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# FEDERAL AGENCIES

## Office of Homeland Security

[no website yet](#)

*grant source unknown*

The Office of Homeland Security is a new (but temporary) Cabinet-level office that will oversee and coordinate a comprehensive national strategy to safeguard our country against terrorism. President George W. Bush appointed Pennsylvania governor Tom Ridge to create a plan to tighten security across the nation.

The new office is aimed at knitting together the counterterrorism functions now scattered across several entities, including the FBI, CIA, the National Guard and local police and firefighting forces. It will not only focus on preventing terrorist attacks, but also on fortifying potential targets by developing plans to protect the nation's transportation, power and food systems.

## US Department of Health and Human Services ( HHS)

[www.hhs.gov](http://www.hhs.gov)

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Under the leadership from the Office of the Secretary, the Department of Health and Human Services is the United States government's principal agency for protecting the health of all Americans and providing essential human services, especially for those who are least able to help themselves. The Department includes more than 300 programs covering a wide spectrum of activities. These programs are administered by HHS' Agencies (see PHS below).

## US Public Health Public Health Service (PHS)

Synonymous with Health and Human Services [\[SS1\]](#). Agencies include:

- ❖ Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (**OS**)
- ❖ Administration for Children and Families (**ACF**)
- ❖ Administration on Aging (**AOA**)
- ❖ Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (**AHRQ**)
- ❖ Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (**ATSDR**)
- ❖ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (**CDC**)
- ❖ Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (**CMS** formerly known as HCFA)
- ❖ Food and Drug Administration (**FDA**)
- ❖ Health Resources and Services Administration (**HRSA**)
- ❖ Indian Health Service (**HIS**)
- ❖ National Institutes of Health (**NIH**)

- ❖ Program Support Center (**PSC**)
- ❖ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (**SAMHSA**)

## **Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS)**

[www.osophs.gov](http://www.osophs.gov)

The Office of Public Health and Science (OPHS) is under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Health, who serves as the Senior Advisor on public health and science issues to the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Office serves as the focal point for leadership and coordination across the Department in public health and science; provides direction to program offices within OPHS; and provides advice and counsel on public health and science issues to the Secretary. Program offices include:

- Office of Emergency Preparedness
- Office of the Surgeon General

## **Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP)**

[www.ndms.dhhs.gov](http://www.ndms.dhhs.gov)

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OEP is an office within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and has the departmental responsibility for managing and coordinating Federal health, medical, and health related social services and recovery to major emergencies and Federally declared disasters including:

- Natural Disasters
- Technological Disasters
- Major Transportation Accidents
- Terrorism

Working in partnership with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Federal interagency community, OEP serves as the lead Federal agency for health and medical services within the Federal Response Plan.

OEP also directs and manages the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) a cooperative asset-sharing partnership between HHS, the Department of Defense (DOD), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), FEMA, the Commissioned Corps Readiness Force (CCRF), state and local governments, private businesses and civilian volunteers. OEP is also responsible for Federal health and medical response to terrorist acts involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

## **National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)**

[ndms.dhhs.gov](http://ndms.dhhs.gov)

The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) is a cooperative asset-sharing program among Federal government agencies, state and local governments, and the private businesses and civilian volunteers to ensure resources are available to provide medical services following a disaster that overwhelms the local health care resources.

The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) is a federally coordinated system that augments the Nation's emergency medical response capability. The overall purpose of the NDMS is to establish a single, integrated national medical response capability for assisting state and local authorities in dealing with the medical and health effects of major peacetime disasters and providing support to the military and Veterans Health

Administration medical systems in caring for casualties evacuated back to the U.S. from overseas armed conflicts.

## **National Medical Response Teams ( NMRTs)**

*A component of National Disaster Medical System*

The National Medical Response Teams - Weapons of Mass Destruction, also known as the NMRT-WMD, is a specialized response force designed to provide medical care following nuclear, biological, and/or chemical incident. This unit is capable of providing mass casualty decontamination; medical triage; and primary and secondary medical care to stabilize victims for transportation to tertiary care facilities in a hazardous material environment. There are four (4) NMRTs-WMD geographically dispersed throughout the United States.

## **Management Support Team (MST)**

A Management Support Team (MST) provides field command and control in a disaster for deployed Federal medical assets. The MST can provide and coordinate communications, transportation, a medical cache, and other logistical support to Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs) and other specialty teams.

## **Disaster Medical Assistance Team ( DMAT)**

The National Disaster Medical System (NDMS), through the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), fosters the development of Disaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs). A DMAT is a group of professional and paraprofessional medical personnel (supported by a cadre of logistical and administrative staff) designed to provide emergency medical care during a disaster or other event.

Each team has a sponsoring organization, such as a major medical center, public health or safety agency, non-profit, public or private organization that signs a Memorandum of Understanding with the PHS. The DMAT sponsor organizes the team and recruits members, arranges training, and coordinates the dispatch of the team.

In addition to standard DMATs, there are highly specialized DMATs that deal with specific medical conditions such as crush injury, burn, and mental health emergencies. Other specialty teams include Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs) that provide mortuary services, Veterinary Medical Assistance Teams (VMATs) that provide veterinary services, and National Medical Response Teams (NMRTs) that are equipped and trained to provide medical care for victims of weapons of mass destruction. Weapons of mass destruction (WMD) include chemical, biohazard, nuclear, radiation and high yield explosives.

DMATs deploy to disaster sites with sufficient supplies and equipment to sustain themselves for a period of 72 hours while providing medical care at a fixed or temporary medical care site. In mass casualty incidents, their responsibilities include triaging patients, providing austere medical care, and preparing patients for evacuation. In other types of situations, DMATs may provide primary health care and/or may serve to augment overloaded local health care staffs. Under the rare circumstance that disaster victims are evacuated to a different locale to receive definitive medical care, DMATs may be activated to support patient reception and disposition of patients to hospitals. DMATs are designed to be a rapid-response element to supplement local medical care until other Federal or contract resources can be mobilized, or the situation is resolved.

DMAT members are required to maintain appropriate certifications and licensure within their discipline. When members are activated as Federal employees, licensure and certification is recognized by all States.

Additionally, DMAT members are paid while serving as part-time federal employees and have the protection of the *Federal Tort Claims Act* in which the Federal Government becomes the defendant in the event of a malpractice claim.

DMATs are principally a community resource available to support local, regional, and state requirements. However, as a National resource they can be federalized to provide interstate aid.

## **Metropolitan Medical Response System ( MMRS)**

*Formerly Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST) which is now a component of MMRS*

The Metropolitan Medical Strike Team (MMST) systems concept began in the Washington Metropolitan area in 1995. Using the combined personnel and equipment resources from Washington, DC, Arlington County, Virginia and Montgomery and Prince George's County, Maryland the MMST was the first of its kind in the civilian environment. Primarily a chemical response team, the MMST was capable of providing initial, on-site, emergency health and medical services following a terrorist incident involving a weapon of mass destruction.

The team can provide emergency medical services, decontamination of victims, mental health services, plans for the disposition of non-survivors and plans for the forward movement of patients to regional health care facilities, as appropriate, via NDMS.

