110, be charged with duties incident to the protection of life and property in this county during such emergency, shall constitute the emergency organization of the county.

2.52.130 Emergency plan preparation.

The Director of Emergency Services, in concert with the Disaster Council and the Operational Area Council shall be responsible for the development of the county emergency plan; such plan shall provide for the effective mobilization of all of the resources of this county, both public and private, to meet any condition constituting a local emergency, state of emergency, or state of war emergency and shall provide for the organization, powers and duties, services, and staff of the emergency organization. Such plan shall take effect upon adoption by resolution of the board of supervisors.

2.52.140 Expenditures.

Any expenditures made in connection with emergency activities, including mutual aid activities, shall be deemed conclusively to be for the direct protection and benefit of the inhabitants and property of the county.

2.52.150 Violations designated and penalty.

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment for not to exceed six (6) months, or both, for any person, during a state of war emergency, state of emergency, or local emergency, to:

- A. Willfully obstruct, hinder, or delay any member of the emergency organization in the enforcement of any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter, or in the performance of any duty imposed upon him/her by virtue of this chapter;
- B. Do any act forbidden by any lawful rule or regulation issued pursuant to this chapter, if such act is of such a nature as to give or be likely to give assistance to the enemy, or to imperil the lives or property of inhabitants of this county, or to prevent, hinder, or delay the defense or protection thereof;
- C. Wear, carry, or display, without authority, any means of identification specified by the emergency agency of the state.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days from and after the date of its passage and before the expiration of fifteen (15) days after its passage it shall be published once, with the names of the members voting for and against the same, in the Modesto Bee, a newspaper published in the County of Stanislaus, State of California.

Upon motion of Supervisor _____, seconded by Supervisor _____, the foregoing ordinance was passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Stanislaus, State of California, this _____ day of _____, 2013, by the following called vote:

AYES: Supervisors:
NOES: Supervisors:
ABSENT: Supervisor:

Vito Chiesa, Chairman of the
Board of Supervisors of the County of
Stanislaus, State of California

ATTEST:

Christine Ferraro Tallman
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of the
County of Stanislaus, State of California

By _____
Deputy

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

JOHN P. DOERING
County Counsel

By _____
Edward R. Burroughs
Assistant County Counsel



STANISLAUS COUNTY DISASTER COUNCIL

AGENDA ACTION SUMMARY			
Project #: 2014-02	Agenda Date: May 15, 2014		
Submitting Agency: Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services			
Jurisdiction: Stanislaus County	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Plan/Project/Policy: Operational Area Organization Agreement			
Operational Area Council Concurs with Recommendation:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Operational Area Council Approved as to Form and Content:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
OAC Approved Compliant with ICS, SEMS, NIMS, and HSPD 5 & 8:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Attachments: None <input type="checkbox"/>	Available from OES <input type="checkbox"/>	Attached to Action Summary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Quorum Must be Established YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Majority Vote Required YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS:

Senate Bill (SB) 1871 (Petris) resulted from the impact of the Oakland/Berkeley Hills Fire and requires each County in California to formally organize as an “Operational Area” for the purpose of enhancing large scale emergency management concepts and plans. Government Code Article 9, Section 8605, establishes the authority of this Operational Area and provides the means for appropriate parties, the County and all the cities within the County, to form an Operational Area Council. The California Emergency Services Act references the “operational area” and defines it as “an intermediate level of the state of emergency services organization” created to perform extraordinary functions for both county and city governments within a county area such as strengthening mutual coordination, providing a focal point, and conduit for disaster information, and assisting in the efficient management of resources.

In June 1998, The Agreement for establishment and participation in the Stanislaus Operational Area Organization” was signed by the County and its nine cities. The parties renewed the Agreement in 2004 and again in 2010. The 2010 Agreement was updated to reflect the role of the Disaster Council and Operational Area Council as adopted in County and city ordinances. The current agreement is set to expire this October. County Counsel reviewed the 2010 agreement to ensure it is current and applicable and recommended no changes.

On April 17, the Operational Area Council reviewed and approved of the Agreement and it is now being submitted to the Disaster Council for approval. Once approved by the Disaster Council, the County and the nine cities will take the Agreement to their respective boards and councils for approval.

It is recommended that the Disaster Council approve the Operational Area Organization Agreement.

AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND PARTICIPATION IN THE STANISLAUS OPERATIONAL AREA ORGANIZATION

This Agreement is made this ____ day of _____, 2014, by and between the County of Stanislaus, hereinafter referred to as “COUNTY” and the cities of Ceres, Hughson, Modesto, Newman, Oakdale, Patterson, Riverbank, Turlock and Waterford, hereinafter referred to as “CITIES.”

WHEREAS, the potential for a major catastrophe due to earthquake, flood, or other disaster causes all governmental entities within Stanislaus County to be prepared to share resources and information among themselves, as well as with the State of California, in order to protect public welfare; and

WHEREAS, each party desires increased interagency cooperation and coordination of resources during a disaster; and

WHEREAS, this Operational Area Agreement is being entered into by the undersigned parties pursuant to California Government Code, Article 9, Section 8605; and

WHEREAS, great efficiency, planning, and response can be achieved by joining the efforts of the CITIES, special districts, and the COUNTY together in pre-disaster agreements; and

WHEREAS, the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code Section 8550 et seq.) makes reference to the “operational area” and defines it as an “intermediate level of the state of emergency services organization” created to perform extraordinary functions for both county and city governments within a county area such as strengthening mutual coordination, providing a focal point and conduit for disaster information, and assisting in the efficient management of resources; and

WHEREAS, the Stanislaus County Board of Supervisors and each of the nine cities within the county have adopted the Stanislaus Operation Area Decision Process for Emergency Planning for the purpose of clarifying memberships, purpose, roles and responsibilities of the Operational Area Council; and

WHEREAS, this Operational Area Decision Process Emergency Planning is based upon the FIRESCOPE Decision Process and is in compliance with NIMS, SEMSS and ICS;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT:

1. INTENT AND PURPOSE

- A. The purpose of this Agreement is to renew the partnership between the parties to this Agreement which will utilize the Decision Process, a systematic approach designed to foster the maximum use of resources in

planning, preparedness, response and recovery to emergencies in the Operational Area.

- B. The existing Stanislaus Operational Area Organization (SOAO) will continue to administer the partnership between the parties to this Agreement and to carry out the purposes of the Agreement. For such purposes, the Stanislaus Operational Area Organization shall have the authority to establish policies and procedures for the governing of the organization, and to establish guidelines for the exchange of information and resources during a disaster.
- C. The Stanislaus Operational Area Organization will provide emergency preparedness on a day-to-day basis through training and exercise activities, and will develop policies and procedures for a centralized emergency response center for the purpose of exchanging disaster information and resource requests during a disaster.
- D. The Stanislaus Operational Area Council will be an integral part of the Stanislaus Operational Area Decision Process for Emergency Management and will coordinate, review and recommend for approval all emergency or disaster response policies, procedures, plans and other influencing factors or events that would affect the Stanislaus Operational Area. The Stanislaus Operational Area Council will be required to have a majority of the members present for approval and/or review of any plan, policies or issues and a simple majority vote will carry the recommended action.
- E. The Stanislaus Operational Area Council may appoint Task Forces and/or Specialist Groups for specific detailed work that requires focus of technical experts to develop plans, policies, and procedures for the Stanislaus Operational Area. Once approved by the Stanislaus Operational Area Council, the information will be forwarded to the Disaster Council with a recommendation for adoption.