Building from the initial efforts of the Washington Metropolitan Area MMST, OEP sought to develop a similar team in the city of Atlanta in preparation for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games.

As a result of the initial successes of the Washington Metropolitan Area and Atlanta MMSTs, Congress, as part of the Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 1996 (more commonly known as Nunn-Lugar-Domenici), authorized HHS to develop twenty-five (25) additional MMSTs. The legislation allowed OEP to contract with the cities of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Miami, Memphis, Jacksonville, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis, Columbus, San Antonio, Houston, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, Phoenix, **San Jose**, Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Diego, **San Francisco**, Anchorage and **Seattle**.

In an effort to show the importance of the system, OEP changed the MMST name to Metropolitan Medical Response System or MMRS. This name change reflected OEP's ongoing effort to bring together not only the fire, EMS and HAZMAT communities, but also the public, private and mental health communities. An effective systems response to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear incidents will require coordination among hospitals, prehospital providers, laboratories, public health officials, poison control centers, mental health professionals, infectious disease experts, surrounding communities, states and the Federal Government.

Today, OEP continues to work with cities and their surrounding communities to develop enhanced response systems.

### **MMRS Capabilities**

- Initial identification of agents
- Ability to perform operations in OSHA levels A, B and C personal protective equipment avoiding secondary responder casualties
- Enhanced triage, treatment and decontamination capabilities at the incident site and definitive care facilities
- Maintains local caches sufficient to treat 1,000 patients exposed to chemical agents

- Ability to transport uncontaminated/decontaminated patients to area hospitals for definitive care
- Ability to maintain a viable health system
- Ability to transport patients to participating NDMS hospitals throughout the nation
- Mechanisms to activate mutual aid support from local, state and Federal emergency response agencies
- Ability to integrate additional response assets into the ongoing incident command structure

### **MMRS – Local Level**

- Requires development of response plans unique for each city
- Creates integrated immediate response structure
- Creates additional local and regional support network
- Integrates with local mass casualty plans
- Brings together and encourages city planning agencies to interact where they never interacted before
- Encourages and initiates hospital nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) planning
- Encourages local healthcare providers to develop appropriate medical treatment protocols

### **US Department of Public Health Service Commissioned Corp ( CCRF)**

[www.usphs.gov](http://www.usphs.gov)

The Commissioned Corps Readiness Force (CCRF) is a cadre of U.S. Public Health Service officers uniquely qualified by education and skills, who can be mobilized in times of extraordinary need during disaster, strife, or other public health emergencies and in response to domestic or international requests.

The mission of the Corps is to provide highly-trained and mobile health professionals who carry out programs to promote the health of the Nation, understand and prevent disease and injury, assure safe and effective drugs and medical devices, deliver health services to Federal beneficiaries, and furnish health expertise in time of war or other national or international emergencies.

The CCRF was created by the Office of the Surgeon General (OSG) in 1994 to improve the DHHS ability to respond to public health emergencies. Operational management for the CCRF was transferred to the OEP in October 1997.

### **Federal Emergency Management Agency ( FEMA)**

[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

*grant resource*

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is an independent agency reporting to the President and tasked with responding to, planning for, recovering from and mitigating against disaster. President Carter's 1979 executive order merged many of the fragmented and separate disaster-related responsibilities into a new agency that we know today as FEMA.

### **National Urban Search & Rescue (US&R) Response System**

[www.fema.gov/usr/index.htm](http://www.fema.gov/usr/index.htm)

The Urban Search and Rescue Task Force concept was developed by California office of Emergency Service (OES) as a result of the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. California's US&R program proved so effective that the Federal Emergency Management Agency established a nationwide US&R system.

The National Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System, established under the authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency in 1989 is a framework for structuring local emergency services personnel into integrated disaster response task forces. These task forces, complete with necessary tools and

equipment, and required skills and techniques, can be deployed by FEMA for the rescue of victims of structural collapse.

There are 28 teams: one from Arizona; **eight from California**; one from Colorado; two from Florida; two from Virginia, and one each from Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and **Washington State**.

- Puget Sound, WA
- Sacramento, CA
- Oakland, CA
- Menlo Park, CA

### **Incident Support Teams (IST)**

Support the US&R Task Forces in accomplishing their mission through logistical, electronic and coordination expertise.

### **National Guard Bureau (NGB)**

[www.ngb.dtic.mil](http://www.ngb.dtic.mil)

A reserve force for the U.S. Army. Following World War II, National Guard aviation units, some of them dating back to World War I, became the Air National Guard, the nation's newest Reserve component. Today's National Guard continues its historic dual mission, providing to the states units trained and equipped to protect life and property, while providing to the nation units trained, equipped and ready to defend the United States and its interests, all over the globe.

### **Guard Weapons of Mass Destruction – Civil Support Teams (WMD-CSTs)**

The WMD-CST mission is to assess a suspected WMD event in support of the local incident commander; advise civilian responders regarding appropriate actions; and work to both facilitate and expedite the arrival of additional military forces if needed.

In response to a weapon of mass destruction situation, the Weapons of Mass Destruction - Civil Support Teams provide a well-trained assessment team to support the State response as a lead element for the National Guard. Their knowledge of the emergency management system, expertise in emergency response operations, and technical capabilities may provide tremendous assistance to the local Incident Commander. WMD terrorism requires rapid response to a suspected or actual terrorist attack.

The WMD-CSTs provide assessment of the damage, consultation on logistics, medical, chemical and biological defense, and transmission of the situation to higher headquarters to facilitate follow-on military forces. The WMD-CSTs are available for rapid deployment for WMD response operations.

# **STATE AGENCIES**

# CALIFORNIA

## **California National Guard (CNG)**

[www.calguard.ca.gov](http://www.calguard.ca.gov)

At the direction of the President of the United States and the Governor of California, the mission of the California National Guard is to provide mission ready forces to the Federal government for protecting the public safety of citizens of California by providing military support to civil authorities during natural disasters and other emergencies.

The California National Guard is a broad based organization with more than 23,000 men and women performing many different types of operations. This state military Department is comprised of the California *Army National Guard* with more than 18,000 members and the California *Air National Guard* with 4,900 members.

Unlike the active duty military, the National Guard not only has a Federal mission, but a state mission that provides emergency support to civil authorities directed by the Governor, and community support as approved by proper authority.

It is the Federal mission that determines what types of units are needed and how they are equipped and trained.

## **California Governor's Office of Emergency Services ( OES)**

[www.oes.ca.gov](http://www.oes.ca.gov)

The Office of Emergency Services (OES) was established as part of the Governor's Office in 1950 as the State Office of Civil Defense. In 1956, the agency became more involved in natural disaster operations, and the name was changed to the California Disaster Office. Adoption of the state's Emergency Services Act in 1970 changed the agency's name to the Office of Emergency Services.

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services coordinates overall state agency response to major disasters in support of local government. The office is responsible for assuring the state's readiness to respond to and recover from natural, manmade, and war-caused emergencies, and for assisting local governments in their emergency preparedness, response and recovery efforts.

During major emergencies, OES may call upon all state agencies to help provide support. Due to their specialized capabilities and expertise, the California National Guard, Highway Patrol, Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Conservation Corps, Department of Social Services, Department of Health Services and the Department of Transportation are the agencies most often asked to respond and assist in emergency response activities.

OES may also call on its own response resources to assist local government. For example, four communications vans are available to send to disaster sites. Portable satellite units are available to provide voice and data transmission from remote locations. OES also maintains caches of specialized equipment, principally for use by local law enforcement agencies. One hundred twenty OES fire engines ("pumpers") are stationed with fire districts at strategic locations throughout the state and can be dispatched when needed. OES staff members are on call 24 hours a day to respond to any state or local emergency needs.

**The OES Warning Center** is staffed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. From this center, warning controllers speak with county OESs and the National Warning Center in Berryville, Virginia on a daily basis. OES also maintains a 24-hour toll-free toxic release hotline, and relays spill reports to a number of other state and federal

response and regulatory agencies, as well as local governments.

OES coordinates the statewide Fire, Law Enforcement, and Telecommunications Mutual Aid Systems based on the "neighbor-helping-neighbor" concept. OES also coordinates the state's Urban Search and Rescue and Safety Assessment Volunteer programs.

During emergencies, OES activates the **State Operations Center (SOC) in Sacramento** and the **Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOCs)** in impacted areas to receive and process local requests for assistance. OES and other state agency public information officers staff the **OES Emergency News Center** to provide emergency information to the public through the news media.

OES is the "grantee" for federal disaster assistance, principally from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). During the recovery phase of a disaster, OES helps local governments assess damages and assists them with federal and state grant and loan applications to repair damaged public property. Individuals and families suffering losses may apply for federal and state assistance through a toll-free registration phone line. Individuals may also apply for other assistance programs administered by local and volunteer agencies such as the American Red Cross. The OES public information effort continues in this phase in cooperation with other state and federal agencies.

OES maintains the **State Emergency Plan**, which outlines the organizational structure for state management of the response to natural and manmade disasters. OES assists local governments and other state agencies in developing their own emergency preparedness and response plans, in accordance with the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) and the State Emergency Plan, for earthquakes, floods, fires, hazardous material incidents, nuclear power plant emergencies, and dam breaks.

The OES Earthquake Program provides specialized earthquake preparedness planning and technical assistance to local governments, business, schools, hospitals, the public and other groups.

In addition, OES manages the state's annual public awareness campaigns to help California residents become better prepared for emergencies. Each winter, a Winter Weather and Flood Preparedness campaign is held. Also, the California Earthquake Preparedness Month Campaign is conducted each April and includes related events throughout the year.

OES coordinates search and rescue missions through its Law Enforcement Branch's Search and Rescue (SAR) program to locate individuals lost in the mountains or wilderness. Through its Fire and Rescue Branch's Urban Search and Rescue Task Force program, OES coordinates missions for those trapped by collapsed structures or in other high-risk situations. OES also provides search and rescue task force training for local fire personnel, governments and volunteers

**OES training arm, the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo**, provides training programs for city, county, and state emergency services personnel on the latest techniques in disaster planning, response, recovery and management.

## **TERRORISM READINESS BACKGROUND**

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services coordinates state level terrorism preparedness, response, and recovery—along with floods, fires, earthquakes, energy emergencies—and any other disaster that may impact the state.

OES is the most experienced, innovative, and effective emergency management agency in the world. In the

mid-1990s the Standardized Emergency Management System—SEMS—was developed; it creates a system where city, county, and state emergency services work in concert to respond to any disaster in a set, coordinated fashion.

### **ANTI-TERRORISM PLANNING :**

The state has been actively aware of and planned for, terrorism incidents for more than 25 years; the last several, quite intensively.

Since 1988, OES', training arm the California Specialized Training Institute(CSTI) has trained over 2,000 emergency personnel in terrorism preparedness and responseCSTI is an internationally known and respected emergency management school.

In the past year alone,CSTI trained more than 7,000 emergency personnel in a wide gamut of emergency management and response functions.

In addition to these numbers, since 1999CSTI-certified instructors have trained more than 12,000 people in hazardous materials emergency classes.

California's Terrorism Response Plan was activated immediately after notification of the East Coast Terrorist Attack on September 11, and remains in force. This high level of readiness ensures that if there should be an incident, the response will be as swift as is possible.

OES has worked with the FAA and the California National Guard (CNG) to establish aCNG security presence at 30 major California airports.

For the past five years terrorism has beenOES' top priority in terms of hazard-specific planning. OES chairs the **State Strategic Committee on Terrorism** This group, comprised of representatives from federal, state, and local government agencies, develops terrorism plans, training, and works with the federal government on grants

The OES chairs the State Terrorism Threat Advisory Committee (SFAC). This group of representatives from the FBI, Secret Service, FEMA, ATF, the California Highway Patrol, the State Department of Justice, Department of Health Services, and the Emergency Medical Services Authority.The S-TAC meets by secure conference call to discuss the current situation and develop advice to the Governor, throughOES.

OES has provided local governments with terrorism planning guidance for many years, and published a stand-alone guide for local governments in 1998.

### **MEDICAL RESPONSE TO BIOLOGICAL TERRORISM**

Although a biological or chemical attack is not seen as a likely threat, if such an attack were to occur, the following assets are available:

The Department of Health Services public health laboratories are part of a network of public health laboratories (PHL) that can test for biological and chemical agents.The network consists of multiple federal, state and county laboratories.

EMS trained personnel are the first responders to any emergency.EMS personnel are trained to work in emergency situations, and their training provides for initial treatment of hazardous material and biohazard exposure. Local EMS Agencies can provide additional training to personnel in their areas at their

discretion.

Public health personnel would be contacted by law enforcement (CHP, FBI) immediately in the event of any biological hazard.

Responding personnel would have necessary medicines for short-term treatments. Medicines for longer-term treatments or mass dosages of medicines would be made available from the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile.

The Centers for Disease Control on 24hr call can dispatch its stockpile of medicines (push packages) to respond to a biological event and treat people already exposed. These push packages can be delivered in 12 hrs.

### **EMERGENCY MANGEMENT—OVERALL :**

Unlike many other states, and even nations, California has a mandated statewide emergency management system used by all public safety agencies. The system was developed as a result of our experiences in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake and the 1991 East Bay Hills fire.

California has extensive emergency response resources and long-established OES-coordinated mutual aid systems, which have repeatedly proven to be effective in dealing with major disasters. Systems exist with Law Enforcement, Fire and Rescue, emergency management personnel, and others—creating a "neighbor-helping-neighbor" concept among local governments in the state.

California's nearly 80,000 sworn peace officers, more than 60,000 firefighters, and thousands of emergency management personnel, combined with the State's multi-disciplinary approach to emergency response, give California a robust and formidable capability to deal with any disaster or emergency.

California has more than 1,500 FBI agents available to investigate threats, physical evidence and to control federal assets.

The extensive and intense one-year-plus preparedness and planning activities that OES undertook for Y2K, in effect, proved to be a fine-tuning of our ability to respond to the consequences of a terrorist attack.