2. **RECOGNITION OF AND PARTICIPATION IN AN OPERATIONAL AREA FOR EMERGENCY SERVICES**

The parties to this Agreement recognize an Operational Area, as that term is defined in the California Emergency Services Act (Government Code Section 8550 et seq.) which designates an intermediate level of organization, cooperation, and planning between public entities within Stanislaus County boundary. The parties agree to participate in the organizational structure, which is a planning partnership for a systematic approach for exchanging disaster intelligence and resource requests, in order to foster an effective flow of disaster information and resource requests in emergencies, and also to provide emergency preparedness on a day-to-day basis through training and exercise activities. Each of the parties to

this Agreement will designate individuals to be trained to staff the Operational Area Organization. Parties to this Agreement will be eligible to participate in the consolidated purchases process outlined in the Operational Area Organization procedures. Each party to this Agreement will also designate, in writing, a line of succession of officials who are empowered to speak on behalf of their part in the Operational Area Organization.

In the event of an energy shortage emergency, the parties will act in accordance with the actions determined by the Operational Area Organization to meet such emergencies.

3. CONSIDERATION

The consideration and value under this Agreement are the mutual advantage of protection afforded each of the parties under the Agreement. There shall not be any monetary compensation required or exchanged from any party to another party under this Agreement.

4. AGREEMENT STEERING COMMITTEE

The Stanislaus Operational Area Council is hereby established, which consists of one representative of each of the parties to this Agreement. It will be the responsibility of the Council to set the policies and procedures for the governing of the Operational Area Council. The chairperson of the Council shall be the Operational Area Coordinator/Assistant Director of Emergencies Services.

5. MULTI-AGENCY COORDINATION SYSTEM

The Operational Area Organization and procedures will be based on the Multi-Agency Coordination System (M.A.C.S.) originally developed by the FIRESCOPE Advisory Committee. The Stanislaus County Coordinator of Emergency Services and his/her designated alternates will act as the Operational Area M.A.C.S. Coordinator.

6. PROVISIONS OF FACILITIES AND SUPPORT

The COUNTY shall provide the Operational Area, Emergency Operations Center (E.O.C.) at no cost to the Stanislaus Operational Area Organization or its members. The COUNTY will provide E.O.C. support staff and all necessary supplies for the Operational Area Organization during actual operations and drills. All parties to this Agreement shall provide their own staff for the decision-making and operational positions of the Operational Area Organization.

7. TERM OF THE AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall be effective from the date executed by all parties until the

anniversary of the Agreement of 2020. This Agreement may be terminated prior to the conclusion of the term by mutual agreement of a majority of the member parties.

8. WITHDRAWAL OF PARTY

Any party to this Agreement may withdraw as a party to this Agreement, prior to the termination of the term of this Agreement, upon giving thirty (30) days prior written notice to the other parties in accordance with paragraph ten (10).

9. NOTICES

Any and all notices permitted or required to be given hereunder shall be in writing and shall be deemed fully given and effective (1) upon actual delivery, if delivery is by hand; or (2) five (5) days after delivery into the United States mail if delivery is by first class mail, postage paid registered, or certified (return receipt requested) mail. Each such notice shall be sent to the individuals at the addresses as the respective parties may designate from time to time.

10. INDEMNIFICATION AND HOLD HARMLESS

Each of the parties agree to indemnify and hold the other parties harmless and waive all claims for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death incurred in consequences of the act or omissions of the indemnifying party's own employees and agent.

11. NO ASSIGNMENT

No party to this Agreement may assign this Agreement. Any assignment by any party shall be null and void unless such party obtains the prior written consent of all other parties to such assignment.

12. PARTIAL INVALIDITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held by a Court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall nevertheless continue to full force without being paired or invalidated in any way.

13. SALARIES, EMPLOYMENT AND WORKERS COMPENSATION BENEFITS AND COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS

The compensation and terms of employment and Workers' Compensation benefits of each employee participating in the Operational Area Organization shall be the responsibility of the party employing the individual and each party to this Agreement shall insure compliance with all safety and hourly requirements for employees in accordance with federal, state and county safety health

regulations and laws.

14. **COUNTER PARTS**

This Agreement may be executed or revoked simultaneously in one (1) or more counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, but all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF THE PARTIES HERE HAVE EXECUTED THIS AGREEMENT AS FOLLOWS:

County of Stanislaus Date
Print Name: _____

City of Ceres Date
Print Name: _____

City of Hughson Date
Print Name: _____

City of Modesto Date
Print Name: _____

City of Newman Date
Print Name: _____

City of Oakdale Date
Print Name: _____

City of Patterson Date
Print Name: _____

City of Riverbank Date
Print Name: _____

City of Turlock Date
Print Name: _____

City of Waterford Date
Print Name: _____



STANISLAUS COUNTY DISASTER COUNCIL

AGENDA ACTION SUMMARY			
Project #: 2014-04	Agenda Date: May 15, 2014		
Submitting Agency: Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services			
Jurisdiction: Stanislaus County	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of Plan/Project/Policy: Extreme Heat Contingency Plan			
Operational Area Council Concurs with Recommendation:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Operational Area Council Approved as to Form and Content:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
OAC Approved Compliant with ICS, SEMS, NIMS, and HSPD 5 & 8:	YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Attachments: None <input type="checkbox"/>	Available from OES <input type="checkbox"/>	Attached to Action Summary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Quorum Must be Established YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		Majority Vote Required YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS:

In July 2006, Stanislaus County experienced an extreme heat event requiring a local proclamation of emergency for large animal carcass disposal and a local proclamation of emergency for heat-related deaths. The Operational Area Emergency Operations Center was fully activated, and cooling centers were opened. There were 23 deaths between the ages 51-86. Seventeen or 74% were males and 70% lived alone. 61% did not have an air conditioner. 22% were found dead in front of running fans.

In 2013, a Heat Safety Alert was sent out in early June and in July, the Stanislaus Multi-Agency Coordination (StanMAC) group was activated as well as the Joint Information Center (JIC) at the Operational Area Emergency Operations Center. There were no local proclamations of emergencies made, and no cooling centers were opened. Instead, the County maximized county-wide "cool zones." A cool zone is a location to get out of the heat for a period of time to let your body cool down, and may include libraries, community centers, malls, and senior centers.

Lessons learned from the extreme heat events included the need for pre-seasonal readiness planning as well as a benchmark system to assist in alerting the public. In November 2013, the Operational Area Council authorized the formation of a Heat Plan Workgroup for the purpose of developing the Extreme Heat Contingency Plan. The Workgroup, consisting of representatives from the cities, County, Emergency Medical Service, and non-governmental agencies, met in November 2013, March 2014, and April 2014 for the purpose of developing and finalizing the Stanislaus County Extreme Heat Contingency Plan.