The Y2K emergency response effort has already helped OES in being ready to respond to potential consequences of the energy crisis, which itself helped increase our statewide response.

California has eight of the 28 US&R task forces nationwide. Six of the California teams responded to the World Trade Center tragedy. California personnel assigned to "Incident Support Teams" provided crucial management functions to US&R operations and also played a key role at the WTC and Pentagon incidents.

California's US&R teams have responded to major incidents, including the Oklahoma City bombing, and Hurricane Iniki (pronounced "EE-NEE-KEY") in Hawaii.

California takes a multi-hazard approach to emergency preparedness and response. This means that the basic response plan is consistent for all types of emergencies and therefore is fully utilized and familiar to public safety personnel.

The response to many of the consequences of terrorist attacks is the same as the response to other hazards. These include earthquakes, plane crashes, building collapses, cave-ins, mass casualty incidents, hazardous materials releases, and other types of emergencies that California both fortunately and unfortunately, has a

great deal of experience with.

We have excellent and redundant emergency communications and notification systems. This includes "OASIS," the State's emergency management satellite-communication system.

## **California Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA)**

[www.emsa.ca.gov](http://www.emsa.ca.gov)

The EMSA coordinates a statewide system of emergency medical care, injury prevention and disaster medical response in collaboration with the Department of Health Services. EMSA has a Disaster Management Division.

## **California Department of Health Service (DHS)**

[www.dhs.cahwnet.gov](http://www.dhs.cahwnet.gov)

DHS has over 5,000 employees working in the Sacramento headquarters and over 60 field offices throughout the State. DHS is one of 13 departments comprising the Health and Welfare Agency. DHS has a number of programs involved with preparation for terrorist events.

**Response Planning Guide** - The California Hospital Bioterrorism Response Planning Guide was developed by the DHS, Licensing and Certification (L&C) Program in consultation with the Emergency Medical Services Authority (EMSA), the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), and the DHS Division of Communicable Disease Control (CDC).

## **California US&R (aka USAR)**

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) is responsible for the overall management and coordination of the state and federal USAR Response System, which includes eight multi-disciplinary Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces in California. The Task Forces are sponsored by local government agencies and are made up of 62 highly skilled members who are trained and equipped to perform search, rescue, medical and technical functions. At this time, all eight California Task Forces are sponsored by fire departments.

- CA-TF1 LA City Fire Dept.
- CA-TF2 LA County Fire Dept.
- CA-TF3 Menlo Park Fire Department
- CA-TF4 Oakland Fire Dept.
- CA-TF5 Orange Co. Fire Authority
- CA-TF6 Riverside Fire Department
- CA-TF7 Sacramento Fire Dept.
- CA-TF8 San Diego Fire Dept.

OES is the point of contact for mobilization and mission assignments for the eight Task Forces. In addition to California responses, the eight Task Forces can be mobilized to any location in the USA or its territories for USAR operation. No more than four Task Forces will be dispatched outside California at any one time.

Urban Search and Rescue involves the location, rescue (extrication), and initial stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces. Structural collapse is most often the cause of victims being trapped, but victims may also be trapped in transportation accidents, mines and collapsed trenches.

Urban Search and Rescue is considered a "multi-hazard" discipline, as it may be needed for a variety of emergencies or disasters, including earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, storms and tornadoes, floods, dam failures, technological accidents, terrorist activities, and hazardous materials releases. The events may be slow in developing, as in the case of hurricanes, or sudden, as in the case of earthquakes.

The response to rescue people trapped in structural collapses during emergencies and major disasters has been improved by the development of eight Urban Search and Rescue Urban Search and Rescue Task Forces in California.

## **OREGON**

### **Oregon Department of State Police** **Intergovernmental Services Bureau**

<http://www.osp.state.or.us/oem/oem.htm>

### **Oregon Emergency Management**

The purpose of Oregon Emergency Management is to execute the Governor's responsibilities to maintain an emergency services system as prescribed in Oregon Revised Statutes Chapter 401 by planning, preparing and providing for the prevention, mitigation and management of emergencies or disasters that present a threat to the lives and property of citizens of and visitors to the State of Oregon.

### **Oregon Center for Environmental Health Systems**

The Center for Environment and Health Systems performs two main functions

- assures statewide control of environmental hazards through safe drinking water, radiation protection, and sanitation programs and
- assures high quality health care through the regulation of hospitals, emergency medical technicians, ambulances services, and trauma systems

## **PROGRAMS**

### **Drinking Water Program**

Administers and enforces drinking water quality standards for public water systems in the State of Oregon...

### **Emergency Medical Services and Trauma Systems**

Ensures that high-quality community resources are available to respond to medical emergencies in Oregon...

Includes: Ambulance Service and Licensing | EMT Certification and Training | Trauma

### **Environmental Services and Consultation**

Protects the health and safety of the public from environmental hazards...

Includes: Clandestine Drug Lab Cleanup | Fish Advisories | Food Protection | Lead-Based Paint | Public Swimming Pool and Tourist Accommodation

### **Radiation Protection Services**

Protects Oregonians from radiation exposure...

Includes: Electronic Products | Emergency Response | Environmental Surveillance | Radioactive Materials Licensing | Tanning Facility Registration

## **Oregon State Emergency Medical Services**

<http://www.ohd.hr.state.or.us/ems>

The mission of the Oregon Health Division's Emergency Medical Services and Trauma Systems section is to ensure that high-quality community resources are available to respond to medical emergencies in Oregon. EMS is part of the Center for Environmental Health Systems (CEHS).

Preparations for a potential biochemical attack in the Portland area are already well underway, according to Gary Oxman, M.D., health officer in Multnomah County. He points to the Metropolitan Medical Response System, a coordinated effort among law enforcement representatives, fire departments, health departments and medical institutions, that would respond to any type of attack, including bioterrorism.

## **WASHINGTON**

### **Washington Department Division of Emergency Management**

<http://www.mrsc.org/pubsafe/emergency/emerinfo.htm>

The Washington State Military Department Division of Emergency Management administers the state emergency management program. State criteria for emergency management funds, workers, organizations, services and plans, and disaster recovery is outlined in the Title 118 Washington Administrative Code. Counties, cities and towns are responsible for establishing and maintaining local emergency management services/organizations, plans, and programs in accordance with state regulations.

Each political subdivision is authorized and directed to establish a local organization or to be a member of a joint local organization for emergency management in accordance with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program (see RCW 38.52.070). More specifically, WAC 118-30-040 sets out the responsibilities of political subdivisions:

- (1) Each political subdivision must establish an emergency management organization by ordinance or resolution passed by the legislative body of the political subdivision. Two or more political subdivisions may join in the establishment of an emergency management organization.
- (2) Each political subdivision shall develop, promulgate and submit a comprehensive emergency management plan.
- (3) Each political subdivision shall submit an emergency management program paper annually to the director not less than sixty days prior to the beginning of the calendar year.
- (4) Political subdivisions that have joined together to form a joint emergency management organization may submit a single plan and program paper. Criteria for evaluating local emergency management/services organizations, plans and programs to ensure consistency with the state comprehensive emergency management plan and program is outlined in Chapter 118-30 WAC.

### **Washington State Emergency Management Division Resources**

- Washington State Military Department
  - Emergency Management Division
- Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP)
- Washington State Emergency Operations Plan

### **Washington State - Emergency Management Division ( WEMD)**

The mission at the Washington Emergency Management Division (WEMD) is to minimize the impacts of emergencies and disasters on the people, property, environment and economy of Washington State.

### **Washington Army National Guard**

<http://www.washingtonarmyguard.com>

Participates in the national defense as a part of the Department of Defense community and in state emergency operations as a part of the Washington State emergency response community.

### **Washington Air National Guard**

<http://www.washingtonairguard.com>

Mission is to provide ready units to the state and nation in three roles Federal role is to support national security objectives; State Role is to protect life and property, and to preserve peace, order, and public safety and the community role is to participate in local, state, and national programs that add value to America.

### **Washington US&R – Puget Sound**

<http://www.mrsc.org/pubsafe/emergency/emmerinfo.htm>

The Washington State Military Department Division of Emergency Management administers the state

## **HAWAII**

### **Hawaii State Civil Defense**

State Civil Defense is the lead agency in Hawaii to interact with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, in all aspects of emergency management. This includes disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.

The Director of Civil Defense executes his functional responsibilities through the Vice Director of Civil Defense. Each county mayor serves as a Deputy Director of Civil Defense. Civil Defense Administrators in each county oversee the day-to-day emergency management activities in their respective counties.

# **ORGANIZATIONAL**

# GRAPHICS



Federal Response Plan



Federal Emergency Support Functions



California OES Administrative Regions



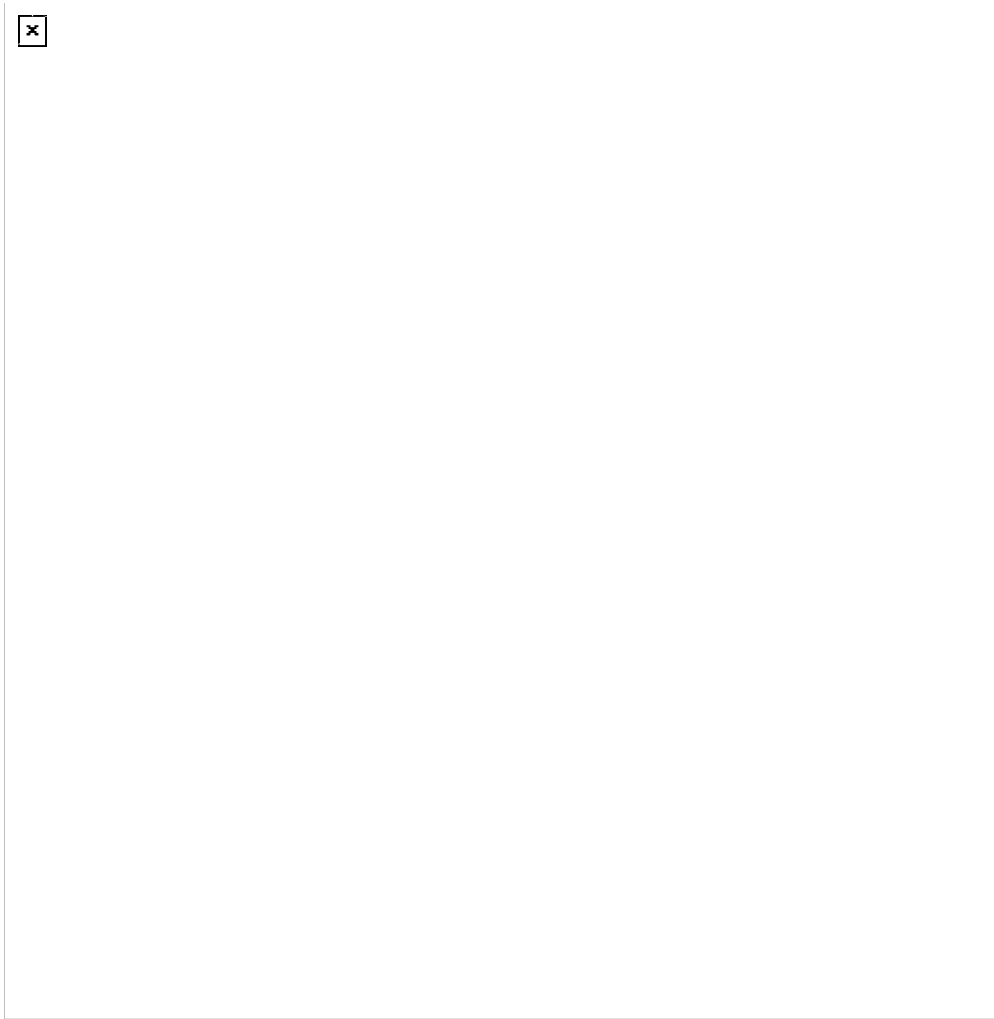
California OES Standard Mutual Aid Regions



California Five SEMS Organizational Levels



California Emergency Organization



C  
California Mutual Aid Channels



# GRANT SOURCE

*Note: most grants are awarded to government and non-profit organizations.* Typically the Federal Government passes funds directly to the state for redistribution. Occasionally they have programs that flow directly to local agencies. States will either redistribute federal funds or they may fund their own grant programs.

## **Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA)**

[www.cfda.gov](http://www.cfda.gov)

This is the "bible" of government funding. There are upwards to 1,400 different programs, and this reference tool gives the details on who may apply, amount of funds and average awards, contacts, rules and regulations. It also is a great way to collect "key words" or descriptors used to access similar funding sources at the state and local level or through private foundations. Hard copies are in most public libraries, for sale at around \$70, but it is easy to use on the Internet.

### **The Commerce Business Daily**

[www.cbdnet.access.gpo.gov](http://www.cbdnet.access.gpo.gov)

This is a much less usual "classified ads" publication of the US government. Not recommended to subscribe to and full of request for bids from businesses as opposed to research and training grants.

### **The Federal Register**

[www.access.gpo.gov/su\\_docs/aces/aces/aces140.html](http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces/aces140.html)

The legal newspaper for the federal government. Used by the feds to make a public record of changes in programs, but very little new grant listings. Helpful for researching a rule change, but calling the agency is most likely faster and easier.

### **MedWeb: Public Health**

[www.medweb.com](http://www.medweb.com)

Grants and funding as the name implies, a nice web source for health related programs. Can be used to check who is getting what and try to connect with other funded programs to learn the secrets of their success.

### **GrantsNet**

[www.hhs.gov/grantsnet](http://www.hhs.gov/grantsnet)

The official web site for the US Department of Health and Human Services. A broad site for a variety of programs offered by this huge federal agency that probably gives the most number of small to medium sized grants.

### **FedWorld Information Network Home**

[www.fedworld.gov](http://www.fedworld.gov)

The one-stop shopping center for information on most of the federal programs with direct links to hundreds of federal agencies. More and more participants being added almost daily.