The Extreme Heat Contingency Plan describes the Operational Area operations during heat-related emergencies and provides guidance for Stanislaus County government, other governmental agencies, community-based organizations, and faith-based organizations, in the preparation for, and response to, emergency incidents of extreme heat. This contingency plan is an Annex to the Stanislaus County

Emergency Operations Plan and supports the State of California Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies. It utilizes the Standardized Emergency management System (SEMS) to coordinate statewide resource support and prepares members of the public and government resources for extreme heat conditions through the following escalating Phases: 1) Pre-Seasonal Readiness, 2) Excessive Heat Outlook, and 3) Excessive Heat Warning.

Action and/or Position Responsibility checklists are included in the Extreme Heat Contingency Plan for each of the three phases. Each checklist identifies the actions to be taken and the Agency responsible.

Appendices provide National Weather Service Definitions and Heat Index, information about the Electrical Grid and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), Health Information and vulnerable Populations, Animal Vulnerabilities, Cooling Center Checklist, Definitions, and Acronyms.

On April 17, 2014, the Stanislaus County Operational Area Council reviewed and approved the Stanislaus County Extreme Heat Plan and recommended that it be forwarded to the Disaster Council for approval as to form.



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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

DRAFT



April 2014

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

Executive Summary

This contingency plan is an Annex to the Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan and supports the State of California Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies.

The plan describes Operational Area coordination during heat-related emergencies and provides guidance for Stanislaus County government, other governmental agencies, community-based organizations, and faith-based organizations, in the preparation for, and response to, emergency incidents of extreme heat.

The plan recognizes the need for the County of Stanislaus to:

- 1) Identify when the health of populations and/or subpopulations of local residents may be threatened by extreme heat conditions;
- 2) Communicate with the public to convey information about resources available for protection against extreme heat emergencies in time to allow for preparations to be made;
- 3) Communicate and coordinate with State and local agencies;
- 4) Mobilize resources and initiate actions to augment local resources as needed; and
- 5) Employ the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS)/National Incident Management System (NIMS) in organizing a response to an extreme heat emergency.

The plan recognizes three (3) phases of activation:

- I. Pre-Seasonal Readiness
- II. Excessive Heat Outlook
- III. Excessive Heat Warning

These phases are activated based on the severity of the risk of extreme heat temperatures to vulnerable populations, the general populations, and animals. The direct involvement of local agencies to protect individuals increases with the severity of the risk.

The plan contains specific actions to be taken in each of the three phases and a checklist to guide actions. The specific action steps include the following:

- Coordinating among local agencies and the State (all phases)
- Disseminating information (all phases)
- Identify potential Cool Zones for cities and County (Phase I)
- Review Plan and confirm roles and responsibilities (Phase I)
- Identifying potential Cooling Centers (Phase II)
- Coordinating and publicizing Cool Zones (Phase II)
- Risk communication and monitoring at risk populations (Phases II and III)
- Transportation assessment (all phases)
- Determine need and benefit for activating Cooling Centers (Phases II and III)
- Local Government consideration for a Proclamation (Phases II and III)

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

The plan contains the following:

- A description of the purpose and scope of the plan.
- Descriptions of the conditions triggering each phase of the plan.
- The responsible local agencies and the actions those agencies will carry out during the different phases of the plan.
- Guidance for coordinating efforts during extreme temperature events.
- Appendices of supporting information.

Purpose

This Extreme Heat Contingency Plan outlines the actions that will be taken by local government when an extreme heat event is anticipated, is in the process of occurring, or has occurred. This plan also provides guidance for local government and non-governmental organizations in the preparation of their heat emergency response plans and other related activities.

Scope

The scope of this document identifies local agency actions and how resources in extreme temperature events will be made available for response efforts in accordance with SEMS/NIMS.

Background

Heat waves and emergencies do not cause damage or elicit the immediate response of floods, fires, earthquakes, or other more “typical” disaster scenarios. While heat waves are obviously less dramatic, they are potentially more deadly. The worst single heat wave event in California occurred in Southern California in 1955, when an eight-day heat wave resulted in 946 deaths.

Heat emergencies have claimed more lives over the past 16 years than all other declared disaster events combined. The 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake resulted in 63 deaths; the 1994 Northridge earthquake was responsible for the loss of 55 lives; and the catastrophic 2003 Southern California Firestorms resulted in 24 deaths. While typical summer temperatures in California contribute to the untimely demise of 20 people on an average year, the heat wave experienced in California in July 2006 caused the death of at least 140 people over a 13-day period. Twenty three of those deaths occurred in Stanislaus County.

Heat emergencies are often slower to develop, taking several days of continuous, oppressive heat before a significant or quantifiable impact is seen. Heat waves do not strike victims immediately, but rather their cumulative effects slowly take the lives of vulnerable populations. Some of those impacted may be at special risk because of their own Functional and Access Needs (e.g. physical disabilities, the elderly, medically fragile populations, socially isolated, homeless, etc.).

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In 2013, Stanislaus County once again faced the possibility of an extreme heat event and activated the Stanislaus County Multi-Agency Coordination Group (StanMAC) and Joint Information Center for the purpose of identifying vulnerable populations as well as disseminating critical information on staying cool, including locations of cooling zones.

Urban Heat Islands

Stanislaus County consists of a combination of urban and rural settings. During a heat emergency, urban areas can become Urban Heat Islands (UHI) with temperatures becoming significantly higher than in surrounding, less urbanized and more-vegetated areas, because pavement and building materials absorb sunlight and heat. Daytime temperatures in urban areas are on average 1-6° F higher than in rural areas, while nighttime temperatures can be as much as 22° F higher as the heat is gradually released from buildings and pavement (U.S. EPS, 2008).

The concentration of heat under Urban Heat Islands (UHI) conditions creates health risks both because of heat exposure and enhanced formation of air pollutants, especially ozone. The strong influence of UHI on nighttime temperatures limits the ability of people to cool down and recover before the heat of the next day, and therefore adds to the risk of illness and fatalities.

Agriculture

Livestock and poultry are also vulnerable during excessive heat emergencies and their demise may be an early indicator of a progressive heat incident. Monitoring local rendering facility operations can provide an early indicator as well. During the heat incident in July 2006, Stanislaus County lost over 3,455 tons of chickens, and over 1,187 tons of cows. The State's rendering system (six facilities Statewide) was overwhelmed and animals were not disposed of in a timely manner, leading to some animals being buried on site. An emergency waiver to dispose of the carcasses at the Fink Road Landfill was required by the California Integrated Waste Management Board. A local proclamation of emergency was prepared in advance with animal mortality being one of the triggers.

Standardized Emergency Management System

In an extreme heat emergency, as in all other disaster responses in California, statewide coordination of resource support to local government is carried out through the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS). SEMS incorporates the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and, for the use of this document, will be referred to as either SEMS or SEMS/NIMS. SEMS is the state's system required by Government Code Section 8607(a) for managing response to multi-agency and multi-jurisdictional emergencies in California. SEMS consists of five organizational levels which are activated as necessary:

1. Field response
2. Local government (Stanislaus County, the 9 cities, and Special Districts)
3. Operational Area (Stanislaus County)
4. California Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), Region IV (Inland)
5. State

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

When local resources are inadequate to meet the need, the requests are made to the next higher emergency response level until the resource need is met.

Authorities and References

A. Emergency Proclamations

1. Government Code Section (within the Emergency Services Act, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2):

- §8630(a): A local emergency may be proclaimed only by the governing body of a city, county, or city and county, or by an official designated by ordinance adopted by that governing body.

B. Authority to take preventive measures during emergency

1. Health and Safety Code Section:

- §101040: Authority to take preventive measures during emergency. “The County Health Officer may take any preventive measure that may be necessary to protect and preserve the public health from any public health hazard during any ‘State of War Emergency,’ ‘State of Emergency,’ or ‘Local Emergency,’ as defined by Section §8558 of the Government Code, within his or her jurisdiction.”

“Preventive measure” means abatement, correction, removal or any other protective step that may be taken against any public health hazard that is caused by a disaster and affects the public health.

The County Health Officer, upon consent of the County Board of Supervisors or a city governing body, may certify any public health hazard resulting from any disaster condition if certification is required for any federal or state disaster relief program.

C. Stanislaus County Ordinance on Civil Defense and Disaster Council (Chapter 2.52)

D. State of California Contingency Plan for Excessive Heat Emergencies (April 2010)

E. Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Plan (2010)

Implementation and Phases of Response

To prepare members of the public and government resources for extreme heat conditions, a series of three escalating response levels are referred to as Phase I, Phase II and Phase III activations, depending upon severity of the threat to public health as well as animals. Severity is determined by a number of factors, including the absolute degree of temperature deviation to the levels that threaten health, contributing factors such as humidity and diurnal (daily) variation, the expected duration of the extreme temperature event, the status of community infrastructure (e.g. utilities, transportation) to allow the public to mitigate the impact of the temperature extremes. The general criteria for gauging the severity of threat posed by a heat emergency are described in this section.

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

1) Phase I – Pre-Seasonal Readiness:

Phase I actions are taken prior to hotter months (usually in April or early May) to prepare for and maintain a state of increased readiness. This includes the following actions:

- Review of existing plans, procedures, and resources with key stakeholders
- Verify list of Cool Zones with local government for publication with each agency
- Discuss transportation methods that may be utilized in Phase II and Phase III for Cool Zones and Cooling Centers
- Update and validate communication methods for response agencies
- Determine plan for public awareness to include self-assessment and include a “watch out for your neighbor” campaign
- Identify and verify list of vulnerable populations and coordinating agencies
- Discuss developing and/or updating public outreach materials
- Update information and risk communication processes for vulnerable populations
- Review communication, coordination and support capabilities and methods with local non-governmental and faith-based organizations

2) Phase II – Excessive Heat Outlook

Benchmarks for Phase II are monitored by local government and include but are not limited to credible predictions by the National Weather Service (NWS) of excessive heat or of power outages during warmer than normal weather conditions in Stanislaus County. During this phase, contact with local agencies, stakeholders and coordination among State agencies increases.

Specific benchmarks include:

- A Partner email from the National Weather Service, giving an outlook for an extended period of much above average temperatures
- An Excessive Heat Outlook or Excessive Heat Watch is issued by the National Weather Service (NWS)
- Credible predictions of power outages, electrical blackouts, or rotating blackouts (e.g., CAISO Stages 1- 3 Electrical Emergencies) are issued during periods of high heat
- Abnormal animal mortality rates

Phase II actions by local government may include the following:

- Participate in periodic or daily calls as needed with State agencies regarding weather and power updates
- Coordinate between Stanislaus County Office of Emergency Services (OES), cities, the Public Health Officer, Community Services Agency (CSA), Behavioral Health and Recovery Services (BHRS), Ag Commissioner, Department of Environmental Services (DER), Area Agency for the Aging, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs),

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and First Responder Agencies regarding potential activation of StanMAC to consider response actions

- Determine need for Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation
- Activate the Joint Information Center (JIC) and increase public information efforts including Social Media and Stanemergency.com
- Release pre-scripted heat protective measures to all media sources
- Initiate or continue risk communication efforts to vulnerable populations as outlined in Phase I
- Monitor impacts to agriculture including animal mortality, rendering plant impacts and coordination with industry
- Initiate medical surveillance specific to heat impacts through the Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator (MHOAC), including long term care facilities, EMS ambulance runs and hospitals
- Confirm details of agency participation, staffing
- Ensure employees have updated heat emergency materials
- Coordinate with the managers and owners of any Cool Zones considered for publication
- Publicize and communicate Cool Zone locations
- Consider need for activating Cooling Centers
- Identify potential Cooling Center sites
- Develop a transportation working group consisting of public, private, volunteer and service organizations to identify and develop a transportation component and procedures to ensure vulnerable populations are provided transportation to Cooling Zones or Centers
- Coordinate with local utilities to assess power restrictions or limitations
- Track heat related fatalities
- Determine potential impacts to landfills due to heat related animal mortality

3) Phase III – Excessive Heat Warning

Phase III benchmarks include:

- National Weather Service warnings for more than three consecutive days.
- Abnormal animal mortality rates due to excessive heat
- Abnormal human medical emergencies and mortality due to excessive heat
- CAISO Stage 3 Electrical Emergency and /or extended power outages during expected excessive heat conditions

Phase III efforts include urgent and comprehensive actions to mitigate injury, damage and health threats during the most severe heat events. These actions may include:

- Continuing actions identified in Phase II
- Increasing coordinating calls with local, regional and State resources
- Determine need to activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and/or the Department Operations Center (DOC) if not already activated
- Determine need for mutual aid resources
- Joint Information Center to increase and continue public information efforts
- Consider activating Cooling Centers

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

- Coordinate with local utilities to assess power restrictions or limitations
- Consider activating community information and public health call lines
- Conduct bed polling status of hospitals and monitor status of medical facilities
- Establish communication with local dialysis centers, skilled nursing facilities, and long-term care facilities to monitor for possible medical impacts if there is concern regarding potential, prolonged, or rolling power outages or blackouts
- Monitor rendering capacity statewide
- Consider local proclamation
- Ensure employees have updated heat emergency materials
- Coordinate with the local electric utility to identify and develop procedures for the operations of volunteered “Cooling Centers” that could be exempted from rotating blackouts
- Ensure pet and animal heat impacts are being addressed through special facilities or pet accommodations at Cooling Centers or other locations
- Track heat related fatalities and medical emergencies
- Monitor for possible medial impacts of prolonged power outages or rolling blackouts
- Monitor Cooling Centers providing regular updates on numbers of persons at each, access and functional related needs, support issues, and power availability
- Identify any regulatory or ordinance issues that may need to be suspended
- Identify transportation resources for Cooling Centers

Roles and Responsibilities

Local preparedness efforts must be coordinated across levels of local government, within the SEMS/NIMS framework. The following pages include a Pre-Seasonal Readiness Checklist and also outline the responsibilities of County Departments and Agencies during Phase II and Phase III of an Extreme Heat Incident.