### **US Department of Education**

[gcs.ed.gov](http://gcs.ed.gov)

Like the Health and Human Services web site, this is an important and well done source for information on what is being funded and who is getting the money.

### **National Science Foundation**

[nsf.gov](http://nsf.gov)

One of several government supported agencies that provide funding for topical and state of the art projects. Some what more independent than the traditional executive branch agencies.

### **Council on Foundations**

[www.cof.org](http://www.cof.org)

The interest group that looks after the welfare of most of the private foundations. Has some good general advice on grant writing and a growing list of links directly to their member foundations.

### **GuideStar**

[www.guidestar.org](http://www.guidestar.org)

A database of over 40,000 American nonprofit organizations. They deliver on details about the 40,000 non-profits plus about a half million other groups loosely classified as charities. In any event, plenty of joint venture possibilities here and a chance to operate the good-old-blank network for brainstorming and sources.

### **Welcome to the Foundation Center**

[fncenter.org](http://fncenter.org)

This is the single best collector of library materials and support services and publications for groups and

individuals involved in the area of grant writing in general, and foundation funding in particular.

### **The Commerce Business Daily**

[cbdnet.access.gpo.gov/](http://cbdnet.access.gpo.gov/)

The Commerce Business Daily is a searchable web-site. Here you will find notices for request for proposals and changes in federal rules and regulations on how their money can be spent.

### **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services**

[www.hhs.gov/opportune.html](http://www.hhs.gov/opportune.html)

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services maintains this portal page to incorporate HHS Opportunities from multiple web sites. Some links will cover more than one type of opportunity.

### **CDC**

[www.cdc.gov/funding.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/funding.htm)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention serves as the national focus for developing and applying disease prevention and control, environmental health, and health promotion and education activities designed to improve the health of the people of the United States.

### **NHTSA**

[www.nhtsa.dot.gov/nhtsa/whatsup/tea21/index.html](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/nhtsa/whatsup/tea21/index.html)

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration provides grants to individual states. Check this web-site for grant programs.

### **EPA**

[www.epa.gov/](http://www.epa.gov/)

The Environmental Protection Agency has many programs that effect emergency service agencies.

### **Grantmakers**

[hwww.nng.org/index.htm](http://hwww.nng.org/index.htm)

The National Network of Grantmakers has links to funding sources and a common on-line application.

### **EMS for Children**

[www.ems-c.org](http://www.ems-c.org)

Emergency Medical Services for Children is a national initiative designed to reduce child and youth disability and death due to severe illness or injury.

### **Emergency Medical Association**

[www.nemahealth.org/grantintro.html](http://www.nemahealth.org/grantintro.html)

National Emergency Medical Association makes grants with an emphasis on cardiac-related clinical and applied research, wellness education programs and trauma support services.

# **LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS**

## FEDERAL

ARC.....	American Red Cross
CCRF.....	Commissioned Corps Readiness Force (US Public Health Service)
CCP.....	Casualty Collection Point
CDC.....	Centers for Disease Control, U.S. Public Health Service
CDRG.....	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
DMAT.....	Disaster Medical Assistance Team
DMORT.....	Disaster Mortuary Response Team (NDMS)
DOD.....	Department of Defense
DOE.....	Department of Energy
DOT.....	Department of Transportation
EICC.....	Emergency Information and Coordination Center
EMS.....	Emergency Medical Services
EMSA.....	Emergency Medical Services Authority (CA)
ERT.....	Emergency Response Team
FEMA.....	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HHS.....	Department of Health and Human Services
ICS.....	Incident Command System
IST.....	Incident Support Team
MAF.....	Mobile Aeromedical Staging Facility
NBC.....	Nuclear, Biological and Chemical
NDMOC.....	National Disaster Medical Operations Center
NDMS.....	National Disaster Medical System
NDMSOSC.....	NDMS Operations Support Center
NGB.....	National Guard Bureau
NIMH.....	National Institutes of Mental Health
NORAD.....	North American Aerospace Defense Command
NP.....	National Preparedness
NRC.....	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRT.....	National Response Team
NVOAD.....	National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
OEP.....	Office of Emergency Preparedness (OPHS)
OES.....	Office of Emergency Service
OFDA.....	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OPHS.....	Office of Public Health & Science
OSC.....	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA.....	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PHS.....	U.S. Public Health Service
PIO.....	Public Information Officer
REACT.....	Radio Emergency Associated Communication Team
REOC.....	Regional Emergency Operation Center (CA)
RRT.....	Regional Response Team
SA.....	Staging Area
SAR.....	Search and Rescue
SITREP.....	Situation Report
SOC.....	State Operations Center (CA)
USACE.....	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USCG.....	United States Coast Guard

USN.....United States Navy  
USPHS.....United States Public Health Service  
US&R.....Urban Search and Rescue  
VA.....Department of Veterans Affairs  
VHA.....Veterans Health Administration, VA

## STATE

ACI .....Approved Course of Instruction  
CAL/EPA .....California Environmental Protection Agency  
CALTRANS .....California Department of Transportation  
CBO .....Community-Based Organization  
CCC California Conservation Corps  
CCR California Code of Regulations  
CDE California Department of Education  
CDF California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection  
CDMG California Division of Mines and Geology  
CDSS California Department of Social Services  
CEC California Energy Commission  
CHP California Highway Patrol  
CIS Critical Incident Stress  
CIWMB California Integrated Waste Management Board  
CNG California National Guard  
COG Continuity of Government  
CSGNET California State Government Network  
CYA California Youth Authority  
DCA Department of Consumer Affairs  
DFA Department of Food and Agriculture  
DFG Department of Fish and Game  
DFO Disaster Field Office  
DGS Department of General Services  
DGS/DSA Department of General Services, Division of the State Architect  
DHCD Department of Housing and Community Development  
DHS Department of Health Services  
DI Department of Insurance  
DIR Department of Industrial Relations  
DMH Department of Mental Health  
DMV Department of Motor Vehicles  
DOA Department of Aging  
DOC Department of Corrections  
DOC Department Operations Center  
DOC/DMG Department of Conservation/Division of Mines and Geology  
DOE Department of Energy  
DOEd Department of Education (federal)  
DOF Department of Finance  
DOJ Department of Justice (state)  
DPA Department of Personnel Administration  
DPR Department of Parks and Recreation