Phase I, Pre-Seasonal Readiness, will be initiated each year in April or early May by the Heat Specialist Group consisting of, but not limited to, representatives from Stanislaus County OES, Public Health, Ag Commissioner, Community Services Agency, other County Departments, Cities within Stanislaus County, Medical Response Agencies, and Non-Governmental Agencies (NGOs). An Action Checklist for Phase I follows.

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

Phase I
Action Checklists

OES

- Conduct pre-season meeting with stakeholders to review plan and confirm actions.
- Update and validate communication methodologies with stakeholders.
- Monitor heat indicators from the National Weather Service throughout the season.

Cities

- Verify list of Cool Zones for cities
 - Name of Facility
 - Address
 - Hours of Operation
 - Will facility extend hours during a heat incident
- Notify Cool Zone facilities that their information may be publicized (e.g. libraries) during a heat incident.
- Identify and discuss transportation methods that may be used in Phase II and Phase III for Cool Zones and Cooling Centers.
- Identify communication methodology for local vulnerable populations.

Community Services Agency (CSA)

- Verify list of Cool Zones for County facilities.
 - Name of Facility
 - Address
 - Hours of Operation
 - Will facility extend hours during a heat incident
- Notify Cool Zone facilities that their information may be publicized (e.g. libraries) during a heat incident.

Public Health

- Provide initial risk communication and public information that may be duplicated and that jurisdictions and agencies may share with vulnerable populations.
- Discuss developing and/or updating public outreach materials.
- Identify information that may be shared via social media.
- Identify and verify list of vulnerable populations (e.g. socially isolated individuals, elderly, outside laborers) and coordinating agencies.
- Monitor air quality indicators from the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District throughout the season.

County Departments

- County departments whose clients include those in the risk category identify communication methodologies with their clients.
- Determine methodologies for monitoring clients during a Phase II and Phase III heat incident.

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

Non-Governmental Organizations (including Advancing Vibrant Communities, Salvation Army, American Red Cross and Catholic Charities)

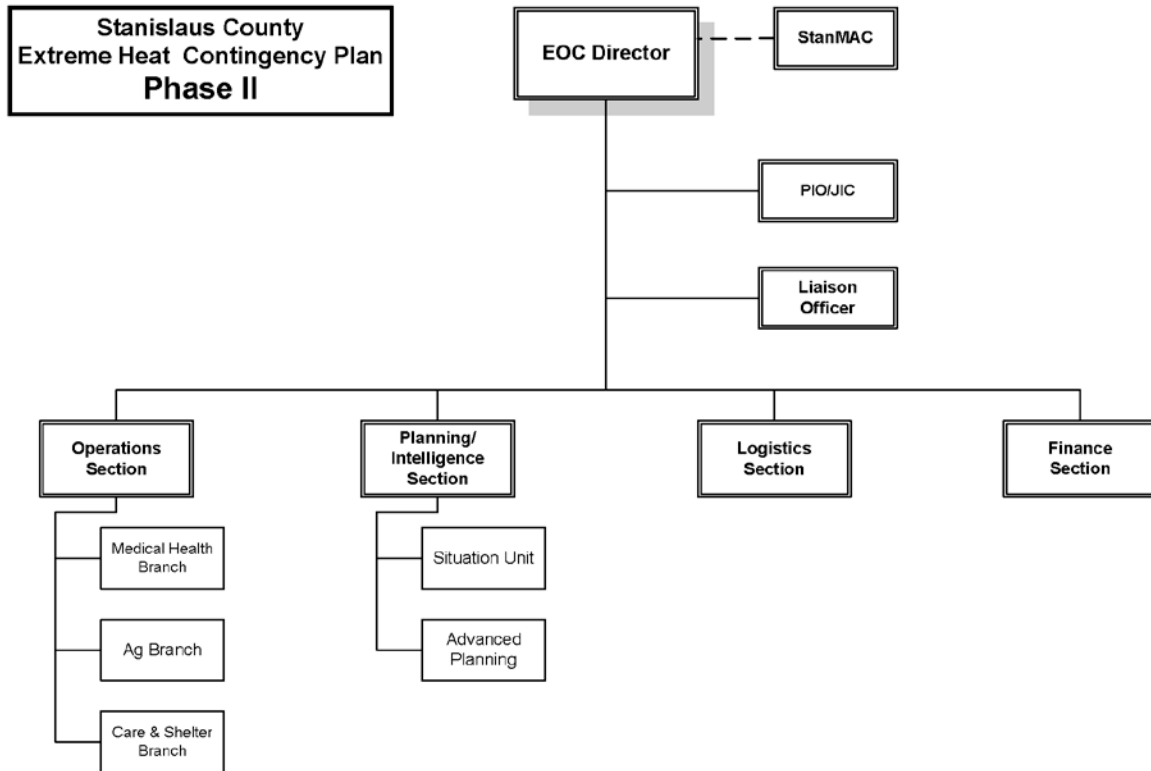
- Identify capabilities to support local government and communities during a heat incident.
- Identify communication and monitoring methods for at-risk populations that the NGO serves.
- Help identify other partner agencies.

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

Below is an example of a Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Center organization during a Phase II activation in response to an extreme heat event. Position Responsibility Checklists for a Phase II activation follow.



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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

Phase II
Position Responsibility Checklists

These Position Responsibility Checklists may be used when an Extreme Heat Incident has reached Phase II– Excessive Heat Outlook.

OES/EOC Director

- Review EOC Director Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Participate in periodic or daily calls as needed with State agencies regarding weather and power updates.
- Coordinate between Stanislaus County OES, cities, the Public Health Officer, Community Services Agency (CSA), Behavior Health and Recovery Services (BHRS), Ag Commissioner, Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), and First Responder Agencies regarding potential activation of StanMAC to consider response actions.

StanMAC

- Review Stanislaus County StanMAC Policy.
- Determine need for EOC Activation.

Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center

- Review Public Information Officer Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Activate the Joint Information Center (JIC) and increase public information efforts including Social Media and Stanemergency.com.
- Release pre-scripted heat protective measures to all media sources.
- Publicize and communicate Cool Zone locations.
- Publicize that fans alone are insufficient for extended periods of excessive indoor heat.
- Publicize request for citizens and agencies to enhance checks on homebound individuals.

Liaison

- Review Liaison Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Ensure employees have updated heat emergency materials.
- Coordinate with local utilities to assess power restrictions or limitations.
- Establish communication with local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).

Operations Section

- Review Operations Section Coordinator Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

Medical Health Branch

- Review Medical Health Branch Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Initiate or continue risk communication efforts to vulnerable populations as outlined in Phase I.
- Initiate medical surveillance specific to heat impacts through MHOAC including long-term care facilities, skilled nursing facilities, and dialysis centers.
- Track heat related fatalities and medical emergencies.
- Advise at-risk medical facilities to monitor ambient indoor temperature.

Agriculture Branch

- Review Ag Branch Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Monitor impacts to agriculture including animal mortality, rendering plant impacts, and coordination with industry.
- Determine potential impacts to landfills due to heat-related animal mortality.

Care and Shelter Branch

- Review Care and Shelter Branch Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Coordinate with the managers and owners of any Cools Zones being considered for publication.
- Consider need for activating Cooling Centers.
- Identify potential Cooling Center sites.

Logistics Section

- Review Logistic Section Coordinator Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Develop a transportation working group consisting of public, private, volunteer and service organizations to identify and develop a transportation component and procedures to ensure vulnerable populations are provided transportation to Cool Zones or Cooling Centers.

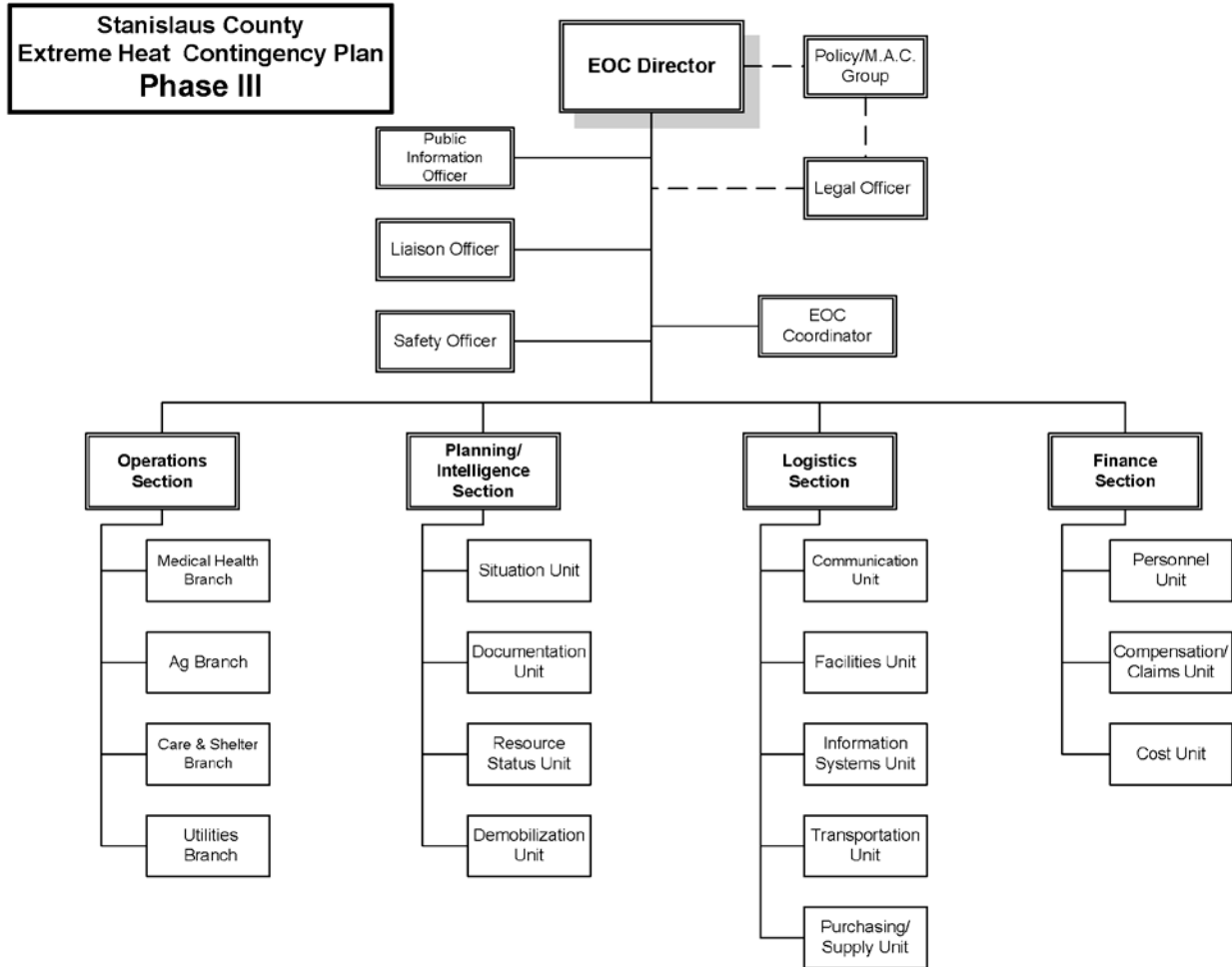
Planning/Intelligence Section

- Review Planning/Intelligence Section Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Confirm details of agency participation, staffing.
- Consider long-term planning needs including advanced planning for extended incident.

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

An example of a Stanislaus County Emergency Operations Center organization during Phase III activation in response to an extreme heat event is illustrated below.



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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

Phase III
Position Responsibility Checklists

These Position Responsibility Checklists may be used in addition to the Phase II Checklist when an Extreme Heat Incident has reached Phase III – Excessive Heat Warning.

OES/EOC Director

- Review EOC Director Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist.
- Increase coordinating calls with local, regional and State resources.

StanMAC

- Review Stanislaus County StanMAC Policy.
- Determine need to activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and/or the Department Operations Center (DOC) if not already activated.
- Consider local proclamation.
- Identify any regulatory or ordinance issues that may need to be suspended.

Public Information Officer/Joint Information Center

- Review Public Information Officer Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist.
- Increase and continue public information efforts.
- Consider activating community information and public health call lines.

Liaison

- Review Liaison Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist.
- Ensure employees have updated heat emergency materials.

Operations Section

- Review Operations Section Coordinator Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist.
- Determine need for mutual aid resources.

Medical Health Branch

- Review Medical Health Branch Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist.
- Conduct bed polling status of hospitals and monitor status of medical facilities.
- Track heat related fatalities and morbidity.
- Establish communication with local dialysis centers if there is concern regarding potential power outages.
- Monitor for medical impacts of prolonged power outages or rolling blackouts.

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Extreme Heat Contingency Plan

Agriculture Branch

- Review Ag Branch Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist.
- Monitor rendering capacity statewide.

Care and Shelter Branch

- Review Care and Shelter Branch Position Checklist in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist.
- Consider activating Cooling Centers.
- Ensure pet and animal heat impacts are being addressed through special facilities or pet accommodations at Cooling Centers or other locations.
- Monitor Cooling Centers and provide regular updates on numbers of persons at each, access and functional needs, support issues, and power availability.
- Ensure that Cooling Centers know the importance of maximizing fluid dissemination and minimizing food.

Utilities

- Coordinate with local utilities to assess power restrictions or limitations.
- Coordinate with the local electric utility to identify and develop procedures for the operations of volunteered "Cooling Centers" that could be exempted from rotating blackouts.

Logistics Section

- Review Logistic Section Position Checklists in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist.
- Identify transportation resources for Cooling Centers.

Planning/Intelligence Section

- Review Planning/Intelligence Section Checklists in Emergency Operations Center.
- Review Phase II Checklist
- Confirm details of agency participation, staffing.
- Consider GIS function for mapping heat related trends and/or fatalities.

Appendix A: National Weather Service Definitions

The following terms are specific as well as commonly accepted definitions to avoid confusion and misunderstanding. Some of the terms may have different meanings outside of the scope of this plan.

Partner Emails: are issued when the potential exists for a weather event, such as excessive heat, in the next 1-7 days. This email is a non-public product and is intended to assist our partners with making operational plans, based on potential weather events.