**DPR Department of Pesticide Regulation**  
**DR Department of Rehabilitation**  
**DRE Department of Real Estate**  
**DSR Damage Survey Report**  
**DSS Department of Social Services**  
**DSW Disaster Service Worker**  
**DTSC Department of Toxic Substances Control**  
**DVA Department of Veterans Affairs**  
**DWR Department of Water Resources**  
**EDD Employment Development Department**  
**EEO Equal Employment Opportunity**  
**EMSA Emergency Medical Services Authority**  
**EOC Emergency Operations Centers**  
**ESA Emergency Services Act**  
**ESF Emergency Support Functions**  
**FBI Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**FCO Federal Coordinating Officer**  
**FEMA Federal Emergency Management Agency**  
**FRP Federal Response Plan**  
**FTB Franchise Tax Board**  
**FTS Field Treatment Site**  
**GIS Geographic Information System**  
**HMGP Hazard Mitigation Grant Program**  
**IA Individual Assistance**  
**ICP Incident Command Post**  
**ICS Incident Command System**  
**JIC Joint Information Center**  
**MMAA Master Mutual Aid Agreement (also known as the California Civil Defense and Disaster)**  
**NGO Non-Governmental Organization**  
**OA Operational Area**  
**OASIS Operational Area Satellite Information System**  
**OCJP Office of Criminal Justice Planning**  
**OEHHA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment**  
**OES Office of Emergency Services**  
**OPR Office of Planning and Research**  
**OSHPD Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development**  
**OSPR Office of Spill Prevention and Response (DFG)**  
**PA Public Assistance**  
**PDA Preliminary Damage Assessment**  
**PIO Public Information Officer**  
**PUC Public Utilities Commission**  
**REOC Regional Emergency Operations Center**  
**RIMS Response Information Management System**  
**ROC Federal Regional Operations Center**  
**SAM State Administrative Manual**  
**SAR Search and Rescue**  
**SCIF State Compensation Insurance Fund**  
**SCO State Coordinating Officer**  
**SEMS Standardized Emergency Management System**

**SOC State Operations Center**  
**SOP Standard Operating Procedures**  
**SPB State Personnel Board**  
**USAR Urban Search and Rescue**  
**USDA United States Department of Agriculture**  
**VOAD National Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters**  
**WRCB Water Resources Control Board**

# **DEFINITIONS**

## **ACTION PLAN**

A plan prepared in a Disaster Field Office, Emergency Operations Center, Unified Command Center, or Incident Command Post, containing the emergency response objectives of a specific Standardized Emergency Management System level reflecting overall priorities and supporting activities for a designated period. The plan is shared with supporting agencies.

## **AMERICAN RED CROSS**

A federally chartered volunteer agency that provides disaster relief to individuals and families. Major responsibilities include providing lodging, food, clothing, and registration and inquiry service.

## **CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY COUNCIL**

The official advisory body to the Governor on all matters pertaining to statewide emergency preparedness.

## **CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY ORGANIZATION**

Civil government organized and augmented or reinforced during an emergency by auxiliaries, volunteers, persons pressed into service, the private sector, and community based organizations.

## **CARE AND SHELTER**

A function that provides food, clothing, and housing needs for people on a mass care basis.

## **CHECKLIST**

A list of actions taken by an element of the emergency organization in response to a particular event or situation.

## **CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS**

A general notion of the methods agencies use to organize their response to disasters (such as mutual aid and the Standardized Emergency Management System). Disasters typically progress through identifiable phases and certain responses are appropriate during each of these phases.

## **CONTAMINATION**

Deposits of radioactive or other toxic materials that occur on the surfaces of structures, areas, objects, people's bodies, flora, and fauna.

## **CONTINGENCY PLAN**

A sub or supporting plan which deals with one specific type of emergency, its probable effect on the jurisdiction, and the actions necessary to offset these effects.

## **DAMAGE SURVEY REPORT**

Under 206.202 of CFR 44, a Damage Survey Report is prepared by an inspection team. The team is accompanied by an authorized local representative who is responsible for representing the applicant and insuring that all eligible work and costs are identified. A Damage Survey Report Data Sheet (FEMA Form 90-91) is prepared for each site with damage over a specified amount established by regulation. State Emergency Plan May 1998

## **DECONTAMINATION/CONTAMINATION CONTROL**

Radioactive Materials:

The reduction or removal of radioactive material from a structure, area, person, or object. A surface may be treated, washed down, or swept to remove the contamination. Contamination can also be controlled by isolating the area or object contaminated, and letting the material stand.

### **Other Hazardous Materials:**

Decontamination consists of removing contaminants or changing their chemical nature to innocuous substances. Contamination control is facilitated by containment methods such as diking.

## **DISASTER FIELD OFFICE (DFO)**

A central facility established by the Federal Coordinating Officer within or adjacent to an affected area. DFOs are used to coordinate and control State and federal efforts which support disaster relief and recovery operations.

## **DISASTER SERVICE WORKER**

Any persons registered with a disaster council or State OES to provide disaster service without pay. Disaster service workers include public employees, registered volunteers, and persons pressed into service during an emergency by persons authorized to command such services.

## **DISASTER SUPPORT AREA**

A special facility where disaster relief resources can be received, stockpiled, allocated, and dispatched. A separate portion of the area may be used to receive and provide emergency treatment to casualties and for their transfer to adequate medical care facilities.

## **EMERGENCY** (Federal definition--see also Local Emergency and State of Emergency)

Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high-water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe in any part of the United States which requires federal emergency assistance to supplement State and local efforts to save lives and protect public health and safety or to avert or lessen the threat of a major disaster.

## **EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

The provision of overall operational control or coordination of emergency operations at each level of the California Emergency Organization, whether by the actual direction of field forces or by the coordination of joint efforts of governmental and private agencies.

## **EMERGENCY MANAGER**

An individual duly appointed by State agencies, counties, cities and counties, and cities of the State of

California, in accordance with State authority, adopted ordinance, by resolution as provided for by ordinance, or section §26622 of the Government Code, who is responsible for administering State law and local ordinances relating to emergency management.

### **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS**

Those actions taken during the emergency period to protect life and property, care for the people affected, and temporarily restore essential community services.

State Emergency Plan May 1998

### **EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER**

A centralized location from which emergency operations can be directed and coordinated.

### **EMERGENCY PLANS**

Documents that describe principles, policies, and methods to be applied in carrying out emergency operations and rendering mutual aid during emergencies, including such elements as continuity of government, emergency functions of governmental agencies, mobilization of resources, and public information.

### **FEDERAL AGENCY** (Federal definition)

Any department, independent establishment, government corporation, or other agency of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, including the United States Postal Service, but not the American Red Cross.

### **FEDERAL ASSISTANCE** (Federal definition)

Aid to disaster victims or State or local governments by federal agencies under the provisions of the Federal Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 93-288) and other statutory authorities of federal agencies.

### **FEDERAL COORDINATING OFFICER** (Federal definition)

The person appointed by the President to coordinate federal assistance following an emergency or major disaster declaration.

### **FEDERAL-STATE AGREEMENT**

A legal document entered into between the State and the federal government following a Presidential Declaration of an Emergency or Major Disaster. Executed by the Governor, acting for the State, and the FEMA Regional Director, acting for the Federal Government, the agreement shall contain the necessary terms and conditions consistent with the provisions of applicable laws, executive orders and regulations, as required and set forth by the type and extent of federal assistance to be provided.

### **FIELD TREATMENT SITE**

Sites designated by county officials for the congregation, triage, austere medical treatment, holding, and evacuation of casualties following a major disaster.

### **HAZARD**

Any source of danger or element of risk to people or property.