Excessive Heat Outlooks: are issued when the potential exists for an excessive heat event in the next 3-7 days. An Outlook provides information to those who need considerable lead time to prepare for the event, such as public utilities, emergency management and public health officials.

Excessive Heat Watches: are issued when conditions are favorable for an excessive heat event in the next 12-48 hours. A Watch is used when the risk of a heat wave has increased, but its occurrence and timing is still uncertain. A Watch provides enough lead time so those who need to prepare can do so, such as cities that have excessive heat event mitigation plans.

Excessive Heat Warnings/Advisories: are issued when an excessive heat event is expected in the next 36 hours. These products are issued when an excessive heat event is occurring, is imminent, or has a very high probability of occurring. The warning is used for conditions posing a threat to life or property. And advisory is for less serious conditions that cause significant discomfort or inconvenience and, if caution is not taken, could lead to a threat to life and/or property.

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Appendix B: Heat Index

Heat Index: The heat index is how hot the heat- humidity combination makes it feel. As relative humidity increases, the air seems warmer than it actually is because the body is less able to cool itself via evaporation of perspiration. As the heat index rises, so do health risks. When the heat index is 90°F, heat exhaustion is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity. When it is 90°-105°F, it is probable with the possibility of sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity. When it is 105°-129°F, sunstroke, heat cramps or heat exhaustion is likely, and heatstroke is possible with prolonged exposure and/or physical activity. When it is 130°F and higher, heatstroke and sunstroke are extremely likely with continued exposure. Physical activity and prolonged exposure to the heat increase the risks.

NOAA's National Weather Service

Heat Index
Temperature (°F)

	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94	96	98	100	102	104	106	108	110
40	80	81	83	85	88	91	94	97	101	105	109	114	119	124	130	136
45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	130	137	
50	81	83	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	137		
55	81	84	86	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	137			
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	116	123	129	137				
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	126	130					
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	126	134						
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	116	124	132							
80	84	89	94	100	106	113	121	129								
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	126	135								
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	131									
95	86	93	100	108	117	127										
100	87	95	103	112	121	132										

Likelihood of Heat Disorders with Prolonged Exposure or Strenuous Activity

- Caution
 Extreme Caution
 Danger
 Extreme Danger

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Appendix C: The Electrical Grid and CAISO

Electric power capability and transmission grid is impacted by the increased loads resulting from heat events. The California Independent System Operator (CAISO) is tasked with managing about 80 percent of the California electrical grid that supplies most of California, except in areas serviced by municipal utilities.

CAISO is a non-profit public benefit corporation charged with operating the majority of California's high-voltage electrical power grid. Emergency notices are issued when operating reserves or transmission capacity limitations threaten the ability of the California ISO to safely and reliably operate the grid.

Alerts:

- a. **Stage 1 Emergency** is called when the minimum required Operating Reserve level falls below six to seven percent. Under a Stage 1 Emergency, the ISO issues a stronger request for conservation, and will activate the "Flex Your Power Now", and Voluntary Load Reduction programs.
- b. **Stage 2 Emergency** is called when the minimum Operating Reserve level falls below five percent. Under a Stage 2 Emergency, the ISO can call on "interruptible" programs operated by the utilities. Typically, participants in these programs are commercial and industrial customers who receive a lower electricity rate and in exchange, are required to reduce their energy usage by a predetermined amount when called upon during a Stage 2 Emergency.
- c. **Stage 3 Emergency** is called when on-line Reserves fall below the minimum requirements (amount can vary- usually around 3 percent of the minimum Operating Reserve total). Under a Stage 3 Emergency, the ISO may call on the utilities to reduce "firm load" by implementing rotating outages. This is a last resort, used only when a climbing demand for energy is close to surpassing the available supply. **Rotating blackouts will occur when Stage 3 is reached.**

Exemptions from rotating outages in communities served by utilities regulated by the CPUC

Mandated under California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Decision 02-04-060, essential facilities who volunteer to use their facilities as a public "**cooling station**" are exempt from rotating power outages. This regulation only applies to communities that are serviced by utilities regulated by the CPUC such as the Pacific Gas and Electric Company.

Undefined "cooling centers" are not covered by this rule and are not exempt from rotating power outages; however, Cal OES may request an exception from the utilities through the California Utilities Emergency Association (CUEA).

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Appendix D: Extreme Heat: Health Information and Vulnerable Populations

Heat Cramps

Heat Cramps occur when the salts in the body fluids become out of balance as a result of sweating in an effort to maintain cooler temperatures during hot weather and inadequate fluid and salt replacement.

- Symptoms – Cramps and difficulty with fine motor movements, particularly in fingers, feet and legs.
- First Aid – Move to a cooler spot and drink electrolyte replacement fluids (juices, non-carbonated sports drinks without caffeine)
- Without intervention – It can lead to heat exhaustion.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat Exhaustion occurs when the body becomes dehydrated with a consequential imbalance of electrolytes (salts). This causes progressive compromise of the circulatory system.

- Symptoms -- Headache, nausea, dizziness, cool and clammy skin, pale face, cramps, weakness, profuse perspiration
- First Aid -- Move to a cooler spot, drink water with a small amount of salt added (one teaspoon per quart) or rehydration solution or sports drinks without caffeine.
- Without Intervention -- It can lead to collapse and heat stroke.

Heat Stroke

Heat Stroke occurs when natural cooling mechanisms are overwhelmed, including perspiration and circulatory reflexes. Brain and nerve functions begin to fail and the body temperature rises out of control.

- Symptoms – Confusion, rapid pulse, hot and dry skin, shortness of breath, facial flushing with no perspiration, body temperature over 101°F, chills
- First Aid -- cool person immediately, move to shade or indoors, wrap in a cool, wet sheet, get medical assistance
- Without Intervention -- it can lead to confusion, coma, and death

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Appendix E: Extreme Heat: Animal Vulnerabilities

Pets

Dogs and cats are designed to conserve heat and are less efficient at cooling than humans. They are in danger of heat stroke at 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Sweat glands on pets are located on the nose and footpads, which are inadequate for cooling on hot days. Panting and drinking water help cooling, but if the air temperature is overheated, brain and organ damage can occur in 15 minutes. Risk factors to heat stress include body size, age (young and old), breed (short nosed breeds, such as bulldogs), obesity, and existing metabolic, cardiovascular, or respiratory disease.

Facts:

Car with window rolled down slightly + windows collecting light, trapping heat inside = pressure cooker effect.

Outside air = 85 degrees Fahrenheit

- After 10 minutes: inside car = 102 degrees Fahrenheit
- After 30 minutes: inside car = 120 degrees Fahrenheit

Outside air = 72 degrees Fahrenheit + humidity

- After 30 minutes: inside car = 104 degrees Fahrenheit
- After 60 minutes: inside car = 112 degrees Fahrenheit

Prevention:

- Never leave pets in a car on warm days
- Call animal control or law enforcement immediately if an animal is in distress in a car
- Be alert for any sign of heat stress: heavy panting, glazed eyes, a rapid pulse, unsteadiness, a staggering gait, vomiting, deep red or purple tongue
- Never leave pets tied up without shade, air circulation, and fresh water
- Offer a cool place to rest when temperatures are uncomfortable
- If you are going to take advantage of a local cooling Center and feel the need to bring your pet, always call ahead to find out if they are able accept pets and what preparations are necessary (i.e., leash for dog, cage for cats, etc.)

Treatment:

- Overheated pets must be cooled immediately
- Move pet to shade
- Apply cool water all over body
- Apply ice packs to neck and chest area
- Allow licking ice and small amount of water (large amount will cause vomiting)
- Take to veterinarian immediately for evaluation

Livestock and Poultry

Producers should assure that all livestock and poultry are provided adequate and accessible drinking water, shade, and fans and water-cooling, where feasible.

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Many producers have back-up generators for their facilities, which should be inspected to ensure operational condition in the event of rolling or rotating blackouts or power failures. Emergency power should also be available for fans and well pumps. Misters, soakers, and fans should be checked to ensure they are operational. Shade structures (especially shade cloths) should be in good repair.

During an excessive heat emergency, dairy producers have used a variety of temporary cow-cooling methods. Fire hoses can be hooked up to water trucks and used to soak the cattle. Strings of cows can be cooled in sprinkler pens, if they are not in constant use for milking. Temporary soaking lines can be devised using flexible landscaping PVC hose and high volume emitters positioned over the cattle. Industrial fans have been rented to augment these water cooling methods. Temporary shade structures have been erected. In general, working cattle should be avoided except in the early morning.

If producers are experiencing difficulties or delays in having dead animals picked up by rendering companies, they should immediately contact the Ag Commissioner, OES, or Environmental Health Department and make them aware of the situation. Local officials are in a position to assist with alternate methods of disposal, including evaluating the need for a Proclamation of a Local Emergency.

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Appendix F: Cooling Center Checklist

The following is a list of suggested criteria for setting up a Cooling Center. There are no established criteria for Cooling Centers. Additionally, unless a special exemption has been given by the local utilities, facilities used as Cooling Centers are not exempt from rotating blackouts.

Important Criteria

Cooling or equivalent (temperature maintained at a minimum of 68°)
Accessible to people with disabilities/ADA compliant
Ample seating appropriate to the jurisdiction
Public restrooms accessible to people with disabilities
Access to potable water (drinking fountain, etc.)
Access to 911 services (phone or payphone)
Publicly advertised
Parking access
Proximity to public transit
Need for Security

Suggested Criteria

Back-up generators
Area for pets
Secure, facility has security service
Communications, phone (including TDD/TTY), internet access, sign-language interpreters
Child friendly with materials for children to play with while at the Cooling Center
Medical personnel such as nurses and/or aides
24-hour, 7 days a week operation
Large capacity
Personnel assistance services for people with disabilities
Available televisions, books, games
Transportation for those lacking their own, including wheelchair accessible services
Follow-up procedures for those in need of additional services (health care, social services)
Adjacent pet housing resources available if needed

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Appendix G: Definitions

Community Based Organization: or CBO means “a public or private nonprofit organization of demonstrated effectiveness that:

- d. Is representative of a community or segments of a community; and
- e. Provides educational or related services to individuals in the community”.

Cool Zones: A Cool Zone is a location to get out of the heat for a period of time to let your body cool down. Cool Zone facilities may include libraries, community centers, malls, and senior centers. During a heat event, community and senior centers may extend hours into the evening to give citizens a longer period of respite.

Cooling Centers: A cooling center is a temporary air-conditioned public space set up by local authorities to deal with the health effects of extreme heat over an extended period of time. Usually sited at several locations throughout a city, Cooling Centers are meant to prevent hyperthermia, especially among the elderly without air conditioning at home. Cooling Centers provide shade, water, and sometimes medical attention, along with referrals to social services.

Faith Based Organization: or FBO means a religious-based organization that provides community services.

National Weather Service (NWS) Information: Using the climate-region-specific criteria, if NWS forecasters predict for a given region an extreme temperature event, then the NWS will issue alerts in the form of a Special Weather Statement that is based on several criteria, including how far in advance of the event they are making the prediction.

Contingency Plan: - Refers to a subset of an existing emergency plan focused on addressing the particulars of a specific emergency scenario (i.e., earthquake, flood, etc.).

Cooling Stations: – Facilities that can be used for heat relief that are exempt from rotating power outages (mandated by CPUC Decision 02-04-060, 4/25/02). Typically these are facilities such as hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, etc.

Emergency Plans: - As defined in Government Code §8560 (a) "Emergency Plans" means those official and approved documents which describe the principles and method to be applied in carrying out emergency operations or rendering mutual aid during emergencies. These plans include such elements as continuity of government, the emergency services of governmental agencies, mobilization of resources, mutual aid, and public information.

Heat Index (also referred to as the "apparent temperature"): – A factor used to determine how hot it feels based on temperature and relative humidity. Heat index values can be up to fifteen degrees higher with exposure to direct sunlight. Heat index values assume calm wind conditions. Hot dry winds can also increase heat index factors.

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Heat Wave (Extreme / Excessive Heat Event): - When temperatures reach 10° or more above the average high temperature for the region, last, or predicted to last, for a prolonged period of time. A heat wave is often accompanied by high humidity.

Joint Information Center: - A centralized facility for coordinating an organized, integrated, release of critical emergency information, crisis communications and public affairs functions, which is timely, accurate, and consistent.

Local Government: - As defined in SEMS regulations §2402 (m), ". . . means local agencies as defined in Government Code §8680.2 and special districts defined in California Code of Regulations, Title 19, §2900(y)."

Operational Area: - As defined in Government Code §8559 (b), "An 'Operational Area' is an intermediate level of the state emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county area."

Rotating Blackout: - A process of cutting off service to selected customers for a predetermined period (usually not more than two hours) in order to retain the integrity of the power grid.

Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS): - As defined in California Code of Regulations §2401, ". . . based upon the Incident Management System (ICS) adapted from the system originally developed by Firefighting Resources of California Organized for Potential Emergencies (FIRESCOPE) program including those currently in use by state agencies, the Multi-Agency Coordination System (MACs) as developed by FIRESCOPE program, the operational area concept, and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement and related mutual aid systems."

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Appendix H: Acronyms

Acronyms used throughout this plan and their full names are listed below as they appear in the document:

ADA	American Disabilities Act
BOS	Board of Supervisors
CAISO	California Independent System Operator (for the electrical power grid)
Cal OES	California Office of Emergency Services
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CBO	Community Based Organization
CPUC	California Public Utility Commission
CSA	Community Services Agency (County)
DOC	Department Operations Center
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
FBO	Faith Based Organization
HSA	Health Services Agency/Public Health (County)
ICS	Incident Command System
JIC	Joint Information Center
MHOAC	Medical Health Operational Area Coordinator
MID	Modesto Irrigation District
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWS	National Weather Service
OA	Operational Area
OID	Oakdale Irrigation District
OES	Office of Emergency Services (County)
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
PIO	Public Information Office (Officer)
REOC	Cal OES Regional Emergency Operations Center (Coastal, Inland, Southern)
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System
StanMAC	Stanislaus Multi-Agency Coordination
TID	Turlock Irrigation District
UHI	Urban Heat Island

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