### **HAZARDOUS MATERIAL**

A substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, radiological, explosive, or infectious characteristics, poses a substantial present or potential danger to humans or the environment. Generally, such materials are classed as explosives and blasting agents, flammable and nonflammable gases, combustible liquids, flammable liquids and solids, oxidizers, poisons, disease-causing

agents, radioactive materials, corrosive materials, and other materials including hazardous wastes.  
State Emergency Plan May 1998

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT**

Any release of a material (during its manufacture, use, storage, or transportation) which is capable of posing a risk to health, safety, and property. Areas at risk include facilities that produce, process, transport, or store hazardous material, as well as all sites that treat, store, and dispose of hazardous material.

**INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM (ICS)**

The nationally used standardized on-scene emergency management concept specifically designed to allow its user(s) to adopt an integrated organizational structure equal to the complexity and demands of single or multiple incidents without being hindered by jurisdictional boundaries. ICS is the combination of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications operating within a common organizational structure, with responsibility for the management of resources to effectively accomplish stated objectives pertinent to an incident.

**LOCAL EMERGENCY** (State definition)

The duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, earthquake or other conditions which are, or are likely to be, beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of a political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat.

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT** (Federal definition)

Any county, city, village, town, district, or other political subdivision of any state, any Indian tribe or authorized tribal organization, or Alaskan native village or organization that includes any rural community or incorporated town or village or any other public entity for which an application for assistance is made by a state or political subdivision thereof.

**MAJOR DISASTER** (Federal)--see also Emergency

Any hurricane, tornado, storm, flood, high water, wind-driven water, tidal wave, tsunami, earthquake, volcanic eruption, landslide, mudslide, snowstorm, drought, fire, explosion, or other catastrophe which, in the determination of the President, causes damage of sufficient severity and magnitude to warrant major disaster assistance under the Federal Disaster Relief Act.

**MASTER MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT**

The California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement made and entered into by and among the State of California, its various departments and agencies, and the various political subdivisions of the State. The agreement provides for support of one jurisdiction by another.

**MEDIA**

All means of providing information and instructions to the public, including radio, television, and newspapers.

**MITIGATION**

Pre-event planning and other actions which lessen the effects of potential disasters. (See also Comprehensive Emergency Management.)

State Emergency Plan May 1998

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY PLANNING GUIDANCE**

A document which lays a foundation for emergency response planning for counties, cities, as well as other political subdivisions.

**MUTUAL AID**

A statewide system, developed under the authority of the California Emergency Services Act, designed to ensure that adequate resources, facilities, and other support are provided to jurisdictions whenever their own resources prove to be inadequate to cope with a given situation.

**MUTUAL AID AGREEMENT**

An agreement authorized under the Emergency Services Act, in which two or more parties agree to furnish resources and facilities and to render services to each and every other party of the agreement to prevent and respond to any type of disaster or emergency.

**MUTUAL AID REGION**

A subdivision of the State emergency services organization established to coordinate mutual aid and other emergency operations.

**NATIONAL WARNING SYSTEM**

The federal portion of the civil defense warning system, used to disseminate warning and other emergency information from the warning centers or regions to warning points in each state.

**OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES**

Part of the Governor's office, the primary State agency responsible for the coordination and administration of statewide operations to support emergency mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery activities within California.

**OPERATIONAL AREA**

An intermediate level of the State emergency services organization, consisting of a county and all political subdivisions within the county.

**PLAN**

As used by OES, an emergency management document which describes the broad, overall jurisdictional response to potential extraordinary emergencies or disasters.

**POLITICAL SUBDIVISION** (California Emergency Services Act definition)

Any city, city and county, county, district, or other local government agency or public agency authorized by law.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER**

An official responsible for releasing information to the public through the news media.

**REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER**

The Regional Emergency Operations Center is the first level facility of the Office of Emergency Services to manage a disaster. It provides a single consistent emergency support staff operating from a fixed facility, whose staff are responsive to the needs of the operational areas and coordinates with the State Operations Center.

State Emergency Plan May 1998

**REGIONAL DIRECTOR** (Federal definition)

A director of a regional office of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

ROBERT T. STAFFORD DISASTER RELIEF AND EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACT, P.L. 93-288 as amended gives the President broad powers to supplement the efforts and available resources of state and local governments in carrying out their responsibilities to alleviate suffering and damage resulting from declared emergencies and major disasters.

## **SEARCH**

Systematic investigation of an area or premises to locate persons trapped, injured, immobilized, or missing.

## **SPECIAL DISTRICT**

A special district is any city or county service area, but not a school district, and not a special assessment district formed under the Improvement Act of 1911, the Municipal Improvement Act of 1913, the Street Opening Act of 1903, the Vehicle Parking Mall Law of 1943, the Parking District Law of 1951, the Pedestrian Mall Law of 1960, or any similar assessment law, or any similar procedural ordinance adopted by a chartered city.

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES**

A set of instructions having the force of a directive, covering those features of operations which lend themselves to a definite or standardized procedure. Standard operating procedures support an annex by indicating in detail how a particular task will be carried out.

## **STANDARDIZED EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ( SEMS)**

The group of principles for coordinating State and local emergency response in California. SEMS provides for a multiple level emergency response organization and is intended to facilitate the flow of emergency information and resources within and between the organization levels.

## **STATE AGENCY** (State definition)

Any department, division, independent establishment, or agency of the executive branch of the State government.

## **STATE COORDINATING OFFICER**

The person appointed by the Governor to coordinate and work with the federal coordinating officer.

## **STATE EMERGENCY PLAN**

The State of California Emergency Plan, as approved by the Governor, which serves as the basis for statewide emergency planning and response.

State Emergency Plan May 1998

## **STATE OF EMERGENCY** (State definition)

According to §8558 (b) of the Emergency Service Act, a State of Emergency means: "Other duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the State caused by such conditions as air pollution, fire, flood, storm, epidemic, riot, drought, sudden and severe energy shortage, plant or animal infestation or disease, the Governor's warning of an earthquake or volcanic prediction, or an earthquake, or other conditions, other than conditions resulting from a labor controversy or conditions causing a 'state of war emergency,' which conditions, by reason of their magnitude are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city, and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat or with respect to regulated energy utilities, a sudden and severe energy shortage requires extraordinary measures beyond the authority vested in the California Public Utilities Commission."

**STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY** (State definition)

According to Section 8558 (a) of the Emergency Services Act, a "State of War Emergency" means the "condition which exists immediately, with or without a proclamation thereof by the Governor, whenever this State or nation is attacked by an enemy of the United States, or upon the receipt by the state of a warning from the federal government indicating that such an enemy attack is probable or imminent."

**STATE OPERATIONS CENTER**

A facility established by the Office of Emergency Services headquarters in Sacramento to coordinate State operations and the coordination of federal resources in support of OES Regional Emergency Operations Centers (REOC) during emergencies. The response efforts of State and federal agencies in support of local government operations will be coordinated as much as possible at the REOC level.

**VECTOR CONTROL**

Actions to limit the spread of disease-carrying insects and animals.

**VOLUNTEERS**

Individuals who make themselves available for assignment during an emergency who are not paid for the work they do.

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[SS1] Attempting to get clarification on PHS. Resources are unclear.